

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## BRAZIL CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

JOHN G. ACKELMIRE was born in Prussia January 12, 1827, and came to America with his parents, landing in Baltimore in March, 1833. They remained there until 1834, when they came to Terre Haute, Ind., where his father died. In 1835, he moved with his mother and sisters to Cloverland, Clay County, where his mother was married to a blacksmith, with whom our subject served an apprenticeship at the trade. In 1848, he bought the interest of his step-father, and carried on a very extensive and lucrative business until 1854, when he, with J. A. Carpenter, built the first steam flouring mill ever erected in Clay County. This enterprise proved a grand success to the young speculators. In 1860, Mr. Ackelmire was nominated by his party for the office of Treasurer of Clay County. About this time the dark days of the rebellion were dawning, and Mr. Ackelmire took his stand as a war Democrat, and was elected. Before the close of the term, he had become so popular with the masses that he was the unanimous choice of the voters of the county, and was elected a second time without opposition. He had sold his interest in the mill to his partner, and at the close of this term he moved to Brazil, where he assisted in building a woolen mill, and at the same time managing a dry goods store, and in 1871 he was elected Mayor of the city. At this time he had become a heavy contractor and builder, and erected the Ackelmire Block, the Cruzan Block, the Methodist Episcopal Church, besides a number of very fine residences, and later built the beautiful court house of Clay County, on which he lost considerable money. Mr. A. is a first-class builder, and he has done much toward beautifying and improving the city. On July 2, 1850, he was married to Sarah A. Goodrich, who bore him four children. She died September 8, 1876. He was next married, on October 16, 1877, to Nellie Russell, who was born in the County Clare, Ireland. To this union have been born two children, only one of whom is living.

HENRY L. ASHLEY (deceased) was born in Milton, Vt., on March 28, 1825. At the age of eight years, he was taken to Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio, where he lived until the breaking-out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted, and was placed in the Quartermaster's Department. In the autumn of 1848, he came to Terre Haute, Vigo County, where, on April 24, 1850, he was married to Mary J. Britton, and soon became associated with his father-in-law, John C. Britton, in the commission business. In 1857, he removed to Brazil, where he improved his farm to such a degree that it was one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in Clay County. Here he remained until his death, which occurred on February 23, 1882. He left a widow and three children, they being as

follows, viz.: John B., an only son, and two daughters, one being married. Mrs. Ashley and children have now over 200 acres of the most valuable land in Clay County, with the richest veins of block coal, seventy feet from the surface, underlying it. It is the farm on which was sunk the first successfully worked coal shaft in the vicinity of Brazil.

FOSTER BARNETT was born in Fluvanna County, Va., as a slave, on May 9, 1851. He had no educational advantages, and at the age of sixteen years obtained his freedom; when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect, he went to work as a laborer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, where he worked until the completion of the road, when, in 1873, he located in Brazil, where he has been engaged in mining coal, which he has successfully followed ever since. On May 27, 1877, he was married to Gracie Allen, who has borne him three children, only one of whom is living—Elizabeth, one dying in infancy, and Daisy A., dying at the age of two years. Mrs. Barnett was born in Virginia on March 21, 1861, and moved with her parents to Brazil in 1875. Mr. Barnett is a very industrious, economical man, and has saved his earnings from the mines until he has now a title clear to a neat, commodious little home. When he came to Brazil he could neither read nor write, but he began immediately to take an interest in societies, applied himself to books during his leisure hours, and he soon acquired a knowledge of both accomplishments, and for five years he has been Secretary of the church of which he is a consistent member. He is also a member of the

O. O. F., of which order he has for two years been Secretary.

DANIEL W. BENNETT was born in the State of New York March 15, 1831, and is the eleventh of thirteen children of John P. and Hannah (Baker) Bennett, he being a native of Vermont, and his wife of New York. Daniel grew to manhood on a farm, had very fair educational advantages, and at the age of fifteen he left home and engaged himself as a farm laborer at \$3.50 per month the first year, and higher wages the next year. He remained with this farmer until he was twenty. At the age of twenty-two, he was married to Rachel Anna Vanorder, who bore her husband one child—Ida Stevens. His wife died in 1856. He was next married, in 1859, to Phebe A. Harker. One child is the fruit of this union—Anna K. In 1855, in the meantime, he engaged in steamboating, on the Mississippi River, and continued in that business until 1862, when he returned to Ohio and to farming; remained there until 1869, when he moved to Illinois, remaining there on a farm two years; thence to Vigo County, Ind., digging coal three years, and thence to Brazil, where he now resides, following coal mining. In the summer of 1882, he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party as Coroner of the county, which office he now holds. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Baptist Church, also of the Knights of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics, he is a Democrat.

THOMAS H. B. BENNETT was born in Missouri March 17, 1840, and was the sixth of ten children of Thomas and Melinda (Bird) Bennett, both natives of Virginia, and of Irish extraction. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and saved the life of his brother, who was taken prisoner while serving on the other side. Thomas, at the age of fourteen years, commenced life for himself, his father being dead, working at farming until the war broke out, when, September 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, Company D. He met the enemy, under Gen. Morgan, at Shelbyville, Tenn. He partici-

pated in the battles at Franklin, Nashville, Bardstown and Perryville, Barbersville and Banton Ferry, where Henry Smith fell; thence to Stone River and Murfreesboro, being engaged nine consecutive days; thence to Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, where he with twelve comrades first planted the stars and stripes. Returning to Kentucky, he commenced trading in coal, transporting it down the Kentucky River. His marriage occurred February 25, 1865, to Mary E. Fowler. Six children were born to them, viz.: Melinda (wife of B. Brown), John S., Catherine, Francis M., Thomas H. B. and Robert Lee. Mr. Bennett is politically a Democrat. He is now a coal dealer in Brazil, and a much respected citizen.

PARIS BIGGERSTAFF was born in Ohio on January 8, 1853, and is the eldest of three children of William and Samantha (Berger) Biggerstaff, both natives of Ohio, but the former of Irish, and the latter of German origin. Our subject was raised on a farm, and had medium educational advantages. He came with his parents to Clay County, Ind., in 1865, and at the age of twelve years he worked at manufacturing ties for the Vandalia R. R. Company, which he followed until 1867, when he moved with his parents to Newburg, Clay County, and was there engaged for two years in delivering a large contract of wood for the same road. Then they moved to Knightsville, Clay County, and embarked in the hotel, livery and drug business, which they followed for eight years, and then our subject left home, and, in December, 1876, engaged in the retail liquor business at Asherville, Clay County, which he has followed successfully for four years. From there he went to Center Point, this county, continuing for one year in the same business, and then, in 1881, he located in Brazil, where he established his present retail liquor house, and where, at No. 89 East Main street, he has remained ever since. On May 6, 1879, he was married to Alice Nagle, a native of Clinton County, Ind. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Willie, Jennie and Nellie. Mr. Biggerstaff is a man of enterprise and spirit, a strong advocate of public improvements, and ever ready to relieve the distressed. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat.

J. M. BOOTHE, ex-Treasurer of Clay County, was born January 3, 1841, in a log cabin near Bowling Green, and lived on the same spot until he was twenty-two years of age. His father, Thompson Boothe, was born in Harrison County, Ind., on January 16, 1808, and moved to Clay County in 1822. The history of the family is rather obscure, but it is known that the ancestors first settled in Virginia, and are of Welsh origin; that they always resided near the frontier, and consequently their educational facilities were meager. The subject of our sketch was the only member of his father's family who could read and write, and it had no knowledge of anything except of the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. The grandfather died in Harrison County in 1821. He left nothing for his family, as he had buried the gold and silver which he had accumulated during his life, intending to invest it, in the near future, in a home in the West. Unfortunately he had neglected to reveal to any member of his family the place where he had hidden his money, and he died so suddenly that the secret died with him. No member of the family ever discovered the hiding place of this wealth, and it is not known that it was ever found. Thus the widow and her eight children were left destitute. The mother of our subject was born in

Shelby County, Ky., in 1808, and was the daughter of David Thomas, who was a Virginian, and who settled in Vincennes, Ind., on the spot where Terre Haute now stands, and then moved to Eel River, near Bowling Green, and died there. In July, 1862, Mr. Boothe enlisted in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war. The life of a soldier was a hard one for him, as he was sick during eighteen months of his term. When he first enlisted, he was made a duty Sergeant, but was never promoted, in consequence of ill health, except once, and then he was made First Sergeant, on June 4, 1864. After the war, he remained at his old home about two years; then went to Iowa, remaining there two years; then returned to Bowling Green, Ind., and embarked in the drug trade, remaining in that business about eleven years, and was elected Treasurer of Clay County in the year 1880. At the expiration of his first term as County Treasurer, he made the race for re-election, but was defeated by a small majority.

DANIEL K. BRANN is the sixth of a family of seven children of Henry N. and Moriah (Garner) Brann, and was born in Butler County, Ohio, on February 6, 1841. He lived on a farm during his early years, having good educational opportunities, and taught school at the age of sixteen. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, and participated in many of the battles of the Peninsula, under McClellan. In December, 1863, he was transferred to Battery I, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, on his "veteranizing," and came home on a thirty days' furlough. At the expiration of his furlough, he joined his command, and was sent to Baton Rouge, La.; thence to Brazier City, after the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips; thence to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile Bay, where he participated in the siege of Forts Morgan and Gaines; and thence to Fort Pickens, Fla., remaining there six months, after which he went to Baton Rouge, La., where, on January 15, 1866, he received his discharge. He returned home and engaged in Mr. Stunkard's mills, as head sawyer, remaining there six years, three of which being foreman in the yard. At the end of this time, he became employed as a coal miner, which business he has industriously followed to the present, he being now an operator. He was married, on January 25, 1874, to Araminta Miller, a native of Clay County. Mr. Brann is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Knights of Honor, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

REV. DILLON BRIDGES, the youngest of a family of twelve children of Dillon and Catherine (Somers) Bridges, was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., on December 25, 1794. In 1800, his father moved to Kentucky, settling near Flemingsburg, where he soon after died, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. In the home of his mother he grew to manhood, enjoying such educational advantages as Kentucky at that early day afforded. In 1813, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted under Gen. Harrison, his Captain being David Gooding. On October 5, he participated in the battle of the Thames. His term of enlistment expiring, he returned to Flemingsburg, where he soon after re-enlisted. The war of 1812 having closed before the expiration of his second term, he received his discharge and returned again to his home. In 1815, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Rev. Joel Haven, and uncle to Rev. James Haven, an early pioneer of the Gospel in the days of Cartwright and Strange. In 1819, he removed to Wayne County, Ind., and became at once a leader among the religious people with whom he was associated,

and soon obtained a license to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As an itinerant, he spent fifteen years. In 1839, he settled on a farm at what is now Jordan Village, Owen County. Removing from there in 1850, he settled on a farm of eighty acres, one mile northwest of Poland, Clay County. When his son, Dillon W., was elected Clerk of the Clay County Circuit Court, in 1860, he accompanied him to Bowling Green, thence to Brazil in 1864, where, in October, 1866, he died, being followed two years later by his widow. Mr. Bridges was a man of powerful physique, of robust constitution, possessing deep religious experience, and magnetism over an audience. He was a good singer, a man of remarkable power in prayer and exhortation, and an acceptable preacher of the Word. Dillon Wayne Bridges, youngest son of the Rev. Dillon Bridges, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 21, 1832. Removing to Owen County with his parents in 1839, he enjoyed but few educational advantages. In his youth he divided his time between farm work and a clerkship in Poland, Clay County, to which place he moved with his parents in 1850. From 1856 to 1860 he was a Justice of the Peace at Poland. In 1860, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Clerk of Clay County, and elected. At the expiration of his term, in 1864, he engaged in the mercantile business in Brazil, becoming a member of the firm of Wheeler, Bridges & Co. In 1879, the firm sold out, and Mr. Bridges retired from business. He was the first Town Clerk, having served from 1866 to 1871. He took an active part in the removal of the county seat from Bowling Green to Brazil. He was a candidate for Mayor of Brazil in 1878, but was defeated with his party. On September 5, 1849, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of George Daves, of Owen County. Four children have been born to them, viz.: John Wesley (deceased), Albert Fletcher, Iva (Hurst), and Flora. Rev. Albert F. Bridges, A. M., son of Dillon W. Bridges, was born near Poland, Clay Co., Ind., August 22, 1853. The first seven years of his life were spent on the farm. In 1860, he removed with his parents to Bowling Green, where he enjoyed excellent educational advantages in select schools. In 1864, he became a resident of Brazil. On September 15, 1868, he entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., from which institution he graduated in 1874, with the degree of A. B. In the winter of 1866, he was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brazil, and on June 18, 1870, was licensed to preach, although only sixteen years of age. At the close of his college life, in June, 1874, he entered, in September following, the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem, Ind., and spent the succeeding seven years in the itinerancy of his church. In April, 1881, he purchased the *Western Mirror*, a weekly newspaper at Brazil, and issued the first number of the *Brazil Register* on the 28th of the month. The success of this paper was assured from the start, and has been well patronized by the general public. In politics, the paper is Republican. Besides looking after the interests of his paper, he frequently lends his services to various pulpits in the county. Mr. Bridges has acquired an enviable reputation in his literary productions, being a clever writer, and, in the midst of his editorial drudgery, he is pursuing literary studies, and has in preparation for the press one or two literary ventures.

ALEXANDER BRIGHTON, Cashier and Secretary of the Commercial Bank of Brazil, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 29, 1834, of parents Isaac and Elizabeth Brighton, natives of Pennsylvania, and of

Scotch and English lineage. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and had only the advantages of short, winter schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he made a tour over the country to California, being gone one year, and returned by water *via* the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. After returning home, he remained until he was twenty years of age, attending the common schools in winter, and in 1854 came to Owen County and worked as a day laborer for one year; thence to Clay County, where he engaged as a hand in a saw mill, where he remained one year, making occasional trips to Terre Haute with boats loaded with lumber. In 1855, he began teaching school in winter seasons and farming in summer, until, in 1864, he was elected Real Estate Appraiser of Clay County. In 1866, he served as Deputy Auditor of the County; in 1867, as Deputy Treasurer; in 1868, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer by the Democratic party; in 1870, he was re-elected. At the expiration of this term, he engaged in the real estate business quite extensively until 1875, when he and Mr. Teter established the first bank that was ever established in the county seat of Clay County, with Mr. Brighton as President. This was successful for two years, when, in the latter part of 1877, the bank was removed from Bowling Green to Brazil, Ind., where it was re-organized under the firm name of Brighton, Hubbard & Teter. After eighteen months' successful run, the bank was again re-organized—Mr. Hubbard retiring—under the name of the Bank of Brighton & Teter—Mr. Brighton as President, Mr. Teter as Cashier. It continued under this name until March, 1883, when it was incorporated under the State laws under the name of the Commercial Bank—Mr. Teter as President, Mr. Brighton as Cashier. Mr. Brighton is an enterprising and much respected citizen of Brazil and Clay County; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degree of Knight Templar; is also a member of the I. O. O. F.; of the Order of Red Men, of the Chosen Friends, etc. He has traveled through Central America, Mexico, Canada, etc. Mr. Brighton is quiet, genial, and of undoubted integrity, as well as a fine business man.

GEORGE A. BYRD, of the firm of Holliday & Byrd, attorneys at law, real estate agents and abstracters, of Clay County, Ind., was born in Montgomery County, Ind., on September 3, 1850, of parents William and Elizabeth (Britts) Byrd, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. The parents located in Indiana in 1829, settling in Montgomery County, where they remained on the farm first owned by them; the father dying February 22, 1861, the mother still living on the farm. Our subject lived on a farm until he was sixteen, when, in 1865, he enlisted in Battery L, Second United States Light Artillery. The war of the rebellion being over, he served in the Indian war in Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory and California, suffering all the hardships incident to camp life on the frontier and a campaign among the Indians. On November 2, 1868, he was discharged at Fort Hancock, Washington Territory. When he returned home, he entered the Hopkins Academy, at Ladoga, Ind., where he remained until the close of the school year of 1870. He then entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., and remained two years. Having completed his studies there, and having read law for two years prior to this, in 1872 he entered the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from there in 1874, after which he returned to Middlebury, Ind., and formed a law partnership with G. W. Wiltse, with whom he remained three years. In



David A. Hill

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1877, he removed to Brazil, and followed the practice very successfully until 1879, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Holliday, with whom he is now associated. The firm is doing quite an extensive law business, holding at least their share of patronage, and they have the finest set of abstract books in the county. On September 29, 1874, he was married to Lethe E. Miller, of Montgomery County. They have had two children, only one of whom is living, viz., Lena Maud, born December 11, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Byrd are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. For five years he served as County Attorney. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN CADDY, proprietor of the "Miner Arms Saloon," at East Brazil, was born in Shropshire, England, December 5, 1829. Raised in a mining district, he had no education, but at the age of eight years was set to work in the mines to make his own living. At the age of thirteen years, he went into an adjoining shire, where he followed the same business for nineteen years—for the first few months receiving 12 cents a day. In 1870, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, but going immediately to Huntingdon County, Penn., where he engaged in mining a short time, going thence to Bloomington, Ill., and in 1874 coming to Clay County, Ind., where he followed mining successfully until March, 1882, when he established his present business. Mr. Caddy was married in February, 1878, to Sarah Winters, of Brazil. One child (now deceased) was born to them. Mr. Caddy is a member of the Knights of the Universal Brotherhood. He is still hale and active.

JEREMIAH CALEY, inventor of Caley's Adjustable Frame Sulky Plow, Cultivator and Stalk Cutter, was born in Pennsylvania, March 6, 1846. In 1868, he moved from there to Edgar County, Ill., and, having previously served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, he worked at it in Illinois, in connection with farming, until 1881, when he moved to Brazil, where he yet resides, prosecuting his trade. On November 22, 1865, he was married to Catharine Grader, a native of Pennsylvania. To them have been born five children, viz.: Clara, Laura, Charles, John and Lillian. They are both members of the Christian Church, and strong supporters of the temperance cause. Mr. Caley is a man of unusual energy and industry, and possesses an inventive mind, which has produced several useful appliances of farm machinery. In 1879, he first conceived the idea of his combination plow, cultivator and stalk cutter, which, in the way of farm machinery, has never been excelled for utility, and out of this he is certain to realize a life-time competence.

WILLIAM W. CARTER, a citizen of Brazil, Clay County, Ind., was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 10, 1836, and is the son of John and Jemima (Patton) Carter, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Maryland, and of English and Welsh lineage. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, having been a soldier under George Washington at the final surrender of Yorktown. For a short time his father was a teamster in the second contest with Great Britain. In October, 1837, he moved with his parents to Clay County, Ind., and settled in Posey Township. The locality at that time was little else than a vast expanse of unoccupied territory, and here, amidst the surroundings of a rural home, began the career of young Carter; and here he was taught the use of the ax, the mattock and the hoe. His early schooling was that afforded by the rude pioneer schoolhouse, yet good use was made

of these meager facilities, so that, at the age of seventeen, he entered the Literary Department of Asbury University, where he remained two years. While at college, he aided himself by cutting wood around town at 10 cents the hour. At the end of this time he decided to qualify himself for the law profession, and entered the law office of Hon. R. W. Thompson and Hon. H. D. Scott, the former now an ex-Secretary of the Navy, and the latter an ex-Member of Congress and Judge of the Circuit Court, and began reading the text books. This, however, continued but a short time, when, for the purpose of augmenting his exchequer, that he might take a course of study in a law school, he again repaired to the farm, and, in 1857, he entered the Law Department of the Asbury University, where, in the spring of 1859, he graduated with honors, and immediately after located in Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay County, and entered upon the practice of the law. A few months subsequently, he became associated with Hon. D. E. Williamson, of Greencastle, Ind., and from the outset Mr. Carter demonstrated that his profession was well chosen, for he rapidly adapted himself to its requirements, and steadily acquired a lucrative business. At this time Clay County was largely Democratic in politics, and there never had been a newspaper, except Democratic, published in the county until Mr. Carter started the *Hoosier Patriot*, a weekly Republican newspaper, which lived, however, only from January to December, 1860. Mr. Carter had become initiated into the intricacies of his profession, when he considered it his duty to take his place among the Union hosts against secession. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1862, was mustered in August 18, 1862, and went immediately to the front. At the call for the first 75,000 troops for three months, he raised a company at his home, but when he reported for duty the call was filled, and he was compelled to disband his company, and from this time up to the date of his entry into the service, he assisted in the raising of troops. The first engagement in which he participated was the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, where the Federal forces were defeated by E. Kirby Smith, and where a large portion of his regiment was captured, including himself. It was at this desperate encounter that the brave William Conkling, Major of the regiment, was killed. Thus an important vacancy was to be filled, and a combination of circumstances pointed to Private Carter as the man for the place. After the prisoners had been paroled, the regiment went to Camp Dick Thompson, at Terre Haute, Ind., and remained there until the last of December, 1862. An exchange of prisoners was effected in the September preceding, and the regiment was again ready for active service, but a Major was wanting, and December 13, 1862, there occurred the remarkable instance of commissioning a private soldier to the command of a battalion—of promoting Private Carter, over the heads of all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, to the rank of Major, some of these officers being avowed aspirants for the position. Commencing with the January following this event, his regiment was stationed at Indianapolis, guarding rebel prisoners chiefly, until July 4, 1863, when it was recruited and changed to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. John Morgan making his raid after this into Indiana and Ohio, the Seventy-first was sent to the Ohio River to intercept the movement, and spent some time at Louisville, New Albany, and on the river. During the succeeding September and October, the battalion was stationed at Mount Sterling, Ky.; in November, at Somerset,

Ky.; and in December, it went to East Tennessee, via Cumberland Gap, where it was engaged in several severe skirmishes. About this time, the regiment suffered great privations and hardships while in East Tennessee, on account of insufficient food and clothing. Its next order was to return to Mount Sterling, Ky. From Mount Sterling it went to Paris, and then to Camp Nelson, and afterward constituted a part of Gen. Sherman's army, and soon after crossed over the mountains, and joined the main army near Dalton, Ga., about the 10th of May, 1864. Maj. Carter's command remained with Gen. Sherman's command until his forces reached Atlanta, participating actively in most of the great battles of that memorable campaign, and then it returned to Nashville, Tenn., where it went into temporary encampment in Camp Smith. While in Camp Smith, at Nashville, Maj. Carter was ordered with his command to Pulaski, Tenn., where, September 27, 1864, his regiment participated with other troops in a stubbornly contested engagement with Gen. Forrest. At this battle the Major commanded a brigade, being the oldest officer in it, and was complimented for his gallantry on the field by Gen. Croxton. Forrest retired from the State, and Maj. Carter returned to Nashville. At this time, Maj. Carter was attacked with a severe illness, came home, and was confined to his bed for several weeks. In the meantime, his regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Soon after this battle, however, the Major joined his command at Edgefield, remaining there until March, 1865. He and his regiment were then ordered to Pulaski, where, on the last of June, 1865, they were mustered out and sent home. History teems with the conflicts, difficulties, and ever diversified career of this gallant regiment, and of the hardships and privations it passed through; and yet no one has said it ever shrank from duty. The course of Maj. Carter was ever praiseworthy and commendable. He was brave and resolute, and showed great regard for the welfare of his men, by whom he was highly esteemed. After the close of the war, Maj. Carter returned to Bowling Green, and at once resumed the practice of the legal profession. In 1868, he was the Republican candidate for Congress, making the race against Senator Voorhees, by whom he was defeated by only 128 votes. Two years later, Mr. Voorhees carried the district against Hon. Moses F. Dunn by over 1,400 majority. In 1868, Maj. Carter formed a law partnership with Hon. Silas D. Coffey, which continued till March, 1881. In May, 1877, the firm of Carter & Coffey moved to Brazil, now the county seat of Clay County, where they have since been located. In politics, Maj. Carter is a zealous Republican. In 1878, he was placed at the head of the Republican county ticket for Representative to the Legislature, against his expressed wishes, but, the county being largely Democratic, of course he was defeated. June 16, 1869, he was married to Lucy E. Campbell, an amiable young lady, and daughter of John S. and Julia A. Campbell, of Bowling Green. The couple have two children, viz., Olive and Howard C. As an attorney, Maj. Carter takes rank with the most eminent lawyers of the State; as an advocate, he stands at the head of the Clay County bar; as a public speaker, he has few, if any, who have more distinguished themselves on the stump. He is a gentleman of high personal honor and integrity, and as a result has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. April 5, 1883, he was appointed and commissioned by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Indiana, vice Hon. Delos W. Min-

shall, resigned, his principal competitor being Capt. J. B. Hager, of Terre Haute. Maj. Carter qualified by filing a bond in the sum of \$100,000 as Collector, and \$10,000 as Disbursing Agent, which last named position was conferred upon him by the Secretary of the Treasury. He entered upon his duties May 1, 1883. To give an idea of the responsibilities attaching to the office, it is remarked that the Collector had under his supervision fifteen deputies, clerks, gaugers and storekeepers, and collected revenue at the rate of more than \$1,500,000 annually. Soon after he assumed the duties of the office, the First and Seventh Districts were consolidated, Gen. J. C. Veach retiring from the First, and Collector Carter taking charge of the new district, which is still known as the Seventh. August 1, 1883, he entered upon the duties of Collector of the new district, which is composed of thirty-three counties, and yields an annual revenue of nearly \$2,000,000. About thirty employes are under his charge, and no fears are entertained that the public money will not be faithfully collected and accounted for. During his service in the army, Maj. Carter, like most other soldiers, passed through some hardships, and had many narrow escapes. At the battle of Pulaski, Tenn., he had his horse shot under him; in the winter of 1863-64, while conducting a reconnoissance, in East Tennessee, the Major's command suddenly encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry, and, while making a personal investigation as to their position and numbers, he was fired upon by an invisible portion of the rebel command, who were not more than forty yards distant; yet he escaped without a scratch. We have not space in which to record all the events in the life and times of this remarkable man, but enough is given to demonstrate the fact that he is one of the representative, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Clay County, Ind.

JAMES T. CASTEEL was born in Madison County, Ind., on September 2, 1845, of parents Franklin and Martha A. (Dunlavy) Casteel, of Spanish and German extraction, great-grandfather Dunlavy having been banished from Spain on account of orthodox faith. Franklin Casteel was a native of Ohio, his wife of Kentucky. He was married in October, 1844, in Madison County, Ind. James was reared on a farm, and his facilities for an education were rather meager. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Indiana, the first battle he participated in being that of Munfordsville, Ky.; thence the march to and siege of Vicksburg. On May 18, 1865, he returned home and engaged in saw-milling and speculating, and in 1874, he and his brother opened on his father's farm a coal mine, which proved a success. In the same year, he engaged in the mercantile business at Benwood, and continued in this business until he received from the Democratic County Convention the nomination for the office of County Auditor. Up to this time he had kept up his general speculation, but, closing out his business in the autumn of 1878, he again entered the campaign with his usual determination to succeed, and was elected by a reasonable majority, filling the office with such credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents that, in 1882, he was re-elected to the same position, which office he is now filling. In politics, he is a zealous Democrat. In 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he was holding when elected County Auditor. On September 3, 1866, he was married to Miss O. J. Taylor, daughter of Giles and Elizabeth Taylor, of Clay County. They have had five children, viz., Minnie, Emma, Weby, Frank and Bence,

all of whom are living. Mr. Casteel is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor.

SILAS D. COFFEY was born on a farm in Owen County, Ind., on February 23, 1839. His parents were Hodge R. and Hannah Coffey, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. Our subject's early education was acquired through the medium of the common schools of that day, until, in the year 1860, he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained until the breaking-out of the late rebellion, when he enlisted, first in the three months' service, and then for a year. When President Lincoln issued his 75,000 call, his regiment, the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, responded, and was mustered in for three years, or during the war. He remained on active duty until June, 1863, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving with it until the term of his enlistment expired the next year. The Fourteenth Indiana Infantry won an enviable reputation in the field, and of its number none were more deserving than Mr. Coffey. When he reached home, he determined to enter into the practice of the law, and for that purpose formed a partnership with Allen T. Rose, a prominent and influential member of the bar at Bowling Green. In the autumn of 1868, this connection was dissolved by mutual consent, and another one formed with Maj. W. W. Carter, which continued until after Mr. Coffey was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1866, he was the candidate on the Republican ticket for Prosecuting Attorney for the district composed of the counties of Owen, Greene, Clay and Putnam, Ind., making the race against Hon. John C. Robinson, but the district being largely Democratic, he was of course defeated. In 1873, he was candidate for Circuit Judge in Clay and Putnam Counties, and the same reason operated to prevent his election, although running far in advance of his ticket. His opponent was Judge Solon Turman, of Greencastle, Ind. On March 25, 1881, Mr. Coffey was appointed by Gov. Porter to fill the unexpired term of Judge Turman. In June, 1882, he was nominated, by acclamation, by the Republican Judicial Convention for the same position. The counties of Clay and Putnam being intensely Democratic, it was at the time supposed to be impossible to elect a Republican nominee, but in the fall he was elected over the Democratic candidate, James J. Smiley, by a majority of 655, carrying his own county (which gave a Democratic majority of 190 on the State ticket) by a majority of 128. November 1, 1864, Judge Coffey married Miss Caroline L. Byles, daughter of William and Sarah Byles, of Baltimore, Md., and to this union have been born one son and three daughters. As an attorney, Judge Coffey has achieved an enviable reputation; as a gentleman, he is possessed of fine social qualities, is quiet and unobtrusive, and of undoubted integrity. He also stands high as a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HON. ISAAC M. COMPTON was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 30, 1832, and was the tenth child of Nathan and Jane (Hankins) Compton. The father was of English-German descent, the mother of French; he moved with his father to Clay County, Ind., in October, 1837, his father settling on a farm five miles northwest of the new city of Brazil, where he lived until his death, July 19, 1857. Mr. Compton remained on his father's farm, having only the advantages of the common schools, until his eighteenth year, when he engaged in the occupation of a carpenter, which he followed for a few years, when he entered

a dry goods store, at Brazil, as clerk, where he remained until about the year 1860, when he opened, on his own account, a grocery store, which he successfully ran until 1865. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry; was elected First Lieutenant of Company G, by his comrades, and sent with his company to Munfordsville, Ky., and on September 14, 1862, participated in the battle fought there, and on the 17th of said month, at the same place, after being engaged in battle for two days, was taken prisoner, paroled, and sent home. Having determined to adopt the law as his profession, after several years' close application, he was, in 1866, admitted to the bar as a practitioner, and formed a copartnership with Hon. Milton A. Osborne, of Greencastle, Ind. This partnership expiring in the year 1871, he formed a like relationship with S. W. Curtis, which partnership was of short duration, but from January 1, 1874, to May, 1877, he was a partner of Charles E. Matson. In October, 1879, the present firm of McGregor & Compton was organized. In 1854, Mr. Compton was elected Assessor of Van Buren Township, and re-elected in the year 1856; at the election in April, 1857, he was elected Justice of the Peace of said township, and re-elected to the same office in the year 1861. In 1872, Mr. Compton received at the hands of the Democrats the unanimous nomination as their candidate for Representative to the State Legislature. That being the Greeley year, the Republican was the successful party, and he, with the balance of the Democratic ticket, was defeated. In 1876, he was again a candidate before the primary election for the same office, and was nominated, receiving a majority of 856, and was at the October election elected by 301 majority. In 1878, he was again nominated, receiving 999 majority at the primary, and was at the election in October re-elected by 320 majority; at the regular and special session in 1877 (the Legislature being Republican), he was a member of and served on the committees of organization of courts, rights and privileges, railroads, and was chairman of the special committee on mines and mining, and at the regular and special sessions he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and served as a member on the following committees, viz.: On judiciary, railroads, on mileage and accounts, and on the joint committee on public buildings. At the session of 1877, he introduced House Bill No. 66, known as Compton's Ventilation Bill, an act providing for the safety of the coal miner, which passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate; and at the session of 1879, he introduced House Bill No. 7, known as Compton's Ventilation Bill, an act providing for pure air and protection for the miner in the bank, and providing for a lien on the works for their (the miners') pay, which was passed by the House without a dissenting vote, and afterward passed by the Senate, and received the approval of the Governor and became a law. In 1880, his party again called him as their leader, and elected him Joint Senator for the district composed of the counties of Clay and Owen, giving him the nomination without opposition. In the contest which preceded the election, Mr. Compton acquitted himself as an able and sagacious politician, and, although compelled to battle against the combined forces of the Republican and National parties, he was elected by 1,620 majority, carrying Owen County by 782, and his own county by 838 majority, while the remainder of the county ticket, except Representative, was defeated. His Senatorial record is brilliant, and full of important achievements, he having (the Senate being Republican at its regular and special sessions of

1881) served on the following standing committees, viz.: Organization of courts, mines and mining, on lands and on federal relations. At that session he introduced a bill, which passed both Houses, amending the mining law so that the mine inspector was appointed by the Governor, and was paid a salary out of the State Treasury. At the session of 1883, he was chairman of the committee on the organization of courts, and on mines, mining and manufacturing, and served as a member on the following standing committees, viz.: Insurance, railroads and temperance. In 1859, Mr. Compton became a charter member of Brazil Lodge, No. 264, A. F. & A. M., also a charter member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F. In politics, he has always been a zealous Democrat, but never a bitter partisan. In 1883, Mr. Compton was selected chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and by his energy and skillful management, the county was redeemed from the Republicans, the Democrats electing the full county ticket, and carrying the county on the State ticket by 190 majority, and on the Congressional by 268 majority. He was chairman of and presided over the Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Rockville, in 1883, that nominated the party's candidate for Congress. Mr. Compton was the first attorney for the town of Brazil; also the first attorney for the city of Brazil, when it was organized into a city government. On November 3, 1853, Mr. Compton was married to Mary A., daughter of Benjamin F. Elkin, of Bowling Green, Ind. Two children, living, were born to this union—Lizzie, the wife of J. B. Smead, and Charlie W. Mrs. Compton died on May 24, 1879. Mr. Compton was next married, on September 5, 1883, to Mrs. Mary E. Winn, a native of New York, but for several years a resident of this county. Mr. Compton has rendered much valuable service to his city, county and State; is a safe, shrewd and careful man in his business, and, as a citizen, esteemed by all who know him.

**WEAVERS & CORDERY**, manufacturers of stone pumps, Brazil, Ind. This firm was organized in 1873, and established near the same location occupied at present by their factory. They started with an investment in the business of about \$500. In 1879, they erected their present brick factory, at an estimated cost of \$4,000, and represents an investment of nearly \$8,000, employing from six to ten hands, at an annual expense of about \$6,000. Its manufacturing capacity is 1,500 to 1,800 pumps per annum, with a full demand for all manufactured, and recently running behind on orders. The members of the firm are as follows: D. W., Silvin and George Weaver, sons of John Weaver, and W. H. Cordery.

**CRAWFORD & McCRIMMON**, proprietors of the Brazil Foundry and Machine Shops, Brazil, Ind. C. W. Crawford, senior member of the firm, was born in Pennsylvania February 2, 1836. At the age of sixteen years, he went on the river as an engineer, after a time entering a machine shop at Wellsville, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship, after which he went to Minnesota, setting machinery for some months. He then resumed his business of engineer on a boat, pursuing it until 1860, when he entered Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, where he stayed seven years. In January, 1875, Mr. Crawford married Artie Wright, of Collier, W. Va. In October, 1869, he came to Brazil, purchasing an interest in the already established firm of Springer & Co., which, after his connection with it, did a thriving business. D. B. McCrimmon, junior member of the firm, was born in Scotland October 27, 1839, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1849. In 1866, he came to Brazil,

engaging with the Otter Creek Coal Company, where he remained three years, when, in 1869, he purchased an interest in his present business. At that time the building was an old wooden structure, which is now replaced by a substantial two-story brick, where they employ twenty-five men at a daily expense of \$40, making the sum of \$15,000 paid annually for labor, and with a business that compares favorably with that of large cities, and a capital of \$35,000, and manufacturing engines, pumps and machinery. Mr. McCrimmon was elected to represent the Second Ward in the City Council, which position he now fills. His marriage occurred November 13, 1876, to Miss M. Stevenson, a native of Scotland, but a resident of Brazil. In politics, Mr. McCrimmon is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a genial, social gentleman, and one to whom the city owes much for his enterprise in public improvements.

JONATHAN CROASDALE, a retired druggist of Brazil, was born in Bucks County, Penn., August 26, 1813, and is the son of Joseph and Nancy Croasdale, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English, and the latter of Welsh ancestry. Jonathan was reared on a farm, but learned the tailor's trade, working at it from the age of sixteen years until nearly forty, being engaged in other business part of the time. He was proprietor of a hotel in Pennsylvania several years. In 1834, he came to Ohio, working at his trade in various towns. In 1837, he married Hester Ann Pearch, a native of Pennsylvania. Eight children were born to them, only one of whom is now living, the wife of J. D. Sourwine. Another daughter was the wife of J. W. Sanders, who murdered her, in 1878, while crazy with drink. Mr. Croasdale located in Clay County, Ind., in 1853, where Brazil now stands, and has seen the place grow from a wilderness to a beautiful city of 4,500 inhabitants. Soon after coming to Brazil he established a drug store, which he kept about twenty-four years, when he retired from active life. Mr. Croasdale, in 1864, on Lincoln's last call for troops to suppress the rebellion, enlisted, and in four months returned on account of the close of the war. He has filled with credit several civil offices, as Justice of the Peace, Notary, City Councilman. Being very active for a man of his age, he still attends to business, having been appointed administrator of the estate of S. Gundlinger; he is also insurance agent. Mr. Croasdale is a Quaker, while his wife is a Baptist. He is a Knight Templar, being a member of Royal Arch Chapter of A. F. & A. M.; also of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias, Knights of Universal Brotherhood, Order of Chosen Friends, Knights of Honor, and Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Republican. At the last election, he was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. Croasdale has done much to advance the social as well as business interests of Brazil, and is a much respected and honored citizen.

R. H. CROUCH, A. M., Principal of the Lambert Street City School, Brazil, is the son of Samuel J. and Sarah J. (Fulton) Crouch, the former a native of Indiana, and of German and English extraction, the latter a native of Virginia, of Welsh and English ancestry. The subject of this sketch was born in Putnam County, Ind., November 13, 1855, and with his parents came to Brazil in his childhood, his father dying there in 1869. His educational advantages were good, and he availed himself of them, entering the high school at Brazil when it was organized, in 1870, and remaining until 1873, when he entered Asbury University, Green-



*B. F. Cornwall*



castle, Ind., from which he graduated in 1877, receiving a medal for excellence in mathematics. After graduating, he adopted teaching as a profession, and was engaged in schools in Putnam County until 1880, when he was offered a position in the Brazil Schools. Since then, he has been Principal of the Staunton and Bowling Green Schools, and is now Principal of the Lambert Street School in Brazil. Mr. Crouch is much esteemed as an educator, and, although young, fills the highest place with credit. His marriage occurred December 27, 1882, to Anna, daughter of H. and Effie Wheeler, pioneers of Clay County. Mrs. Crouch is an accomplished lady, and was for many years an esteemed teacher in the public schools of Brazil. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL W. CURTIS, an attorney at law, Brazil, Ind., was born in Owen County, Ind., March 5, 1838, and is the second of seven children of Joshua and Sarah (Coffee) Curtis, natives of North Carolina. His parents came to Owen County in 1836, his mother dying in 1863, and his father still living in Spencer. Samuel was reared on a farm, and had very good opportunities for an early education. He entered the University at Bloomington in 1853, attending at intervals until the year 1859, when he graduated in the profession of law. During the same year he went to Missouri, where, on September 22, 1860, he was married to Saralda F. Campbell. In October following, he returned home on a visit. Just then the war was upon us, and Missouri not a desirable place to live in, and Mr. Curtis and wife lived on his father's farm until 1865, when he returned to Missouri, remained there until November following, when he returned to Spencer, Ind., and studied a short time in the law office of A. T. Rose, opening then an office on his own account. In April, 1869, he left the place of his birth and came to Brazil, where he opened an office, and has ever since been doing a lucrative business as a lawyer, although among the legal lights of Brazil there is much competition. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have been born seven children, five of whom are still living—Laura V., born January 7, 1862; Joshua, born April 5, 1864; Crude R., born May 10, 1866, died May 4, 1872; Emma, born February 1, 1868; Mattie, born December 23, 1870; Maggie M. (deceased), and Isaac W., born September 2, 1874. In politics, Mr. Curtis is a Democrat, but not a bitter partisan. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 676 of the Knights of Honor. He is a man of public spirit, and a worthy citizen.

JOHN W. ECRET, general dealer in furniture and undertakers' goods, Brazil, Ind., was born in Salem County, N. J., September 15, 1823, and was the only child of Joseph and Elizabeth A. (Bryant) Ecret, natives of New Jersey. His mother died when he was but eight months old, and he had no school advantages, but in later years he acquired a good business education. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two he made a start in life, and engaged in farming, and working as a day laborer as opportunity offered. In 1850, he engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade at Bowling Green, remaining in the shop only one year, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the county, remaining in this position nearly three years, when he commenced to run a canal boat. He followed this until 1861, when he was again appointed Deputy Clerk of the county. This position, however, he held only one year, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia, which caused him the entire loss of one of his eyes, and an injury to the sight of the

other. After partially recovering, he went into the Sheriff's office as Deputy, and remained there until July, 1863, when he enlisted in Company M, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, returning home in May, 1865. During his term of service, he was in many very important scouting and skirmishing expeditions; was with Sherman at Marietta and Resaca; was under constant fire for nearly two months, suffering all the hardships, anxieties, privations and dangers of camp and field life. After he returned home, he engaged in farming, in connection with the carpenter's trade, teaching in the public schools a part of the winter seasons, until, in 1870, he embarked in the hotel business in Bowling Green, remaining there until 1872, when he was given the position of Deputy Recorder of Clay County, holding that position four years, at the end of which time he began the business of abstracting titles. In 1880, he was made Deputy Sheriff under his son-in-law, remaining in this office two years, after which he established his present business. On September 11, 1845, he was married to Rebecca J. Knott. Six children have been born to them; five of these are living—Milton P. T., Harriet E., Joseph C., Calista M. and John W. Elizabeth, the eldest, died at the age of two years. Mr. Ecret has been a stalwart Republican, politically, ever since the organization of that party; also a member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F.; also a member of the Order of Chosen Friends, and a strong advocate of the cause of temperance.

JOHN EVANS, engineer of the City Water Works of Brazil, is a native of Wales, born in 1855. He emigrated to America in 1868, and for several years worked at blacksmithing and in machine shops, coming in July, 1875, to Clay County, where he engaged as engineer for a coal company, and remained with them three years. He then came to Brazil, serving the Watson Coal Company in the same capacity, until August, 1881, when he was appointed engineer of the City Water Works, a position which he fills to the entire satisfaction of all. He is an able engineer and machinist, and a temperate and courteous gentleman. Mr. Evans married, June 22, 1879, Esther, daughter of John Evans, of Jackson Township. Two children have been born to this union—John D., aged four years, and Mary A., sixteen months. Mr. Evans is a member of the I. O. O. F., filling the highest office in the gift of the brethren, in Lodge No. 215. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN E. R. EWING was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, and was the eldest of a family of five children of John, Jr., and Mary A. (Hall) Ewing, natives of Holmes County, Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch was a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and died in the United States service at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1862; his mother still lives. John E. received a good education, and at the age of twenty years engaged in teaching school, following the pursuit six consecutive years, being highly esteemed as an instructor of the young. In 1880, he began the study of law, and is now reading with McGregor & Compton, also practicing his profession. Mr. Ewing was married, September 16, 1880, to Sophia, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Schwartz, an amiable and accomplished lady. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Renie Annie, aged nineteen months, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Ewing is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Ewing is a Republican.

SILAS FOULKE was born May 30, 1841, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and was the eldest son in a family of eight children of John and Sarah (Hartley) Foulke. The genealogy of the Foulkes has been preserved from about 1400. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, having emigrated to America from Wales in 1698, landing at Philadelphia July 17 of that year, purchased 700 acres of land near that city, and called it Guyned, or North Wales. During the voyage, a malignant disease broke out, causing many deaths, but none in his family. Samuel Foulke, the great-grandfather, donated supplies to the Revolutionary soldiers, but being a Quaker participated no further. Judah Foulke, the grandfather, came to Ohio in 1818, locating in Guernsey County, where he died, aged eighty-six years. John Foulke, the father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, moved with his parents to Ohio, settled in 1852 in Clay County, Ind., where he died April 17, 1878. William P. Foulke was one of the largest donators to the Hall expedition to the North Pole, and the place where they spent the second winter was named, for him, Port Foulke. Another of the family was Governor of Dakota from 1864 to 1868. These are the ancestors from Risid Blaid of the Pool, who was Lord of Penlyn, a division of Wales, to Silas Foulke, the subject of this sketch, making a genealogy of over 500 years. Silas spent his youth on a farm, where his school advantages were limited, and at the age of twenty years, July 28, 1861, he enlisted in the United States service, in the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and all the engagements around Corinth; then in the long march from Corinth to Iuka, Miss., Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala.; thence to Nashville, Tenn., Bowling Green and Louisville, Ky., after Bragg; then at Perryville, and in the engagement with Kirby Smith, at the foot of Wildcat Mountain. He then returned to Nashville, Tenn., and on the last of December marched on Murfreesboro. He was also in the battle of Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign; also at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. In 1863, he "veteranized," and was in all the engagements connected with the Atlanta campaign; also under Gen. Thomas, at the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., against Gen. Hood, following the remnant of his army into Alabama, remaining there until spring, when they marched through to East Tennessee, when he participated in his last battle, at Asheville, N. C. From there they returned to Nashville, Tenn., when, about June 1, 1865, he went with the command to New Orleans, and to Matagorda Bay, Tex., returning December, 1865, to Indianapolis, where he was finally discharged January 15, 1866, having served four and a half years. After his return from the war, he followed farming until 1880. Having since the war been an active Republican, and popular with his party, they placed him on the ticket for County Recorder, to which office he was elected by a large majority, and is now serving. Mr. Foulke was married, in 1869, to Jane Cade, who died in 1871, leaving one child, viz., Charles C. In 1872, his second marriage occurred, to Sarah Trimer. Five children have been born to this union, viz.: Jesse M., Arpie E., John R., Barney A. and Katie. Mr. Foulke is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. GIFFORD, M. D., was born in Mason County, Ky., on April 23, 1814, and is the fifth of seven children of Elisha and Ann (Tennis) Gifford, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Penn-

sylvania. William was raised a farmer. He was, in his younger days, the recipient of common school advantages. In 1831, he came with his parents to Putnam County, Ind.; at the age of twenty, he and a few other young men formed a class, under the tutelage of Judge Farley, of Greencastle, Ind., for two terms. In 1835, he entered the office of a physician for the reading of medical text books, studying two years, then entering the Transylvania Medical College at Lexington, Ky. In this college he took one course of lectures, and in 1838 he located in Posey Township, Clay County, as a practicing physician, remaining there in successful practice until 1864, when he located in Brazil, remaining here in continuous successful practice until the year 1881, when, in consequence of his declining years, he was compelled to retire to private life. Mr. Gifford has also been an active, influential politician. As early as 1854, he was elected to the State Legislature by the opponents of the Democratic party. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been its supporter, and in 1872 he was chosen its standard bearer for another legislative term, and was elected. He served one term as a member of the School Board of Brazil. On May 5, 1843, he was married to Almira Curtis, a native of New York. To them have been born five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Joseph C. (now a prominent physician of Brazil), Eliza (Yocum), Josephine. Mrs. Gifford dying October 1, 1862, he was next married to Elizabeth J. Matthews. Three children have been born to them, only one of whom is living, viz., Martha J. This wife died February 29, 1869. On November 10, 1872, he married, for his third wife, Emeline B. Cooper, of Philadelphia. Dr. Gifford is a member of the Order of Chosen Friends, and is one of the pioneers of Clay County, and in the development and improvements of the county much is due to his enterprise and public spirit.

JOSEPH C. GIFFORD, son of W. H. and Almira (Curtis) Gifford, was born September 7, 1842, in Williamstown, Clay Co., Ind. He received the best advantages of education the country afforded, spending three years at the academy of Annapolis, Ind., leaving in 1857, and remaining at home until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Indiana Infantry, and served until July, 1861, when he returned home and entered the Union Christian College at Merriam, Ind. He remained but a short time, again enlisting in the United States service as First Lieutenant, Company B, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. In January, 1863, he resigned, but again enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, under the one hundred days' call, and served his time. In 1865, he accepted a position as clerk in the Superintendent's office of the Adams Express Company in Cincinnati, where he remained one year. In 1866, he began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. W. H. Gifford, attending lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1867 and 1868, after which he commenced practicing with his father. In 1869, he returned to college and graduated. He then resumed the practice of medicine, first with his father, then with Dr. Duffield, afterward with Dr. Glassgo, then alone until 1882, when he formed a partnership with Dr. S. D. Black, his present partner. He is a skillful surgeon, and has an extensive practice. He has been a member of the City Council eight years. In politics, he is a Republican. His marriage took place August 3, 1869, to Mary E. Page, an estimable lady of Clermont County, Ohio. Three children have been born to them, viz.: William H., born June 3, 1870; Joseph C., May 14,

1874; Fannie G., June 15, 1882. Dr. Gifford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 241, and Brazil Chapter, No. 59.

JOHN C. GREGG was born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, March 7, 1844. His father was John Gregg, who was the only surviving son of John Gregg, who came to America a year or two before the Revolution, and who was one of the first to enlist in the patriot army. He served through the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Washington, from the battle of Long Island to the surrender at Yorktown. After the close of the war, he came West, and settled on a tract of land near Xenia, Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty-five years, leaving two sons and one daughter. The daughter and one son died within a year, leaving John the only surviving member of the family. The mother of John C. Gregg was Mary I. Gregg, whose mother, Mary Stewart, came from Scotland at the age of twelve years, in 1788, and died in 1877, aged eighty-nine years. John C. Gregg, our subject, entered the Sophomore Class at Monmouth (Ill.) College in September, 1862. The following year he studied at Miami University, and after serving awhile in the army, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, he returned to Monmouth, and graduated from that institution, at the head of his class, in 1865. He immediately began teaching, and has continued in that work up to the present. In 1867, he took charge of an academy at Richland, Ind. There he married Susan A. Welty, of Oxford, Ohio. He then took charge of the public school at Milroy, and afterward at Tipton, and in 1877 was elected Superintendent of the Brazil City Schools, which position he still holds. While teaching others, he has himself been a close student, and has a thorough knowledge of surveying, botany, natural science and the higher mathematics. Under his management, the schools have advanced until they are equal to the best to be found in cities of this size in the State.

SOLOMON GUNDELFINGER (deceased) was born in Waunkheim, near Stuttgart, in the province of Württemberg, Germany, near the Black Forest, December 11, 1845, and was the son of David and Hannah Gundelfinger. Solomon emigrated to America at the age of eighteen years, stopping first at Peru, Ind., going thence to Indianapolis, thence to Brazil, in 1866, where the rest of his life (with the exception of a short time in Litchfield, Ill.) was passed. In 1867, he opened a clothing establishment which he carried on until his death. He was an energetic business man, and was identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Brazil. His beautiful residence and one of the most commodious business blocks in the city remain monuments of his industry and success. He was an active Mason, filling with ability the highest offices within the gift of the brethren. In business, he was diligent and affable, commanding the respect and friendship of all. He was married, March 17, 1870, to Maggie, daughter of Elias and Susannah Helton, an accomplished lady. Five children were born to this union, viz.: Rudolph, born December 23, 1870; May, born July 9, 1874; Harry, June 24, 1876; Blanche, August 17, 1878; and Grace, October 20, 1880—all born in Brazil except Rudolph, who was born in Litchfield, Ill. Besides the savings of many industrious years, Mr. Gundelfinger, with his usual forethought, had insured his life for a handsome sum, thus leaving his family comfortable.

WILLIAM B. HAWKINS, a physician and surgeon of Brazil, Ind., was born in Washington County, Penn., on August 28, 1818, and was reared

in town. He attended school until he graduated, in 1835, in the classical course, at the age of eighteen years, and immediately commenced reading for the medical profession with Dr. John Wishard, with whom he studied four years, including his lecture courses, at the end of which time he graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College in 1840, receiving the degree of A. M. from the Washington, and M. D. from the Jefferson branch. In April, 1840, he commenced practice in Connellsville, Fayette Co., Penn., where he remained ten years. In 1848, the panic and distress of the country caused the loss to the Doctor of nearly \$10,000, which he had accumulated in his practice. He gathered up what little means he had left and started for Canton, Ill., but when he arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, the city was suffering from the cholera plague, and the boats had ceased to run. He in his dilemma secured the position of surgeon to the out-door poor of the Sixth Ward, which he held one year, at the end of which time he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and practiced there until 1854, establishing, in the meantime, with a partner, a drug store. At the end of two years, he sold out his interest and removed to Prairieton, same county, where he remained in a lucrative practice for thirteen years, when, in 1867, he removed to Brazil, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On October 15, 1840, Dr. Hawkins was married to Christiana Darling, a native of Scotland. To them have been born six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Alice, wife of Judge Cosson, of Somerset, Ky.; Charles, who was a member of the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry during the late war; and James. Mr. Hawkins died on February 20, 1866, at Prairieton, Ind. He was next married, on March 12, 1867, to Mrs. Abby Daniels McLain, who was born on January 31, 1831, in Washington County, Ohio, and was educated at the Marietta Female Seminary. At the age of fifteen, she was an assistant in the primary department of the graded schools of Marietta, after which she returned to school and completed her education, and was married. After this event, she taught school seventeen years in Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio and Indiana. While teaching in Terre Haute, she became acquainted with Dr. Hawkins, and soon after married him. After their location in Brazil, she taught one year in Grade Four of the public schools. Mrs. Hawkins is the author of a book entitled "Hannah, the Odd Fellow's Orphan," a very popular publication of 230 pages. She is also the author of an interesting story, entitled "Jot, the Newsboy," a Masonic war story. This story has been published as a serial, but will soon appear in book form. For many years she has been a popular writer for several first-class journals. She has borne her present husband one child, viz., Robert Warren, born January 7, 1871. She has one daughter by her first marriage, viz., Margaret, the wife of J. M. Nees, of Poland, Clay County. Mrs. Hawkins is an earnest, conscientious advocate of female suffrage.

THOMAS HENDERSON was born in Holmes County, Ohio, September 20, 1831. He was raised as a farmer, but at the age of nineteen he commenced serving time at the trade of wagon-maker. He came to Brazil in 1854, and worked as a journeyman for twenty-six years, and for two years was in the furniture business. In 1865, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served one year, being stationed in Texas the principal part of his term of service. At the close of the war, he located permanently in Brazil. In 1882, Mr. Henderson was nominated and elected Township Trustee by the Republican party, and he is

now filling the office with credit and ability. He was married on April 28, 1856, to Nancy Stunkard, a native of Clay County. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living, viz., Alma E. (the wife of Michael Fisharber), Mary E., Lola, Robert, Anna, William, Harley H., Stewart I. (dying at the age of twenty-one years). Mr. Henderson and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Chosen Friends. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, though not a political aspirant; is an upright, energetic and unassuming gentleman, and a much respected citizen.

ELI and JOHN HENDRIX, blacksmiths and manufacturers of farm implements, of Brazil, Ind., are the sons of John and Nancy Hendrix, who were the parents of ten children. Eli was born in Wayne County, Ind., on March 30, 1825; John, in same county, on February 29, 1828. They both came to Clay County with their parents in 1845, both having served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade prior to their settlement in Brazil. On their arrival in the then new place, they began work at their trade with their father, who, soon after turning his attention entirely to farming, left the manufacturing entirely to the boys, whose business so soon increased that the capacity of the shops had to be greatly enlarged; and, in 1866, their manufacturing had increased to such an extent as to necessitate the employing of about thirty hands. The farm wagons, which they turned out, alone amounted to near \$20,000 per annum. They manufactured the first steel plows ever made in the county. In 1867, they inaugurated the process of a reduction in their business, as it was becoming too "heavy" for them, unless they added new and expensive machinery and appliances. They continued to gradually reduce their business until 1878, when they sold out, having at this time an extensive agricultural implement establishment. In 1867, the firm erected the Hendrix Block, on the corner of Main and Meridian streets. Prior to this time, in 1854, they built the best frame business building on Main street, at that time, and since that time they have erected a large number of residences. They are thoroughgoing, industrious men, and liberal givers to all public and benevolent enterprises. Politically, they are uncompromising Republicans. Each is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., Eli being also a member of the society of Chosen Friends, and one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He contributed \$2,000 toward the building of the "Hendrix Chapel," which was named after him. John is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church; also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a Knight Templar. They are both worthy citizens, being highly esteemed wherever they are known.

E. S. HOLLIDAY, an attorney at law and City Attorney of Brazil, was born in March, 1842, in Dearborn County, Ind., and was reared on a farm. Having had very fair school advantages, at the age of sixteen years he began teaching in the public schools, until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Kansas Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Frontier—Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, etc., and several engagements with the hostile Indians of the frontier. He was mustered out of service in August, 1864, returned home, and took up the profession of teaching and attending school alternately, being compelled to earn his collegiate expenses. In 1869, he entered the office of John Overmier, of North Vernon, Jennings County, to read the text books in law, and remained there until 1873, teaching school at intervals to pay expenses.

He commenced practicing law in Clay County in 1873, and has been there ever since, having become a prominent lawyer. In 1877, he was elected Mayor of Brazil, and was re-elected to the same position in 1879. In 1882, he received the nomination, at the hands of the Republican party, for Representative to the State Legislature, but was defeated by a few votes. In 1883, he was elected a member of the School Board, and also City Attorney of Brazil, which positions he now holds. In 1879, he formed a partnership with Mr. George A. Byrd, his present partner; also in the abstract and real estate business, and the firm is prosecuting a very lucrative business. In the year 1873, he was married to Lina Gregg, a native of Bartholomew County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R.

W. A. HOSKINS was born in Kentucky, on October 17, 1840, of parents Preston and Rebecca (Day) Hoskins, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Virginia. Both parents died in Centralia, Ill., the father in 1857, the mother in 1869. Our subject was raised on a farm, and had no educational advantages until he was twenty years old, when he entered the college at Lebanon, Ill., remaining there two years, and graduating from a commercial college in St. Louis, Mo. He then entered a dry goods store at Centralia as clerk, remaining with the firm three years. At the end of this time he went to work in a supply store for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which, after several months' management, he left to accept the position of fireman on the road. This position he filled for three years, when he left in consequence of an accident to his train. From there he went to Jackson, Tenn., where he accepted the same position on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., but in a few months was promoted to locomotive engineer, which he followed one winter, and then went into the railroad shops to learn the machinists' trade, and remained there three years. During this time he was married to Josephine Vance. Leaving the shops, he went to Danville, Ill., and commenced digging coal. At the end of a year, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and worked in a packing house; was also employed one year as fireman, and one year as engineer of the City Water Works; thence back to Centralia, Ill., where he took a contract for the city, and worked in the rolling mill for eighteen months; thence to Missouri, where he spent the summer, and thence to Brazil in 1880, where, after a short season of labor in the blast furnaces, he purchased, in January, 1882, the store he now owns, and since which time he has been very successful in his business, having a first-class and remunerative trade in second-hand goods. Mr. Hoskins is the father of two children, viz., Mary R., aged eleven years; Elisha V., aged nine years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a staunch Republican.

GEORGE E. HUBBARD, Clerk of Clay County, Ind., was born in Morgan County, Ind., on April 29, 1843, and is the son of John S. and Abigail Hubbard, natives of North Carolina. His father is a lawyer by profession, and still lives in Morgan County, his wife dying in 1865. George E. was the youngest of four sons, and lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, when he commenced to work as a day laborer on a farm for himself. His opportunities for educating himself were fair. At about the age of twenty-two years, he engaged himself at Amo, Hendricks County, to a grain dealer, and remained with him until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Zouaves, and served as Company Clerk. At the close of the war he

was honorably discharged, returned home, and engaged in the grain trade at Greencastle, which he followed successfully for two years; then removed to Staunton, Clay County, and engaged in the drug business, continuing in this until the year 1872, when he accepted, at the hands of the Republican party, the nomination for the office of Circuit Clerk of Clay County, and was triumphantly elected. Selling out his business he moved to Bowling Green, then the county seat, and took personal charge of the duties of the office. At the close of his term, he declined to be a candidate for re-election, but moved to Brazil and engaged in the business of banking, under the firm name of Brighton, Hubbard & Teter, in which he continued until the autumn of 1878, when he retired from the firm, and accepted the Chairmanship of the Republican Central Committee; did a lucrative business in general trading, and in 1879 erected one of the finest residences in Brazil. In 1880, he was again nominated and elected Circuit Clerk, and still holds that position, the office, however, on account of his failing health, being managed by his able Deputy, Mr. Joseph Van Ayer. On December 25, 1872, he was married to Rebecca A. Ayer, the daughter of John M. and Mary Ayer, of Clay County, Ind., but natives of Ohio. Mrs. Hubbard has borne her husband two children, viz., George A., age nine years; John Jay, age five years.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON was born in New York City March 18, 1850, of parents unknown, and, with a number of other children, brought West, when quite young, to find a home with strangers. His lot was cast in Clay County, Ind., where he has, with heroic fortitude, borne the buffets of "outrageous fortune," and manfully struggled against fate, until now he ranks with the most respected citizens of Clay County. Owing to his position, he was wholly deprived of school privileges, but has by his own efforts, studying in idle moments, acquired a fair business education, mostly gained since he became a man. Mr. Hutchinson has followed the trade of harness-maker. He served as Marshal of the city of Bowling Green; was elected Constable of his township several times, and after he came to Brazil filled the office of Deputy under Sheriff Lankford, and has served on the police force since December, 1882, and has shown himself a man of nerve. He was married, January 11, 1874, to Harriet Ecret, of Bowling Green, whose parents were pioneers in Clay County. Two children have been born to this marriage, viz., Charles J. and Flora, aged nine and seven years. Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the society of Chosen Friends.

J. P. HYSUNG, the representative druggist of Brazil, carrying a full line of drugs, a well-selected stock of oils, mixed paints, varnish, calciminers' and painters' supplies, established himself in trade in 1869, and can always be found here. He was born on February 11, 1836, and is the youngest of four children of Frederick and Mary (Mann) Hysung, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Hysung was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair education through the medium of common schools. He remained on the home farm until May, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Ohio Infantry, in the call for three months' men. At the expiration of his term, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the prominent battles, viz., Winchester, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and the five days' engagement of the Wilderness. At

the Wilderness he was wounded in his left side, and sent to the hospital at Fredericksburg, thence to Washington, D. C., and thence home on a thirty days' leave of absence. While at home, he was ordered to join his company at Cleveland, to be mustered out of the service, and in July, 1864, he received his honorable discharge. In 1863, Mr. Hysung was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy. On his return home, he remained with his father on the farm until 1867, when he came to Clay County, Ind., and settled in Brazil, embarking in the business of bookseller and newsdealer, on a capital of \$60. In 1879, he established himself as a druggist, at his present stand, and his trade amounts to upward of \$10,000 per annum. In view of the fact that Mr. Hysung commenced life with no money or friends, he has been exceedingly prosperous in his business relations, as he owns his stock in trade, a fine residence, and seven tenement houses. In October, 1868, he was married to Emma Poor, of Clay County, but a native of Maine. Mrs. Hysung has borne her husband three children, two of whom are living, viz., Winnifred and Forest F. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. During the years 1881 and 1882, he was Township Trustee, and for two years a member of the City Council. He is Chief Patriarch of Iron City Encampment of I. O. O. F., is Past Chancellor of the K. of P., and Past Commander of Gen. Canby Post, No. 2, of G. A. R. In early life, Mr. Hysung was a Democrat in politics, but in later years has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

PROF. T. N. JAMES, teacher in the high grades of the Brazil Schools, was the third in a family of seven children of George W. and Ruth (Vance) James, and was born in Vigo County, Ind., November 27, 1849. The elder James settled in Dick Johnson Township in 1829, and married in 1844, and where he and his wife lived until a short time previous to her death, which occurred in 1850, while residing in Vigo County. The subject of this sketch passed his early youth on a farm, with only the advantages of a common school, but, by studious habits, he acquired a good education, entering Bloomingdale Academy at the age of nineteen years, and remaining three years. In 1869, he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he has since followed, first in country schools, but since 1873, he has held a position in the city schools. Prof. James is considered an able instructor. He is also a strict moralist, and a strong advocate of temperance, practicing what he preaches, using no intoxicating drinks nor tobacco. Mr. James' marriage occurred March 4, 1875, to Orpha J. Hobson, of Parke County, Ind. Four children have been born to this union—Eva E., Milton T., Jessie J. and Ruth. Politically, Mr. James is a Republican, also a friend of progress.

IGNATIUS JARBOE, member of the Clay County Abstract Company, established in February, 1882, and fire and life insurance agent, Brazil, Ind., was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 15, 1841, of parents Peter and Ann (Elder) Jarboe, both natives of Kentucky. They located in Vigo County in 1832, where they remained until their death, the mother dying in 1857, the father in 1874. Ignatius spent his earlier years on the farm, and at the age of eighteen he began teaming in Terre Haute, Vigo County, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served until he was mustered out in camp near Washington, D. C., in 1865. In July, 1864, near Dallis' Woods, on the skirmish line, he was wounded in the right arm. After the close of his term he returned home to Terre Haute, and worked

for the American Express Company until 1866, when he went to Arkansas and West Tennessee, and remained there until 1868, when in August of that year he settled in Brazil, in the grocery trade, following it until 1876, when he established his present insurance business, which represents some of the best insurance companies in the country. On June 18, 1878, he was married to Nancy E. Lightfoot, a native of Illinois. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Annunciation. Politically, Mr. Jarboe is a Democrat.

CHARLES JONES, a member of the firm of Smith & Jones, doing an extensive business in the retail grocery trade, and located on East Main street, Brazil, Ind., was born in Wales on August 14, 1852, landed in New York City in July, 1870, and remained a short time in Pennsylvania, going thence to Perry County, Ill., where he engaged in coal mining. In March, 1872, he came to Brazil and formed a partnership with his present partner in a bakery, in connection with the grocery business; but in 1879 they abandoned the bakery trade, and turned their attention wholly to their grocery, having now one of the oldest established houses in the city, carrying a stock of nearly \$4,000, and doing a business of from \$14,000 to \$15,000 a year. He was married, in Terre Haute, on July 25, 1876, to Ella Bowers, who is of German descent, but a native of Ohio. They have had two children—Lagoro and Emma. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Order of Foresters, of the Universal Brotherhood, and of the Order of Odd Fellows of Wales. By his industry and frugality, Mr. Jones has accumulated more than a competency for his remaining days.

ROBERT L. KEITH, of the firm of the Bee Hive dry goods establishment of Brazil, Ind., was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 7, 1841, and was the son of Isaac and Nancy J. (Wingate) Keith, both natives of Virginia, and of English extraction. The elder Keith was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and Robert spent his youth upon the farm, having fair educational advantages, and considerable business experience. After attaining his majority, he engaged in dealing in stock two years, after which he came to Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay County, and established a dry goods store, which he successfully carried on until 1869, when he opened a livery stable, which he kept until 1875, when he removed his livery business to Brazil and bought the Bee Hive store, carrying on both; also dealing extensively in real estate, suffering severe financial losses, but satisfying his creditors, and managing his business without failing, in the panic of 1873. It has taken Mr. Keith several years to recover from these misfortunes and get on the same financial footing. In 1860, October 17, he married Rebecca, daughter of Peter and Eliza Smock, of Southport, Ind. Four children were born to them, two of whom are living—Minnie M., wife of J. M. Hoskins, Jr., and Ernest R. Nellie died at the age of three years, the other in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have been members of the Christian Church fifteen years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. In 1863, he sent into the service a substitute, named Taylor Bosley, as his own business was so extensive he could not leave it without ruining himself financially. Mr. Keith, in 1883, received a patent on an invention called Keith's Adjustable Attachment to Buggy Tops, by which the top may be lowered, or raised, by a lever, while the person is in the seat or on the ground. It has become popular.

THOMAS KERINS, retail dealer in foreign and domestic wines, whiskies and brandies of the finest quality, also beer, ale, and all kinds of domestic goods; also, fine tobaccos and cigars—County Saloon, East Main street, west of the court house. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in December, 1850. He grew up on a farm, having had only meager educational advantages, and in 1864 he emigrated to this country, locating at Richmond, Ind., where for two years he was engaged as a water-carrier on the railroad; at the end of this time, he became a peddler, traveling over the States of Indiana and Ohio on foot. At the end of three years, he went to Indianapolis, and for three years worked at a glass factory. In October, 1872, he came to Brazil, where he has since resided. His first employment here was for the Brazil Blast Furnace. He worked for this company six years. In 1879, he became bar-tender at Ingleby's place; in 1880, he embarked in the saloon business for himself, and he has successfully followed it ever since. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Kerins was placed on the Republican ticket for Councilman from the First Ward; was elected and is serving the city with faithfulness and ability. On November 21, 1872, he was married to Ellen O'Donnell, a native of Marion County, Ind. To them have been born seven children—John, Maggie, Mary, Nellie and Elizabeth, the remaining two having died in infancy. Mr. Kerins and wife are both members of the Church of the Annunciation. He is also a member of the society of Hibernians, the Catholic Knights of America, and in politics a Republican.

JAMES F. LANKFORD was born in Clay County, Ind., on July 8, 1845, and is the oldest son of Harvey Lankford, a native of Kentucky, who located in Clay County in 1842 as a farmer. In 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-third Indiana Infantry, was transferred to an Indiana Battery, and died at St. Louis, Mo. James F. was raised a farmer, and received a limited education in the primitive schoolhouses of the county. At the tender age of sixteen years, he enlisted, on February 11, 1862, in Company G, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the sieges of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth, and the siege of and assault on Vicksburg, and the battle of Mission Ridge, going thence to Huntsville, Ala., where he re-enlisted as a veteran, and came home on a short furlough. In the spring of 1864, he returned to the field, and was with Sherman's command in its grand "march to the sea," and in all its engagements in that campaign back to Raleigh, N. C., thence to Louisville, Ky., *via* Washington, D. C., where, at the close of the war, he received his honorable discharge. Returning home, he engaged at the carpenter's trade, which he followed two years, and then purchased a one-third interest in a saw mill in Clay County. This not proving a profitable venture, at the end of three years he sold out his interest, and embarked in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business at Middlebury, Clay County, where he remained until the year 1880, a period of twelve years, eight years of which time he was proprietor and manager. In July, 1880, he was nominated by the Republican party for Sheriff of Clay County, and, although the county was strongly Democratic, he was successful at the ensuing election. At the close of this term, he was re-nominated for the same position, but was defeated by the usual Democratic majority. He then purchased the livery and feed stable in Brazil, which he now manages with success. On December 19, 1872, he was married to Calista M., the daughter of J. W. Ecret, a pioneer of Clay County.

Four children have been born to them—Pius, Flora, Elva and Letha. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H., and the G. A. R. In politics, he has always been a stalwart Republican.

VOORHEES T. LANSING, editor-in-chief of the *Democrat*, was born in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., June 20, 1860, his father, A. True Lansing, being a pioneer editor of the county. At an early age, Voorhees entered his father's office, serving a thorough apprenticeship at journalism, and after being engaged some time on the *Terre Haute Express*, he came, in 1873, to Brazil, and entered the office of the *Clay County Miner*. In April, 1880, Mr. Lansing, in connection with H. M. Lusk and William Walker, established the *Argus Magnet*, a journal advocating Democratic principles. In February, 1881, the firm was changed to Lansing & Lusk, who changed the name of the paper to the *Democrat*, which they now have on a sound basis, and doing a successful business. Harry M. Lusk, junior member of the firm of Lansing & Lusk, was born in Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, January 3, 1861, where he remained until 1873, when he came with his parents to Brazil, Ind., and in 1877 commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Western Mirror*, where he remained until he engaged in his present business.

GEORGE E. LAW, City Clerk of Brazil, was born in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., July 31, 1858. He was the eldest son of a family of eight children of Marmaduke and Rebecca A. (Clemens) Law, both natives of Ohio. Having always lived in the city, he had good educational advantages in common branches. In 1870, he came to Brazil, and followed the occupation of teaching writing-school for two years; then, being crippled from scrofula, he engaged in canvassing, which he followed for some time successfully. He then engaged as Deputy Recorder, remaining in this capacity for one year, being then elected City Clerk, in May, 1881. He filled this position so creditably that he was re-elected. He is able and trustworthy, and is possessed of a high spirit of enterprise and advancement in public matters; is a good book-keeper, and has filled that position for a number of business firms. He has also had limited experience as a reporter.

GEORGE W. LEVIS, a printer by trade, was born in Butler County, Penn., on May 5, 1842, and spent his early youth principally in a store, his father being a merchant. At the age of sixteen, he began the study of medicine, which he kept up until he entered a medical school at Cleveland, Ohio, where he took one course of lectures, and in 1860 he commenced the active practice at West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Penn., with his brother, continuing until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth United States Infantry, for three years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., thence on a march back to Kentucky. One night, while on duty near Nashville, Tenn., his detachment was attacked by the enemy, and Mr. Levis received severe wounds from a heavy saber, on the right hand and on the head. This disabled him several weeks, he being the most of the time in the hospital at Nashville. Very soon after he joined his regiment, he participated in the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded, losing the third finger of the left hand. On the second day of the battle, he was taken prisoner, and sent to Libby Prison, having to care for his own wound, with no medical treatment except rags and sweet oil. Here he remained for three months, suffering all the horrors and tortures of prison life. After his

release, he was returned to the Union lines at City Point, thence to Annapolis, Md., where he received care and clothing, and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was discharged September, 1865, by reason of his disabilities, but in about two months he re-enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which regiment he served until the close of the war. For nearly four years he was a soldier, and as one of his country's defenders he has left a brilliant record. After his return home, he worked as a printer in various places until 1872, when he purchased the *Watchman*, at Tamaroa, Ill. After nearly one year's publication, he sold the office and again worked as journeyman, and in 1873 was made foreman of the *Shelbyville Leader*, and remained there until 1874, when he, with a partner, became publisher of the *Newton Press*; at the end of a year he went to Olney, Ill., and took the foremanship of the *Times*; thence to Greencastle, Ind., where he assumed the management of the *Banner*, remaining there five years; thence to Terre Haute, Ind., where he purchased an interest in the *Saturday Night*. In a short time, however, he came to Brazil, and engaged as a printer on the *Clay County Enterprise*, where he is now. On April 21, 1872, he was married to Louisa Arnold, a native of Illinois, born May 13, 1853. They have two children, viz., Joseph Albert and Carrie Edna. He had one child by a previous marriage—Walter Benson. Mr. Levis is a leading member of the I. O. G. T.; is industrious and attentive to business.

W. D. LONG, proprietor and manager of the Clay Hotel, Brazil, Ind., was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1820, and came to Indiana in 1854, and farmed until 1865, when he embarked in the mercantile trade at Bowling Green. This he followed for eight years, when he ran a hotel at the same place for two years, when, with a view of giving his children better educational advantages, he moved to Greencastle, Putnam County, where he also continued in a hotel. At the end of three years he returned to Bowling Green, and remained there until 1882, when he moved to Brazil and took the management of the Clay Hotel, which hostelry he is now conducting with profit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons. His house is a popular resort for the weary traveler.

ARCHIBALD LOVE, County Commissioner of Clay County, was born in Scotland January 15, 1826, and is the eldest of seven children of John and Agnes Love, both of Scotch extraction. The father was a miner, and Archibald was reared as one, and has followed that occupation to within the last seven years. In 1845, he was married to Jeannette Hamilton, who was a Highland Scotch lassie. To them were born six children, four of whom are living, viz., John, Charles, Agnes and Jesse. Mr. Love emigrated to the United States in 1839, and located not far from Pittsburgh, Penn., following mining for about three years; then he was a contractor on the tunnels of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; also superintended a tunnel on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad. In 1854, he removed to Cloverland, Vigo County, remaining there one year, when he purchased some land in Jackson Township, Clay County; remained on it seven years, still following mining, however. He opened a mine on his farm, where he lost, during the years 1873 and 1874, between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Never yielding to reverses, however, he, in 1861, moved to Brazil, where only one mine had yet been opened in the vicinity, and was employed as a miner for one man nine years. In the meantime, he purchased an interest in a mine, but disposed of it about the year 1869, but still continued the management of mines for

some time, when, in 1873, he retired from the business entirely, and occupied his time in looking after his various investments in town property and land, owning two small farms and a number of pieces of property in Brazil, which, through industry and strict economy, he had accumulated. His wife dying March 28, 1876, he married for his second wife Mrs. Calasty Ward. This event occurred January 1, 1877. Mrs. Love, his present wife, has borne her husband three children, viz., Mary, Anna and Martha. In 1880, Mr. Love became the candidate of the Republican party for County Commissioner, and was elected. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics. He has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church since he was twenty years of age; is also a member of the Universal Brotherhood. He is an upright citizen, a good neighbor and a worthy official.

PETER THOMAS LUTHER, junior member of the law and real estate firm of Matson & Luther, was born in Harrison Township, Clay Co., Ind., October 18, 1844, and was the eighth of eleven children of William and Charlotte (Stroud) Luther, and of German descent. The father came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1818, and settled on a farm in Crawford County. The subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of the family. He attended common school until nineteen years of age, then taught school until he attained his majority, when he entered the university at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained until 1866. After his return home, he was elected by the Democrats to the office of County Surveyor, and filled the place two years. Before the expiration of his term, he was nominated for County Recorder, and, his past official record being satisfactory, was elected by a handsome majority, and served faithfully four years. His party, confiding in his ability and integrity, placed him, in 1872, upon their ticket for Clerk of the Circuit Court, but there being a political revolution, the whole Democratic ticket was defeated. He then formed a law partnership with Samuel M. McGregor, at Bowling Green, which continued until 1874, when he assumed the management of the *Clay County Herald*, the Democratic organ, leaving it in 1875 to become editor and publisher of the *Weekly Echo* at Brazil, which he ably and profitably managed two years, when he left the journalistic field to again enter the political arena. He served as Deputy Clerk one year, and as Deputy Sheriff two years. He then resumed the law, also making abstracts of title of Clay County, in partnership with Bowman, who retired in 1882, when the present firm was established. Prior to the year 1873, he had accumulated a handsome fortune, which was swept away in the panic of that year. Mr. Luther was married, August 29, 1867, to Mary E. Crist, of Clay County. Five children have been born to this union, viz., Minnie R., William Pitt, Nellie and James Crist (deceased), the other dying in infancy. Mr. Luther holds to the faith of the Seventh-Day Adventists. He is a member of many of the leading secret societies, and a strong advocate of temperance.

SALEM H. LYBYER, son of Daniel S. P. and Rachel (Carpenter) Lybyer, was born in Vigo County, Ind., September 9, 1845, being the third in line of eight children. His parents immigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1839, and in the sixth year of his age the family moved to Putnam County in same State, which still continues to be the family home. His father being a farmer, his early years were spent in the toil and hardships so peculiar to farm labor in

pioneer days. In the winter months, he had the advantage of the public schools to which he walked a distance of two and one-half miles, the terms being only from two to three months in length, and the teachers being remarkable more for their skill in the use of the rod than for their great scholarship. At the age of ten, he commenced the study of Ray's Higher Arithmetic, and, as was the usual custom, he continued this study for five consecutive years, each term commencing again at the beginning of the book for the benefit of the new scholars and those entering from the primary class, and at the end of the fifth year the class had been so thoroughly drilled in the mysteries of "vulgar fractions," that there was nothing the big boys were more familiar with, unless it was "playing marbles," "three-cornered cat," or "bull pen." Vivid recollections of the master's skill in the use of the rod appear to be indelibly stamped at least upon his memory, especially upon one occasion when he was invited to remain after school hours in the evening, but concluded to take "French leave;" the teacher being, however, the faster runner of the two, he was again returned to the schoolhouse, where a double dose of witch-hazel was freely administered. The greater part of his youthful education was, however, received at home, sitting by the fireside, reading and studying by the dim light of the fire place or a tallow dip. On the 21st of August, 1863, and in the seventeenth year of his age, he enlisted as a recruit in Company C, of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, his brother Andrew being a member of this company, and it having already been in service about eighteen months. Being so small, so youthful in appearance, and of such light weight—only weighing 117 pounds—they hesitated to accept him. He, however, was enlisted as a bugler for the company, but, on being mustered in, peremptorily refused to act in this capacity, giving as his reason that he did not propose to blow a horn at the rebels while they were shooting bullets at him. Within a week after joining the regiment, they were ordered by rail to Lexington, Ky., and from there marched eastward some forty miles to Mount Sterling, where they were detailed to look after the "bushwhackers" and "illicit distilleries." From here they were ordered in November about 100 miles further southwest, to Somerset, Ky., and started on a raid to Jamestown, Tenn., some seventy-five miles distant, passing the battlefield of Mill Spring, where the gallant Gen. Zollicoffer fell; thence back to Somerset. From here Company C was ordered to Camp Pitman, where they met Maj. Gen. Foster, and acted as his escort to Tazewell, Tenn., where they arrived just after the battle of "Walker's Ford." Here the boy soldier, for he was the smallest and youngest in the company, had the honor of being detailed to act as orderly and courier to Gen. Foster, a post not only of danger, but also of responsibility, and which he held until Gen. Foster was sent to Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside of the command of the Army of East Tennessee; the regiment in the meantime arrived at Tazewell, and were deployed as guards at the different fords on Clinch River, to prevent the enemy getting possession of Cumberland Gap, the only available place for miles to cross the mountains, and thereby protect the rear of our army at Knoxville. The Company was next detailed to guard a telegraph office at Thorn Hill, which connected with Foster's army, who were at this time being driven westward down Powell's Valley by Gen. Longstreet, and on the 14th of December, at 4 P. M., word was sent by the pickets that a body of the enemy's troops were coming westward down the valley on the north side of

the mountain, and were only a few miles distant. A battle was raging on the other side of the mountain between the two armies only about six miles away, and the Captain ascended the mountain to get a view of the engagement, and in the excitement of the moment the Lieutenant in charge took the Company and advanced to meet the rebels coming down the valley, but they soon discovered that it was no Kentucky bushwhacking skirmishing that they had now on their hands. The rebel brigade was led by Gens. Carter and Jones, and in less than thirty minutes the company was completely routed. Those who were not taken prisoners either crossed the mountains to the main army or found their way back to Tazewell, and only seven of the whole company saved their horses and camp equipage, the two Lybyer boys being among this number, although at one time being within seventy-five yards of the enemy; but while the horses of the enemy were tired and jaded, theirs were fresh and they made a safe retreat, dashing forward to the music of the bullets which the "Johnnies" sent whistling about their heads.

These seven heroes succeeded by a great effort in reaching the summit of Clinch Mountain this same night, and there witnessed one of the grandest sights of the rebellion. Side by side in five parallel lines on each side lay the two great armies, their camp fires stretching for miles, and only apparently about one hundred yards distant from each other, and here while preparing their evening meal, there was kept up a continual fire, from the guns of the skirmishers, with an occasional charge upon one side and a stubborn resistance on the other, and the boom and flash of the heavy artillery was a sight long to be remembered. These seven cavalymen of Company C here, upon the top of the mountain, spread their blankets and, tired and hungry, found refreshing sleep, and in the morning after a short council they determined to return on the south side of the mountain as far as the Clinch Gap, and if possible look up their comrades, but to their surprise they found the Gap deserted. even by the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, sixth months men, who had been detailed to guard it, and who had evidently abandoned the pass at the approach of the rebels, leaving behind them nearly all their camp equipage and retreating to the main army. Here the little band, who had been fasting for almost twenty-four hours, taking advantage of what the One Hundred and Seventeenth had left behind, had quite a feast, and supplied themselves with rations for their future march. From this point they passed down the mountain road about two miles to the place where they had encamped the day before, but found the camp completely deserted. They remained here until about 9 o'clock in the morning, when they started toward Tazewell, but had gone but a short distance when they met Maj. Carter, who had been sent to their relief with a squad of about sixty men, and with instructions to scour the valley and find what had become of Company C. They however informed the Major that, so far as they knew, they seven were all that remained of the company. They joined the squadron and returned toward their old camping ground, but before reaching it they ran into a large body of rebels, who seeing their approach, concealed themselves until the squadron was almost upon them, when they opened such a raking fire as compelled them to fall back and leave the enemy in undisputed possession of the valley. It was afterward ascertained that the rebels who routed Company C, in continuing their raid also captured twenty-one of Uncle Sam's six-mule army wagons, loaded with sugar and coffee, which were being sent as supplies

to the main army. The boys under command of Maj. Carter returned to Big Springs, six miles south of Tazewell, and went into camp. It was on Christmas afternoon, and just as Andy Lybyer had made a pot-pie out of a big Dominic rooster that had crowed at the boys the day before, and had baked a pan of nice biscuit, he was taken down with a severe chill, and, unable to eat any of the dinner he had so carefully prepared, was ordered back to the hospital at Tazewell. On the following day the squadron having been ordered to Tazewell, S. H. Lybyer, on their arrival, went immediately to the hospital to see his brother, whom he found in a very neglected condition, having had nothing but a cup of water since the day before, and lying on the floor with a blanket for a pillow, and another for a cot. The case was reported, a Surgeon was called, the patient prescribed for, and S. H. Lybyer was ordered by the Captain to turn over his horse and go to the hospital and take care of his sick brother, who was one of the bravest and best soldiers in the company. The patient grew much worse during the night, having an attack of brain fever, and for forty-eight hours raved like a madman, but it gradually wore off, and he became more rational. He then advised his brother to lay in a good supply of rations, and take the best care of himself, and then sent home a loving message, which meant that his fighting of battles were over, and that death was most likely to claim another victim. These were the darkest days in the history of the subject of this sketch. The strong arm and superior judgment of this elder brother had guided and protected him in many a time of peril and need, had stood by him on the skirmish line and on the battle-field, and when tired, hungry and faint, provided for his most pressing wants; it was that he might be near to him that he was anxious to enter this part of the service, and to lose him now was a trial which was more than he could bear. But through the kindness of a merciful Providence, his life was spared, and he was so far restored to health that after a lapse of about six weeks, when a raid was made upon Tazewell by the enemy, he with others was removed to Cumberland Gap, and was fully restored. Mr. Lybyer thinks that this part of the army was more neglected and suffered more than any other, many of them being young and raw recruits, and unaccustomed to the hardships of a soldier's life. Fortunately for our boy soldier, the three most severe months of the winter campaign were spent in waiting upon the sick and wounded in the hospital. In April, the regiment was ordered to Camp Nelson, where they were attached to Gen. Stoneman's cavalry corps, about 7,000 strong, and here equipped for the famous march across the mountains—a march of about 300 miles to Sherman's army without hub or spoke—one of the most celebrated marches on record, considering the great disadvantages they had to contend with. Some of the principal engagements in which they took part were Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cartersville, Burnt Hickory, Altoona, New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine and Pine Ridge, and were the first troops to scale the dizzy heights of Lost Mountain. They then drove the enemy in their front to the Chattahoochie River, and compelled them to cross. On the 4th of July, 1864, they were in saddle all day, and drove the enemy back six miles, and refused even to dismount for refreshments until night admonished them to halt. At other times they made their meals upon the wild huckleberries which grew in such a spontaneous abundance, but were scarcely more numerous than the rebel bullets which whistled about their ears while they were picking and par-

taking of them. On the day before the evacuation of Resaca by the rebels, two men from each company in Stoneman's command were selected as a detail, and ordered to report at headquarters. The Lybyer boys were selected from Company C. These 125 select men were taken in charge of by Maj. Keo, chief of staff to Gen. Stoneman, and one of the bravest and most daring officers in the army, and on the next afternoon at 4 o'clock, this squadron, under the command of the gallant Major, and supported by a brigade of cavalry, found themselves upon the rear of the rebel army. With turpentine, balls, pitch and matches, they made a charge on the town opposite Resaca, and on the bridge connecting the two places, and over which the rebels would be compelled to retreat. They reached the bridge and fired it, and the rebels, seeing the great danger to which they were about to be exposed, charged with infantry upon them, turned their heavy guns, and opened with a raking fire of grape and canister upon the brave band, and compelled them to retreat, and quenched the flames; and thus, with many other daring exploits, did they constantly harass the enemy during the four weeks of their raid, and before they were returned to their respective commands.

On the 22d of July, the day on which the noble Gen. McPherson fell, and the Union forces lost 2,000 men, Mr. Lybyer was captured and taken to East Point, seven miles south of Atlanta, where he was kept with other prisoners on half rations for three days, when they were marched in the direction of Andersonville, Ga. On the morning of the third day's march, July 27, he performed one of the most daring feats of his army career—a decision prompted only by the feeling that from a rebel prison there was no escape save in death, and a life which was worse than death; and fully aware of the danger of the undertaking, he determined, if possible, to make his escape, and through the kindness of a merciful Providence was successful, and very soon afterward fell in with a fellow prisoner, Lieut. George W. Bailey, of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, and whose method of escape was remarkably strange and peculiar. During the night while they lay in camp, he dug a shallow trench in which he placed himself, and with the assistance of his fellow prisoners so carefully covered himself that all suspicion of the living contents of the newly made grave was allayed, and as soon as the guard had departed with the prisoners, he resurrected himself and struck out for a more congenial clime. Of the 200 officers in the hands of the rebels, Lieut. Bailey was the only one who would undertake the perils necessary to make the escape. These two wanderers, Lybyer and Bailey, now set out to return to the Union lines, keeping on the east of the rebel lines, and after traveling two nights in the most cautious manner they found themselves on a plantation owned by John A. Clark, about ten miles east of Jonesboro, and about thirty miles south of Atlanta, and here they received the kindest attention from two old colored people, Uncle Pate and his wife, while waiting for Sherman's army to drive the rebels from Atlanta, or for a raiding party whom they might join; the only one they heard of being that of Gen. McCook, but being four miles south, and whose movements were so rapid on account of rebel pressure, that it was not deemed advisable to make the attempt. The owner of the plantation, Mr. Clark, was a true and faithful rebel, and every morning found him in Jonesboro, seeking for news, and on his return one of his daughters, a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, would take the newspaper, and tripping over to the negro quarters, read

them all the news, the negroes on our behalf being specially interested, and ten minutes later the news was delivered to the fugitives who were concealed in a thicket about 100 yards from the negro quarters. Here they remained about four weeks, their only amusement being an occasional fishing excursion, or lying in the cane patch and watching the darkies dancing in the back yards of their quarters. There was little danger of being molested so long as they remained in the woods, as the white folks never went there at that time, for fear of meeting a Yankee, and the most faithful friend of the Union man was the negro. Finally, becoming fearful that their presence might be discovered, Mr. Lybyer took some rations of corn bread in his haversack, and bidding good bye to Lieut. Bailey and his faithful colored friends, and having for a guide a powerful young negro who belonged to the owner of the plantation joining Clark's on the east, but who feeling that he had been badly misused left his master about three years previously and secreted himself among his colored brethren of the adjoining plantations, but had even spent many a night with the negroes at home, he started out with a light heart. They took a northeasterly course, traveling all night and part of the next afternoon, and by sunset arrived at the south bank of South River, some sixty miles southeast of Atlanta, it being a point where a friend of the guide was known to cross the river at this hour, in a skiff, returning from his work. Finding their man, and dismissing the guide with thanks (for it was all he had to give), Mr. Lybyer crossed the river, and was guided several miles that same night, resting then until the evening of the next day, when he was again taken in charge by the negro who had rowed him across the river. They continued their journey to a point where he was directed how to find the Georgia Railroad, running east from Atlanta, and which he struck about daybreak, and at a point about fifty miles east of Atlanta. Starting westward along this railroad, but avoiding the towns and villages, he traveled on the whole day, and in the evening reached Stone Mountain, just fourteen miles east of Atlanta, fully expecting to find the Union army near this, but was sadly disappointed, as upon inquiring of an old gentleman he learned that the "Yankees" had fallen back several days before, and were supposed to be still on the retreat.

Fearfully disappointed, but far from being discouraged, he took again to the woods, and started in the direction of the Chattahoochie River, a distance of twenty miles, and traveled until midnight; and weary by travel, and exhausted by hunger and want of sleep, he sank down on the grass under a small pine and immediately fell asleep. Awaking just before daylight and encouraged by the thought that before the setting of the sun, if no misfortune would overtake him, he should strike the Union lines, he started off at a brisk walk feeling perfectly safe at such an early hour, but he had gone but a short distance when he was startled by a whistle directly in front of him, and apparently very close, and a minute later a horseman rode up, and passed him unobserved on the left, and in a moment another horseman appeared on the scene, passing by on the right, but hidden among the briars. The first horseman halted near by, and returned almost to the spot where the boy lay concealed among the briars, but while the fugitive could distinctly see the enemy, he could not be seen by them, as it was scarcely light enough to discover objects lying on the ground. While the enemy were thus maneuvering, young Lybyer had quietly taken off his boots, and deliberately but cau-

tiously walked across behind the horseman on the right, and passed within twenty-five yards of him, and after getting out of the pine undergrowth made about the best time that a scared youth could make under the circumstances. Some distance on he struck a creek, and traveled in its bed for about half a mile to avoid being tracked by the Southern bloodhounds which were of far greater terror to escaped prisoners than the most unrelenting rebels. In the course of his wanderings that day, which was on the 29th of August, and still keeping at a safe distance from the houses of the plantations, he happened to pass a patch which had contained water melons, and but a single very choice one remained which, no doubt, the good man of the house was reserving for seed, but which Providence had in reality left there for the wandering boy; so seizing the coveted prize, and forgetting all about bloodhounds, he again struck for the woods, and finding a safe and convenient resting place, indulged in a luxury which was the most refreshing thing that he ever ate, and to this day to talk of a Georgia melon makes his eyes glisten with moisture. At sundown that evening, after a tiresome and perilous day's journey, evading the enemy and keeping at a respectable distance from houses and fields, he heard voices in the distance, and determined to investigate when it grew a little darker, and which turned out to be a heavy skirmish line in the woods, but as yet could not tell whether friends or foes. He concluded to risk the consequence and steal through, but on his first attempt, getting too near the reserve line, he had to retreat and make another attempt, which in doing, he ran against the limb of a fallen tree, which caused him to change his course, and in doing so, came close to a vedette who was sitting in the underbrush, and as the vedette stood up they were within two feet of each other, and in the twilight young Lybyer could distinctly see by the uniform that he stood face to face with a terribly scared Yankee, and to whom he took great pleasure in surrendering. He was then taken to headquarters, and after the usual examination ordered to be fed, and once more, after wandering about for five weeks, and through many dangers, he lay down in peace to rest and sleep under the "glorious stars and stripes." He afterward ascertained that when he had reached Stone Mountain, our troops had fallen back on the Chattahoochee to re-enforce our lines there, which was the base of supplies, while the right of the army was thrown forward and around Atlanta, striking the Macon Railroad at Jonesboro, and causing the evacuation of Atlanta just eight days after he was picked up on the skirmish line. After the fall of Atlanta, he went into the city and learned that his regiment had been on the Stoneman raid to Macon, where they had been surrendered by Stoneman, but although he sold the goods he was unable to deliver them, as a great many had cut their way through the rebel lines, and after many hardships and dangers returned to the Union lines, and were then sent back to Nashville, Tenn., to be remounted. Lybyer, receiving a pass from the Post Commander, returned to Nashville, and one morning, just as the boys were at breakfast, walked into camp, where he received a hearty welcome by his brother and all his comrades. He was somewhat surprised to learn that the boys were expecting to see him return at any time, as it had been predicted by both officers and men that the rebels would never get young Lybyer into a rebel prison.

After rejoining the regiment, they again took the field and assisted in driving Gen. Forrest out of Tennessee, and were in their saddles

twenty-one consecutive days, returning to Nashville in October. From Nashville they were next ordered to Dalton, where they expected to go into winter quarters, but very soon were again under marching orders to Chattanooga, where they encamped in the valley between Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge to intercept Gen. Hood. From Chattanooga they were ordered again to Nashville, where they arrived after some skirmishing, just before Gen. Hood surrounded the city, and were stationed on the extreme left of the line of defense, and where they had several sharp encounters with the enemy; from here they were sent across the river to the north part of the city, to guard the fortifications in that direction, but in the beginning of December, 1864, they were again ordered to the main line of defense, and placed on the extreme right near the river, where, on the morning of the 15th, in connection with the main army, they took a prominent part in the general engagement which drove Hood from his position, scattered his army, practically closing the war in Tennessee and giving to Gen. George H. Thomas a name that will live as long as the history of the rebellion is remembered. They then went into winter quarters at Edgefield, Tenn., where they remained until spring, thence to Pulaski, Tenn., and in June the veterans of the regiment were mustered out, having served their three years, and the remaining recruits were consolidated with the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. In July—now in Company F, of the Sixth Regiment—the company was sent to Columbia, Tenn., and detailed for special service. Soon afterward they joined the regiment en route to McMinnville, where after a short stay they were ordered to Murfreesboro, from which place, on the 15th day of September, 1863, they were mustered out of the United States service, and returned home, rejoicing that the war was ended. During the next three years, Mr. Lybyer remained on the farm, saving his earnings with a view to acquiring an education, and spent the year following in the Union College at Merom, and the two following years in Asbury University. He then began the study of dentistry with Dr. A. C. Fry, of Greencastle, Ind., where he remained for five years, in the meanwhile doing work at several points in the counties of Clay, Vigo and Owen, and on July 18, 1875, was married to Miss Jennie S., daughter of Albert G. and Jane E. (Howe) Layman, of Putnamville, Ind. This union has been blessed with three children—Albert Howe, aged seven, a bright boy who knew the alphabet before he was two years of age, and a fluent reader of English at the age of five, and who has a remarkable memory; the second child, Estes L., is aged five; and Daniel H., aged two years. In November, 1875, Dr. Lybyer located in Brazil, Ind., where he has ever since remained; and by his close application to business, his integrity, his charity and his generally acknowledged professional ability, have gained the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides, and he is at present engaged in the largest and most lucrative practice ever enjoyed by any dentist in Clay County. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, his wife being a Methodist. In 1881–82, he was the acting Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and for two years President of the Clay County Sabbath School Union, and at the end of his second year, in June last, the following complimentary resolutions were passed by the society. Dr. Lybyer, retiring President, served two years with great acceptability, and leaves the Union in good working order for his successor. The following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Dr. S. H. Lybyer has faithfully served the Sabbath School Union as President for the past two years and retires at his own request; and

WHEREAS, Our Union has greatly prospered under his efficient management; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this convention tender Dr. Lybyer its heartfelt thanks, and bid him a Godspeed in all his efforts during life; and further

*Resolved*, That this convention commends him to all Christian people as an upright, courteous and Christian gentleman, and entitled to their fullest confidence.

He is also an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANCIS M. McBRIDE, Marshal of Brazil, was born in Clay County, Ind., June 8, 1835, and was the third in a family of four children of David and Rhoda (Vest) McBride, his father being of Scotch and his mother of French-Irish lineage. Francis was reared on a farm, but served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, following it three years, when ill-health compelled him to return to the farm, and that and mining coal occupied his attention until 1868, when he moved to Brazil and embarked in the grocery business, continuing in this until the "strike" of 1870, when he contributed to the amount of nearly \$3,000 to the relief of deserving idle miners. At this time, in May, 1870, he disposed of his store, and accepted the appointment of Deputy Marshal of Brazil, and the same autumn was elected Constable of Brazil Township, on the Republican ticket, filling both positions until 1873, when he was elected Marshal of the city, which he filled creditably for two years, when he was again elected Constable, a portion of the past two years acting as Deputy Sheriff, when, in 1877, he went on the police force; served until May, 1881, when he was again elected Marshal. He filled the office with such credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends and constituents that in 1883 he was re-elected Marshal, which office he still holds. December 11, 1856, he was married to Miss R. McGill, a native of Ohio, and of German origin. Eight children have been born to them, three only of whom are living, viz., Mary Bell (Lyons), Humbert and Cala, the others dying under seven years of age. Mr. McBride is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., Order of Foresters, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is an enterprising, public-spirited, upright, genial gentleman.

A. J. McCULLOUGH, a citizen of Brazil, Ind., was born in Rush County, Ind., on December 8, 1836, and is the fourth child of James and Nancy McCullough. In 1839, they moved to Decatur County, Ind., thence, in 1843, to Clay County. While living with his father, our subject worked on the farm and made shingles and staves until he was eighteen years old, when he left home and occupied himself as an engineer until, in 1859, he again employed himself on a farm. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, marched over the mountains of Virginia and Maryland, and, on May, 1862, was mustered out of the service. In the following July, he re-enlisted in Company K, Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry, for sixty days, and was taken prisoner at Munfordville, Ky., September 17, 1862. He was paroled and mustered out of the service about September 25, 1862. After his return home, he entered a drug store as clerk, and also read medical works. In July, 1863, he purchased a provision store, where he did business until January, 1865, when he disposed of his business and enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, remaining until the close of the war, when he returned home and again engaged in the

provision business. In 1867, he sold out and became a partner of Mr. Croasdale in the drug business. At the end of a year, he sold out and became a photographer; continued in this business five years, when, in 1875, he abandoned it, on account of ill health, and accepted the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal of Indiana. His term as Marshal expiring, he was elected Township Assessor, which office he now holds. On May 16, 1863, he was married to Melissa J. Davis. She is a native of Butler County, Ohio. One child has been born to them, a son, who was born June 20, 1864, and who died at the age of three months and twelve days. Mr. McCullough has been for twenty-one years a member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F.; is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Chosen Friends, and of the G. A. R.; also of the Good Templars. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, being now engaged in the real estate business.

W. D. McCULLOUGH, City Councilman of Brazil, also proprietor of a clothing establishment, on East Main street, was born in Clay County, Ind., March 13, 1843, and was the sixth of nine children of James and Nancy (Fort) McCullough, both natives of Kentucky, but locating in Clay County, Ind., in 1843, where they both died, she in 1850, he in 1864. The subject of this sketch passed his youth upon a farm, with common school advantages. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, being wounded at both places, at the latter seriously. He was also at the siege of Corinth, at Coldwater and Vicksburg, Jackson, Tenn., and many lesser engagements. He was also in Sherman's "march to the sea," and was honorably discharged in July, 1865, having served over four years. Mr. McCullough, after his return from the war, engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Brazil, entering Rothschild's clothing store, as a clerk, where he remained until 1879. He then formed a partnership with A. C. Ford, of Cincinnati, which continued until May, 1883, when he bought his partner's interest, and now owns one of the best clothing establishments in the county, carrying \$10,000 worth of stock, and having an extensive trade. In May, 1883, he was elected Councilman of the Third Ward, which office he fills with ability. He was married, April 25, 1869, to Miss R. M. Stogdon, a native of Ohio. One child, Inez B., born August 5, 1872, is the fruit of this union. Mrs. McCullough has been an invalid ten years from the effects of rheumatism. Mr. McCullough is an Elder in the Christian Church, and a member of Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., having held the highest offices in that and the Encampment. He is also a member of the Order of Foresters, and of the G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a much respected citizen, and a genial gentleman.

SAMUEL M. MCGREGOR was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 17, 1850, and was a son of John C. and Caroline (Scott) McGregor, of Scotch lineage, who located at Flora, Ill., in 1863, moving to Clay County, Ind., in 1865, where the elder McGregor practiced his profession of medicine, and was elected by the Democratic party, in 1868, to represent the county in the Legislature. Samuel M. enjoyed good school privileges, and being an apt scholar was, at the age of sixteen years, fitted for teaching, which calling he followed in 1866 and 1867, in Clay and Putnam Counties. In 1868, he entered Wabash Col-

lege, remaining until 1871, when, his health failing, he was compelled to leave. The same year, he entered the law office of Enos Miles, of Bowling Green, and was admitted to the bar in July of the same year. In 1872, he was elected, by the Democratic party, District Attorney for the counties of Putnam, Clay, Owen and Greene; but in 1873 the Legislature abolished the office, and he established an office in Bowling Green, where he had a lucrative practice. In 1876, Mr. McGregor was a candidate for the office of State Senator, to represent the counties of Clay and Owen, but owing to the rivalry between Bowling Green and Brazil, growing out of the relocation of the county seat, he was defeated, another candidate having been nominated from Owen County. In 1877, the county records being moved to Brazil, Mr. McGregor moved his office to that place, where he formed a partnership with Senator Compton, which still exists. In 1882, he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, for Clay and Putnam Counties, and was elected by an almost unanimous vote. He was married, September 17, 1875, to Belle F., daughter of Col. J. C. and Henrietta Majors, an accomplished young lady of Clay County. To this union have been born two children, viz.: Maud, aged seven years, and John M., aged fourteen months.

WINFIELD SCOTT MCGREGOR, Deputy Sheriff of Clay County, is the third child of Dr. J. C. and Caroline (Scott) McGregor, and was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on February 5, 1851. He was reared in a town where he had ample school advantages, and acquired a good common English education. He went with his parents to Illinois in 1864, where they remained until 1866, when they located in Clay County, Ind., where he has since resided. At the age of seventeen, he commenced teaching in the public schools of the county. Some of the time he was a clerk in a dry goods store, but in 1873 he taught his last term of school in Harmony, Clay County. In 1874, he accepted the position of Deputy in the Treasurer's office, which position he held for four consecutive years. During the last year of his term, he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic primary convention, but was unsuccessful. In 1879, he was the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, and was elected, but in the election of 1880 he was defeated, as was also the whole ticket. After leaving the Treasurer's office, he occupied the position of bank teller, which position he held until he made the unsuccessful race for County Clerk, after which he engaged himself as book-keeper at Terre Haute for a wholesale leather house, but illness in his family compelled him to resign that position and move on his father's farm, where he remained until November, 1882, when he received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff of Clay County, which office he now holds. On December 26, 1877, he was married to Bettie R., daughter of W. J. and Philadelphia (Radford) Campbell, both natives of Kentucky, and both deceased. Mrs. McGregor was born April 14, 1857. They have one child, viz.: Minnie Violet, born July 24, 1880. Mr. McGregor is one of those whole-souled, suave gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to meet. From his childhood he has been a zealous partisan of the Democratic faith.

JAMES A. McNUTT, attorney at law, Brazil, is the youngest of two children of James H. and Evaline McNutt, the father being a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and a physician by profession. The subject of this sketch was born in Perrysville, Vermillion Co., Ind., on January 6, 1839; and from the time he was two years old—at which time his mother died—he was raised by his grandfather, having, however,

good educational advantages, attending, in the meantime, the Crawfordsville school two years. Leaving school in 1860, he located in Gosport, Ind., and embarked in the dry goods business, continuing five years, then went into milling; and this proving not a successful venture, in 1868 he sold out the interest he owned in the mill and commenced to read law at spare hours. In 1870, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Internal Revenue office at Gosport, where he remained until 1873, at which time the office was abolished. Practicing law and studying in the meantime, in 1874 he located in Brazil, where he has remained ever since, actively practicing his profession. In 1876, he was the Republican candidate for the position of Prosecutor of the district composed of the counties of Clay and Putnam, but was defeated, the district being strongly Democratic. In 1878, he was appointed by the Council of Brazil as City Attorney, which position he filled with ability for four years. On July 24, 1862, he was married to Catherine Schermerhorn, a native of Indiana. To this union have been born six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Blair S., Louis M., Evaline and Mary L., the other two having died in infancy.

CHARLES E. MATSON, the fifth of nine children of John A. and Margarette M. (Woelper) Matson, was born in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., November 22, 1849. The father located in Franklin County, practiced law, and was the Whig candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1849 against J. A. Wright. He was a native of Ohio, of Irish lineage; the mother of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Charles E. grew to manhood on a farm, with good school advantages. At the age of thirteen years, he entered the Asbury University, remained there a year, when, in 1864, at the age of fourteen years, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge. He returned to the University, where he remained three years, returning then to the farm, where he commenced to read law with his father, and after his father's death with his brother, the Hon. C. C. Matson. He remained there until 1873, when he moved to Brazil, and formed a law partnership with Senator Compton of that place. This relation existed until 1877, and in 1878 he received the nomination, at the hands of the Democratic party, for Prosecutor of the district composed of the counties of Clay and Putnam, and was elected. At the end of the term of two years he was re-elected. At the close of this term, he formed a partnership with Peter T. Luther, in the law and abstract business. The firm command a very lucrative business, and rank with the leading attorneys of the county. On May 13, 1880, he was married to Elizabeth E., daughter of Col. William L. and Margaret Farrow, of Greencastle, Ind. One child has been born to them, viz., Jessie E., born July 2, 1881. Mr. Matson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Honor, and of the G. A. R.

JOHN T. MORGAN, wagon manufacturer at Morgan's Crossing, was born in Henry County, Ky., July 25, 1829, and is a son of Preston and Rhoda Morgan, both natives of Kentucky. When the parents came to Indiana there were two sons, the subject of this sketch and William, who assisted in surveying the Vandalia line from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, afterward serving as engineer on the same road until killed in a collision at Terre Haute in November, 1881. Mr. Morgan spent his early youth upon a farm, and at the age of eighteen years commenced working at the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade, which he has followed most of his

life. In 1850, Mr. Morgan drove a team through to Council Bluffs, soon returning to Indiana, and resuming his trade, in which he was very successful, acquiring a handsome property. At one time he owned eighty acres of the city of Brazil, for which he realized over \$100 an acre, but the panic of 1872-73 found him a heavy indorser for parties who failed, and the savings of years were swept away. In spite of these reverses and other misfortunes—he having been totally blind four years—he makes a comfortable living. Mr. Morgan's marriage occurred September 29, 1851, to Phoebe Eaglesfield, of Indianapolis. Three children were born to this union, viz., William (who was killed in a railroad collision near St. Louis, March 4, 1879), Mary, and Charles (deceased). Mrs. Morgan died in May, 1865, and in 1869 Mr. Morgan married Margaret Bolin, who has borne him seven children, viz., Freddie, Kittie, Flora, Eugene and Nellie, the others dying in infancy.

JOHN MOSHER is owner and manager of the retail liquor establishment, located on the northeast corner of Main and Meridian streets, in the city of Brazil, Clay Co., Ind. Mr. Mosher established himself at his present place of business in September, 1881, since which time he has had a wonderfully successful trade; and his gentlemanly deportment and liberal, fair dealing, are rewarded by the best patronage of any house in its line in the city. He has always in stock the finest articles of imported and domestic whiskies, wines, beers and ales, tobaccos and cigars. The place is always neat, orderly and quiet.

FRED NUSSEL was born in Clay County, Ind., January 3, 1858, and is the youngest of a family of eight children of George and Barbara Nussel, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1842. Fred spent his youth upon a farm, but was given the best educational advantages, entering college at the age of eighteen years, at Merom, Ind., where he remained one year. Being compelled, by failing health, to rest awhile from study, he left, but the following year entered the Central Indiana Normal College at Ladoga, graduating in 1881. For several years, he had been studying medicine, and after graduating in his collegiate course, he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He then practiced medicine in Ashersville, Ind., successfully and profitably, until January, 1883, when he came to Brazil and purchased a drug store, and is doing a thriving business, being considered a skillful chemist and druggist, and one of the prominent young men of the county. In politics, Mr. Nussel is a Republican. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 541.

B. OBERDORFER, sole proprietor of a wholesale and retail liquor store, Brazil, Ind., was born in Germany September 19, 1846; emigrated to America in 1865, and began clerking in a dry goods store in Peoria, Ill., where he remained eleven years, going thence to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the wholesale jewelry trade, in which he met with good success. In 1882, he came to Brazil and established his present business. His sales are \$25,000 per annum. Mr. Oberdorfer is one of the energetic German business men of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Evansville, Ind., June 27, 1880, to Bertha Ichenhauser, an accomplished lady of Louisville, Ky.

JOHN T. PRICE, M. D. (deceased), an only son of J. M. Price, of Brazil, was born May 11, 1855, in Clay County, Ind., and enjoyed the best of educational advantages, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he

graduated in 1879. He returned to Brazil and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession of medicine with the brightest prospects for the future. On September 25, 1879, he was married to Nellie, daughter of Alexander Brighton, a banker of Brazil. Nellie was born, April 5, 1863, in Clay County, Ind., and is an educated and accomplished lady. They were enjoying their happy married life, as only the honest and virtuous can enjoy, until his death, which event occurred on December 26, 1882. He died in his office from an overdose of chloroform, supposed to have been taken to alleviate pain, as he had been frequently a sufferer from severe attacks of headache, the effects of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. Price was a young gentleman of fine ability, an agreeable associate, and possessed very liberal views, as well as a kind and benevolent heart, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was loved and cherished by his family and young wife, who were left to mourn the loss. From his business sagacity in his profession, he left a competency to his widow, who also received \$4,000 on a policy of insurance on his life. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Price has become the mother of a bright little girl, viz., Mary J., born May 21, 1883. Also, since his death, she has shown great business ability, and is very successfully managing his affairs.

SIDNEY S. PULLEN, jeweler, Brazil, was born in Scott County, Ky., July 26, 1829, and was the son of Gonet B. and Anna Pullen, both natives of Kentucky, he of German and Scotch descent, she of Scotch and Welsh lineage. In 1832, the parents came to Crawfordsville, Ind., where they remained until 1845, when they moved to Bloomington, Ind. Sidney never attended school but one year until he was old enough to maintain himself and pay his own expenses, but worked with his father, who was a baker, and also learned the shoe-maker's trade, which calling he followed seventeen years, when he entered the printing office of his brother, who was editor of the *Bloomington Reporter*, and, after working at the printer's trade three years, was obliged, on account of failing health, to abandon the business. He then became his father's partner in a bakery, and followed that trade until 1865, when, having accumulated some means, he started a jewelry establishment, hired a foreman, and worked with him until he became a skillful workman. His marriage occurred January 9, 1853, to Eliza K. Baker. To this marriage were born six children, viz., Isaac M., William E., Maggie L., Charles S., Elizabeth (deceased) and Flora, who died, aged five years. Mr. Pullen and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1852, and for ten years he has been Class Leader. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., United Workmen and Knights of Honor. In politics, he is a Republican. Coming to Brazil in 1868, when the city was in its infancy, Mr. Pullen has, by his exemplary conduct, risen to high social and business standing.

CHARLES W. REED, attorney at law and real estate agent, Brazil, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1813. He enjoyed the best school advantages the place afforded, which were, at that early period, somewhat limited. When sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving three years. He then went to New Orleans, working one year; thence to Mobile, where he stopped a year, then going to Louisville, where he remained until 1840, when he moved to Ohio, and engaged in farming, first in Brown County, where he remained eight years, going thence to Georgetown, where he worked at his trade. He was soon elected County Commissioner, serving six years; at the same

time being Justice of the Peace, and also Postmaster, filling some office during his stay there. In October, 1859, Mr. Reed came to Jackson Township, Clay County, Ind., settling on a piece of wild land, which, after working three years, he was obliged to leave on account of his health. He then moved to Brazil, and resumed his trade, which he followed until 1872, when, on account of age, he left it and engaged in insurance business, also being Justice of the Peace and Notary and attorney, doing a successful business. In May, 1832, Mr. Reed was married to Mahala Staton, in Green County, Ky. To this union were born ten children, five of whom are living, viz., C. W., Mary A. (wife of Judge G. P. Tyler, of Brown County, Ohio), Hannah (wife of Philip Devore), L. C. and F. P. Mrs. Reed died in April, 1880. Mr. Reed's second marriage occurred November, 1882, to Mrs. Biddle, with whom he is now living. Mr. Reed is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is also one of the oldest and most active members of the Masonic Lodge, No. 264, of Brazil. His life has been an active, useful one, having served as Justice twenty-eight years in Ohio and Indiana, besides holding other official positions of trust. In politics, he has been, until within a few years, a leading Democrat, voting first for Andrew Jackson.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON, merchant, dealer in dry goods, carpets, notions, etc., started in trade in Brazil, corner of Main and Meridian streets, in the fall of 1865, buying the stock of general merchandise of D. C. Stunkard, at a cost of \$11,000, and doing the first year a business of \$36,000. His present business house was erected at a cost of \$10,000, and is well stocked. Mr. Richardson was born in Clark County, Ill., August 28, 1828, and was the son of John B. and Mary B. (Parker) Richardson, the former a native of New York, the latter of Maine. The maternal great-great-grandfather came from Wales in 1692, and leased for ninety-nine years the ground where Philadelphia now stands. The father of our subject came to Vigo County, Ind., in 1816, and located on Fort Harrison Prairie, where night after night he was obliged to seek safety at the block-house. After a sojourn of two years, he returned East, soon coming West again with his parents, this time settling in Clark County, Ill., in the town of York, where he was successfully engaged in business until 1860, when he retired. He became an extensive land owner along the National road and Wabash River, and land he entered in 1835 is now owned in the family. He was a prominent business man in York, and served as Postmaster there thirty years. In 1865, he removed to Brazil, where he died in 1869, and his wife still lives, aged eighty-three years. The subject of this sketch, at the age of seventeen years entered the Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., and after a three years' course graduated in 1847, soon after engaging as book-keeper in Terre Haute, where he remained five years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in the same place until 1864, when he entered the United States Medical Purveyor's Department, and served until the close of the war. Since his return home, he has been in business in Brazil. Politically, Mr. Richardson is a Republican, and a prominent man in his party. In June, 1883, he was elected School Treasurer. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His marriage occurred August 19, 1858, to Mary E. Potter, of Terre Haute. Five daughters were born to this union, two of whom survive, viz.: Emily A. and Anna Clint. Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM MARION RIDPATH was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 14, 1845, and is the son of James and Rachel (Kelsey) Ridpath, natives respectively of West Virginia and Indiana. The mother of William M. died a few days after the birth of the latter, who was reared by Mrs. Sally Ridpath, wife of his uncle Abraham. Our subject was trained to farming, but as a lad at school was given more to athletic sports than to study, and gave evidence of that robust vigor which has ever since marked his career. At the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted, at the early age of seventeen, in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his burly form and a little judicious prevarication carrying him through the preliminary examination. The terrible winter of 1863 found him at Cumberland Gap, where he and his companions were for many days obliged to subsist on dry corn; yet, notwithstanding all his hardships, he re-enlisted, at the expiration of his term of service, in the First Heavy Artillery, and was sent to Baton Rouge. At that point, he did garrison duty during the summer, winter and autumn of 1864-65, was prostrated by malarial fever, and was discharged at New Orleans July 23, 1865. In August he returned home, being still two months under twenty years of age. He then set to work diligently to repair his neglected education, attended Thornton Academy, then under charge of his brother, Prof. J. C. Ridpath, and subsequently entered Asbury University at Greencastle, in his native county, graduating in 1870. He then became a student of law in the office of Williamson & Daggy, at Greencastle, and after a time engaged in practice, in partnership with his preceptors, at Brazil. February 9, 1875, he married Miss Sarah J. Cole, daughter of Robert Cole, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and to this union have been born three children—Paul, December 28, 1875; Mary, December 13, 1877; and Nellie, December 4, 1880. As a lawyer, Mr. Ridpath soon rose to a fair rank, but his business capacity constantly outran his legal lore. His active disposition was better gratified with the transactions of trade than with the conflicts of the bar. In the arena of business, he began to distinguish himself, and at the same time showed a great liking for politics. He made considerable money by trading in real estate, especially in the rich coal lands, for which the neighborhood of Brazil is justly celebrated. In 1876, he was made Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Clay County, and the campaign of that year flourished under his management. In 1880, he was nominated for Joint Representative of the counties of Putnam, Hendricks and Clay, and notwithstanding a Democratic majority against him at the outset, he was elected over his competitor by nearly a thousand votes. The polls showed that he even had sixty-four votes more than the Hon. A. G. Porter, the popular candidate for Governor. Not satisfied with this success, Mr. Ridpath now aspired to the Speakership of the body to which he had been elected. Notwithstanding his age and inexperience in parliamentary matters, he was again successful, receiving the caucus nomination of his party over several able competitors, and being duly elected Speaker of the House. It was noticed from the first that, not only in the occupancy of the Chair but also in the more critical duties of constituting committees and expediting the business of the Assembly, his abilities and good judgment were conspicuous. A large amount of important legislation was transacted during the session, and Mr. Ridpath retired from the chair, followed by the applause and hearty good wishes of the members of the House. During the year 1881, Mr.

Ridpath resumed his duties as a lawyer and business man at Brazil. In the spring of 1882, he received the appointment from the General Government as Indian Agent at the Yankton-Sioux Agency in Dakota. Repairing thither in June, he took charge of the Post, sixty-five miles above Yankton, on the Missouri River, and there he is at present residing, in the satisfactory discharge of his important duties. His wife is the Matron of the Government School, and all of his assistants have been selected with careful regard to fitness and efficiency. In person, Mr. Ridpath is of the medium height, but is very heavily and solidly built. His weight is from 200 to 215 pounds. His complexion is fair; his eyes a light blue. His manners are pleasing and affable, his address courteous and frank. In public speech, he has great directness and force. His method is extemporaneous, and his abilities are much more marked in this style of speech than in the set efforts of written address. He is in some sense a born politician, and if the future does not disappoint present expectancy, the country is likely to hear from him in still wider and more honorable fields of usefulness.

SAMUEL BALDWIN RILEY, editor and publisher of the *Brazil Miner*, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 19, 1836. His early youth was spent upon a farm, where he had no advantages, not being able to read when eighteen years of age. He then entered school, remaining until he could teach; then taught and attended school alternately until 1857, when he went to Illinois, entering college and studying law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, graduating in four years, with the degree of LL. B. In October following, he commenced the practice of law in Martinsville, Ind., where he remained one year, removing in August, 1863, to Bowling Green, entering the office of George W. Wiltse, as partner. He soon established an office of his own, and had a large and lucrative practice, in which he continued until 1873, when he purchased the *Brazil Miner*. The paper then had a circulation of 400, which by his excellent management has increased to 1,200. It is the leading Democratic paper of the county, and known as the "laborer's friend." In 1860, Mr. Riley stumped Southern Illinois for Stephen A. Douglas. While practicing law, he had accumulated some wealth, and had invested in real estate, being the largest land owner in the county at one time, prospering until the panic of 1873 came, and owing to the depreciation of real estate, and having his name as security on others' paper, he lost heavily. He, however, did not take advantage of the bankrupt act, and is still paying old claims. His marriage occurred July 14, 1865, to Mary E. Coghill, who died in 1873, leaving one son and two daughters—Robert M., Lenore and Annabelle Lee. Mr. Riley is public-spirited, and a liberal contributor to benevolent enterprises.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON, Surveyor of Clay County, Ind., was born August 27, 1853, in Franklin County, Ohio, and was the eldest of two children of George T. and Lavina J. Robertson, the former a native of Virginia and of Scotch extraction, the latter of Delaware and of English lineage. In September, 1860, the parents settled in Jackson Township, Clay County, Ind., where Thomas spent his youth upon a farm, being given the best school advantages the country afforded. In 1870, he entered the graded school of Staunton, acting as janitor of the building, during the fall and winter terms, to earn money to pay his tuition in a select term in the spring, riding eight miles night and morning, as he was not able to pay his board. Pursuing his studies after he left school

while working upon the farm until in November, 1872, he received a teacher's county certificate and commenced teaching school the following December. Conducting this school successfully, he, at the close of it, was engaged for an unfinished term in a school that had been refused him on account of his youth and inexperience. After the close of this school, he entered the Normal School of Terre Haute, where he remained while his earnings of the previous winter lasted; then worked on the farm in summer; taught school winters, going back to the Normal School in the spring, until 1876, when, on account of the death of his father, he was obliged to leave school, being the only dependence of his mother and sister. From that time until 1882, he farmed summers and taught winters. In 1880, he was nominated for County Surveyor by the Democratic convention, but was defeated; but being again nominated by the same party for the same position, he was elected by a large majority, and is now serving with ability.

THOMAS M. ROBERTSON, the fourth son of William and Catharine (Shively) Robertson, was born December 30, 1833, in Ross County, Ohio, and is descended from the Robertsons of Scotland. His great-grandfather was a native of the city of Edinburgh. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and his father did military duty in the war of 1812. His parents moved from Ross to Logan County, Ohio, in 1837. He was raised on a farm, and had very limited educational advantages, attending a district school about three months in the year until he was eighteen years of age. He came to Indiana in 1851, and settled in Clay County; taught school for a short time, and in 1858 got employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of Oliver H. P. Ash, in Bowling Green, where he remained three years. In 1860-61, he was one of the editors of the *Clay County Democrat*. When the war of the rebellion broke out in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the first company raised at Bowling Green, but the quota from the State being filled before their muster, the company could not be accepted and was disbanded. In 1861-62, he was Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, under Dillon W. Bridges, Clerk. In July, 1862, there was a call for 300,000 men for three years, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, afterward known as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. On the organization of the company, he was appointed First Sergeant. When Gen. Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, in August, 1862, the Seventy-first Indiana was hurried off to that State to assist in checking his advance. Sergt. Robertson was with his regiment in this campaign, and participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862. In this battle he was taken prisoner, but was paroled and sent home. On being exchanged, he was sent to Kentucky again, and was again captured at Muldraugh's Hill, December 28, 1862, by John Morgan's forces, which numbered about 3,000 cavalry, while the Seventy-first Indiana had but 500 men who were guarding a railroad bridge at Muldraugh's Hill. Sergt. Robertson was appointed Second Lieutenant January 17, 1863, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant February 18, 1863. The regiment being changed to cavalry, Col. James Biddle commanding, it was sent to Mount Sterling, Ky., and during September and October, 1863, scouted through the eastern part of the State. On October 16, 1863, Lieut. Robertson was promoted to the office of Captain of Company D, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and was constantly in command of his company until the expiration of their term of service. During

the winter of 1863-64, he was in East Tennessee, at Cumberland Gap, Powell's River, Mulberry Gap and Tazewell. The regiment was mounted on fresh horses at Mount Sterling, Ky., in April, 1864, and attached to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Ohio, under the command of Gen. George Stoneman; joined Gen. Sherman's army in front of Dalton, Ga., May 11, and was on active duty throughout the Atlanta campaign, being more or less engaged in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee River. In August, 1864, the regiment was sent to Nashville, Tenn., and formed a part of the force, under Gen. Rousseau, that drove Forrest out of the State, participating in the battle which was fought at Pulaski, Tenn., September 27, 1864. Capt. Robertson participated in the campaign against Hood, and was in the battles of December 15 and 16, 1864, at Nashville, in which Hood's army was routed and almost destroyed; his regiment being in Gen. R. W. Johnson's division, of Gen. Wilson's cavalry corps, on the extreme right of Gen. Thomas' army. He was honorably mustered out of the service at Pulaski, Tenn., June 27, 1865. In 1866, he located in Brazil and engaged in the mercantile business as junior partner of the firm of Wheeler, Bridges & Co., which he followed for thirteen years. In 1867, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Auditor of Clay County, but the county being strongly Democratic he was defeated by something less than the usual majority. He held the office of Treasurer of the town of Brazil one year; and at the first election for city officers in 1873 he was a candidate for Mayor on the Republican-Temperance ticket, but was beaten by nineteen votes. In 1876, many of his political and personal friends desired him to make the race for Representative in the State Legislature, but he declined to go before the nominating convention. He was appointed Postmaster for the city of Brazil in 1879, by President Hayes, and at the expiration of his term in 1883 was re-appointed by President Arthur. He was married, May 16, 1866, in Bowling Green, to Miss Eunice Buell, who was born and reared in Venice, Butler Co., Ohio, and is a descendant in the eighth generation from William Buell, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630. Mr. Robertson is also engaged in the book and stationery business in company with D. W. Brattin, and is doing the leading business in that line in that town.

MICHAEL RYAN was born in South Wales, and is of Irish parentage. He had no school advantages, working at coal digging at the age of twelve years, having to aid a widowed mother and two sisters. He followed different pursuits, railroading, keeping tavern and saloon, until 1871, when, having an opportunity to sell his tavern to advantage, he emigrated to this country with his family, being fourteen days on the ocean. He settled in Brazil in June, 1871, and immediately began mining coal, and being industrious and economical, he, in 1873, was able to build a house near Harmony, where he engaged in the grocery and saloon business, and his business proving profitable, he built another store south of Brazil, and accumulated sufficient means, in 1881, to erect the fine building he now occupies, paying \$60 a foot for the land. He does saloon business amounting to \$5,000 annually, and his property is free from incumbrance. Mr. Ryan was married in Wales, in December, 1863, to Mary Jones. One child was born to them, viz., Matilda (now Doyle). Mr. Ryan became a Mason in 1872, but was suspended by the order in

1875 on account of his business. He is an enterprising citizen, and a good business man.

LEWIS O. SCHULTZ, Justice of the Peace and City Treasurer, was born in Winchester, Va., June 9, 1808. He was reared in a city, and had the advantages of the best Southern schools of that day. In 1837, he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained twelve years in the mercantile trade, in connection with river boating. In 1865, he moved to Brazil, bringing with him a drug store, which he ran nearly two years, when he sold out and became a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of Justice of the Peace, and was elected, filling the office with ability. At the close of his term, he was elected City Clerk, which position he held two terms, in the meantime being again elected Justice of the Peace, and filling both offices at the same time with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was then elected to the office of City Treasurer, and at the end of the term he was re elected to the same position, which he is now filling in connection with the office of Justice of the Peace. To these different offices he was always elected by the Republican party, but his honesty and fair dealing always brought to his standard a strong Democratic following. In 1849, he was married to Mary J. Sparks, a native of Illinois. To them have been born four children, viz., Catharine, now the wife of Mr. Watson, of the Watson Coal Company; Fred, a city druggist; Mary and Louis, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are honored and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. SCHWARTZ was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 1, 1858, and is the thirteenth of a family of fourteen children of Nicholas and Barbara (Kuntz) Schwartz, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Italy. In 1852, they emigrated to this country, settling in Holmes County, Ohio, on a farm, where they still live. William grew to manhood on a farm, enjoying the advantages of common schools until, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the Normal Department of the Humboldt School at Pittsburgh, Penn., remaining there eight months. He then returned home and assisted his father on the farm until the following winter, during which he taught a term of school in Holmes County. At the close of this term, he entered the Milersburg Normal Academy; remained there two years, graduating from the institution, in the scientific course class, in 1881. He again returned home and taught another term of school in his native county, at the close of which making a tour of pleasure and recreation through Missouri and Kansas. On his return through Missouri, he taught one term on the frontier of that State, returning to Ohio at its close, where he completed his studies in common law. He at the end of this time moved to Brazil, and was admitted to the bar February 2, 1883, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Schwartz is one of the promising professional young men of Clay County, and is in possession of literary attainments and an energy which bid fair to place him in the front rank of the legal profession.

SHANNON & FAST (William H. Shannon and Jonathan M. Fast), confectionery and restaurant, are the leaders in this enterprise, established in 1872, and which has continued successfully ever since. They started with a capital of \$1,500, and now own and occupy one of the finest three-story business houses in the city. The building is 24x120 feet. On the first floor is the restaurant, a room 100 feet deep, back of which

is the kitchen. On the second floor is a fine ice cream parlor, which is often used for private parties, for oyster suppers and other social feasts. On the third floor is found the Masonic Hall. The basement is used for a bakery, for preparing ice cream, etc. The building is situated on the corner of Center and Main streets, Brazil. The senior member of the firm is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born January 22, 1849, and the only son of Samuel and Sarah (Van Tilburg) Shannon. Samuel Shannon was a farmer, and lived his entire life in Ashland County, Ohio. He died in 1851, his wife in 1860. William was only two years old when his father died, and after the death of his mother, which event occurred when he was eleven years old, he went to live with his grandfather, Henry Van Tilburg, with whom he lived until he was fourteen years old. He acquired a very fair education at the common schools of that day. At fourteen, he was apprenticed to a baker and confectioner for three years, receiving as compensation his board and \$50 per year. After working on a farm about two years, in 1868 he came West, and, after many successes and some reverses, he found himself part owner and proprietor of a fine and prosperous business. In October, 1877, he was married to Hannah Reddie, a native of Ohio. Two children have been born to them, viz., Charlie, and Eddie (deceased). Jonathan M. Fast, the junior partner of this firm, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born May 16, 1839, and is the fourth of eight children of George and Sarah (Brink) Fast. He was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair education from the common schools, and about six months' attendance at a high school. When he was twenty-one years of age, he assumed charge of the farm, remaining in control until 1872, when he sold out, gathered together his personal effects and came to this county, and went into business with Mr. Shannon. After three years, he again sold out and returned to his former home and engaged in farming and dairying. At the end of three years, he again disposed of his property and returned to Brazil and purchased a one half interest in his present business. Mr. Fast was married, April 3, 1869, to Vernelia F. Shannon, of Ashland County, Ohio. Two sons have been born to them, viz., Elza Delbert and William. Mr. Fast is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Order of Chosen Friends. Mr. Fast's father is still alive, and is a hale, hearty, healthy old gentleman, seventy-five years of age.

BENJAMIN F. SHATTUCK (deceased) was born in New York June 4, 1813, and located in Vigo County, Ind., in 1820, and in the year 1847 he moved to Clay County. His first wife, by whom he had seven children, died June 25, 1851, and May 18, 1852, he married for his second wife Moriah James, who was born in Monroe County, Ky., November 20, 1830. He lived in Williamstown, Clay County, until the autumn of 1855, when he located where Brazil now stands. He bought a large quantity of land, a great deal of which is now owned by his estate. To this last marriage have been born eight children, five of whom are living, viz., James F., William S., Anna M., Ulelah B. and Charles. In 1870, he erected the fine brick edifice the family now occupy. June 14, 1871, Mr. Shattuck died, but he left his bereaved family in independent circumstances. Since his death, Mrs. Shattuck has remained in her beautiful home, and manages her business with the aid of her advisors. Her children are all married, except Ulelah and Charles. These are at home with her. Mrs. Shattuck and her whole family are members of the Christian Church.

VOLNEY B. SHATTUCK, one of the police force of Brazil, was born in Vigo County, Ind., March 10, 1846, and was the son of B. F. and Tirzha (Snoddy) Shattuck, pioneers of Vigo County, coming there in 1820. The father died June 14, 1871, the mother June 24, 1851. Volney spent his youth on a farm with very limited educational privileges, but by industry and application acquired a fair business education. In 1864, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and was stationed at Bridgeport, Ala., until the close of the war. After his return home, he followed teaming and the livery business; also kept a grocery, but it not proving profitable, he sold out in 1877, and served as Deputy under Sheriff Hagart, also serving in the same capacity under Lankford, after which he was appointed Policeman. In the spring of 1881, the police force was reduced to two men, the choice of the board being Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Charles Hutchinson. Mr. Shattuck was married, September 16, 1869, to Bessie Pierce, a native of Ross, Herefordshire, England. To this union have been born six boys, five of whom are living, viz.: Roy L., Ralph P., Volta, Austin M. and Scott. The other died in infancy.

SAMUEL SIEGEL, proprietor of clothing and merchant tailoring establishment in Brazil, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 1, 1855, and was educated in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1870. In 1879, he located in Brazil, as successor of J. Rothschild, and having sold out the stock in June, 1883, he purchased the mammoth stock of clothing of S. Gundelfinger (deceased), from the administrators, and in September following moved into the beautiful store room built by deceased, where his ability and fair dealing have won for him a remunerative patronage, and where may be found one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the county. Mr. Siegel was married, January 4, 1882, to Fannie Gundelfinger, a native of Germany, where she was educated. One child has been born to them. Mr. Siegel is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 215.

ED. W. SMITH was born in Forsyth County, N. C., on July 20, 1843, and spent a part of his youth on a farm, and part in a machine shop, having had only common school advantages until he arrived at maturity, when he was engaged to work in a barrel factory. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted, in May, 1861, and was wounded at Winchester, Va. He entered the service as an Orderly for the Colonel of the regiment, but was mustered out with the rank of Captain in 1865. On his return home at the close of the war, he engaged in the carpenter's trade, and became an expert mechanic, in the meantime attending one term of school. In June, 1866, he came to Columbus, Ind., and thence to Brazil, where he now resides. When he came to Brazil, he had no means, but immediately engaged in the business of a house carpenter, in which he was very successful, and soon became a contractor, he having erected many of the best business blocks and the finest residences in the city. On January 29, 1869, he was married to Anna Pate, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Smith has borne her husband two children, viz.: Jessie A., aged seven years, and Bertha B., aged two years. Mr. Smith is one of the energetic business men of Brazil, and his industry and business tact have made him the owner of several fine pieces of residence property, in desirable locations, and he is considered one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Brazil. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow, and is in politics a

Republican. He has been a member of the School Board for two years, and is now a member of the City Council.

J. FRANK SMITH, M. D., is the fifth son of George W. and Mariah (Shelley) Smith, natives of Ohio. Frank was born in Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind., on March 12, 1858, and had the school advantages that town afforded until he was eight years of age, when he moved with his father on the farm, where he remained for five years; thence to Brazil, where he has since resided. In 1875, at the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. T. A. Glassgo, a physician in Brazil, with whom he remained two years, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After a course there, he commenced the active practice of medicine and surgery at Clay City, where he immediately commanded a lucrative business, and where he remained four years. In 1882, he sought a better field for his talents, and found one in Brazil, where he located, and where his daily increasing practice and wonderful skill and success in complicated cases of surgery show him to be well up in his reading, and well adapted to his profession, and he is rapidly placing himself in the front rank of men of medicine and surgery in Indiana. He was married, on May 15, 1881, to Mollie Barnett, an accomplished lady of Putnam County, Ind. One bright little girl is the fruit of this union, viz., Shelley, born February 23, 1882, and one son, viz., Lester, born September 27, 1883.

A. J. STAPLETON, proprietor of grocery, East Main street, Brazil, Ind., was born in Vermillion County, Ind., February 27, 1841, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Mossbarger) Stapleton, who came to Clay County in 1851, where the father died the same year. Mr. Stapleton, being left without a father at so tender an age, had no educational advantages, but having an inquiring mind he acquired sufficient knowledge for business purposes, and has by his own exertions gained a competence, working at coal mining from 1861 to 1883, when he established his present business. He was married, in 1865, to Virginia Weir. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living, viz.: William H. and Inez M. In 1880, Mr. Stapleton lost his wife, when, on August 10, 1882, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Easter. She has two children by her former marriage, viz.: Elmer and Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Caledonia Lodge, No. 589, and his wife of the Rebekah Degree of the same lodge. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and his wife of the Ladies of Honor, No. 676. Olive Lodge, at Brazil. Mr. Stapleton is energetic, favoring all public improvements, moral and temperate in his habits, and an honored citizen.

GEORGE STEARLEY, Sheriff of Clay County, Ind., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, on January 27, 1848, and is the son of John and Rosanna (Burkhart) Stearley, natives of Germany. The father was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after his marriage, and came to this country in 1851. George was reared on a farm, and had no opportunities for an education whatever, but the knowledge he possesses he acquired through his own perseverance, aided by an intellectual and educated wife, since his marriage. He worked for his father until he was twenty-two, then branched out for himself; learned the blacksmith trade at Bowling Green, the then county seat of Clay County, following this business until 1880, when he sold his shop to a younger brother and engaged in the saw mill business, which he still manages. On October 20,

1869, he was married to Elizabeth Duteel, daughter of August and Josephine Duteel, of Clay County. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: William, Josephine, Lena, Louisa and an infant unnamed. He was elected Trustee of Jackson Township, Clay County, in 1876; was re-elected in 1878. Before the expiration of this last term his popularity secured him, at the hands of the regular Democratic Convention, the nomination for Sheriff of Clay County, but a revolution in politics having taken place, he was defeated, with the whole Democratic ticket. But Mr. Stearley possessed true courage and an invincible will; in 1882, again entered the field for Sheriff, was victor, and is now filling the office with credit and ability. Mr. Stearley has accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods, but his kind and benevolent traits of character have been a financial disadvantage to him, inasmuch as they have compelled him liquidate debts of his friends amounting to several thousands of dollars. He and his family are members of the German Evangelical Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Honor, and the Knights of Labor.

ROBERT S. STEWART, proprietor of a meat market on East Main street, Brazil, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 15, 1832, and was a son of Robert S. and Sarah (Myers) Stewart, the former a native of Connecticut, and of Scotch lineage, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. In the winter of 1843, the parents located in Clay County, Ind. Robert's school advantages were meager, being confined to two or three months in a log schoolhouse in the winter. When quite young, he worked at the plasterer's trade; afterward apprenticed to a wagon-maker, working the first two years for \$50, and followed this trade five years. In 1856, Mr. Stewart established a meat market in a little log house in Brazil, and has continued ever since in the business, and been successful. He now does a business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum, and has accumulated considerable wealth, principally invested in real estate in Brazil and farms adjoining. He was married in March, 1862, to Rebecca Brackney. Four children have been born to this union, two of whom are living, viz.: Adelbert, aged twenty years, employed in the shop with his father, and Katie, aged ten years. Mr. Stewart is a member of many of the leading orders of the city, and entitled to much credit, as a pioneer, in advancing the business interests of the city. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN STEWART, a farmer, near Brazil, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1826. In 1841, at the age of sixteen years, he came to Indiana with an older brother, and together they worked at the plasterer's trade, doing all the work of that kind in Brazil for many years. After he came to Clay County, he served an apprenticeship at wagon-making with Joseph Hall, which trade he followed eight years in connection with his plastering. He also kept a meat market with his brother, who is still in the business, he having lately devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Stewart was married, August 29, 1850, to Lucina, daughter of Marom C. Hall, a native of Vermont, and one of Putnam County's pioneers. Nine children have been born to this union, six of whom are living, viz.: Sarah, wife of J. Young; John W., Charles, Marvin, Robert and Harriet, the two latter still at home. Mr. Stewart came here when the place was a wilderness, and has done much toward developing the resources of the country, and has accumulated, by industry and economy, a fine property, and from his wealth gives liberally to all

public enterprises. He and his brother donated the court house grounds, and have helped to build all the churches of the city. Mr. Stewart served two years as City Treasurer; has been on the School Board several terms, and in 1882 was elected Superintendent of Roads. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Brazil Lodge, No. 264, of which he was Treasurer four years. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor, and he and his wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and are esteemed citizens.

JOHN S. STOUGH was born on December 23, 1835, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Frick) Stough, natives of Pennsylvania. He located with his parents in Ohio in 1851, working there on a farm until April 1, 1856. He is the second of a family of eight children. For three years he served as an apprentice at the carpenter trade. As a builder, after his apprenticeship, he erected many fine buildings in Brazil and vicinity. He is the manager and proprietor of one of the best blacksmith and wagon-making shops in the county. He established this business in 1871, and employs four hands at an annual expense of \$1,580, but his shop yields him an annual revenue of \$3,500. On April 20, 1860, he was married to Mary S. Whittington, who died in 1881. Soon after her death, he remarried. Some time ago Mr. Stough was elected as a member of the City Council from the Third Ward of Brazil. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the Chosen Friends. In the societies of Odd Fellows and Knights and Ladies of Honor he has filled all the offices. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM Y. STUART, a carpenter and millwright of Brazil, Ind., was born in Hampden County, Mass., February 13, 1817, of English parentage. He spent his earlier years, up to the time he was eleven years old, on a farm, when he moved with his parents to the State of New York, remaining there a few years; thence to Ohio, remaining there two years, and thence to Clay County, Ind., where the father died. Our subject settled in Clay County in 1838, and there he has since resided, with the exception of a short time in Michigan. He had fair educational advantages, having taught several terms of school in Ohio, Indiana, and the first term of school ever taught in the town of Brazil. He learned his trade, which he has constantly followed up to this day; built the first houses in the city of Brazil; had the honor of giving the town its name, and bringing the post office to the place; has filled several of the township offices, and was appointed by the Commissioners on the organization of Dick Johnson and Brazil Townships. Mr. Stuart has been one of the useful pioneers of the county, having given much valuable aid in its and the city's development. In 1844, he was married, but his wife died in 1857. He was next married in 1859, the second wife dying in 1870; and in 1873, he married his third wife, she dying in 1881. Mr. Stuart has nine children living, his eldest and youngest daughters now being with him at his home. In politics, he is a zealous Democrat.

JACOB THOMAS (deceased) was born in Union County, Ind., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent on a farm, and he followed that pursuit, also running a saw mill until, meeting with reverses, he in 1859 went to the gold regions of Colorado, assisted in building the first log cabin where Denver now stands, and remained there until 1864. Then, having been very successful, he returned to Clay County, Ind., purchased several farms, also owned one-third interest in the woolen mills of Brazil. He

also dealt largely in real estate for many years. Mr. Thomas was married, December 13, 1849, to Rebecca A. Pell, born in Lewis County, Ky., May 27, 1834, coming to Van Buren Township with her parents in 1840, where they died. One child was born to this union, viz., John Charles, born February 7, 1859, died October 23, 1868. Mr. Thomas died in Brazil February 18, 1880. Since his death, Mrs. Thomas has erected two fine business buildings in the Thomas Block, and now owns her third interest in the entire Ackelmire Block, which was built by her husband in connection with Ackelmire & Turner. She also owns a number of residences, vacant lots, and an interest in the woolen mills. Mrs. Thomas contributed generously to the erection of the following buildings, viz.: \$1,100 to the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, \$500 to Asbury University, \$50 to the Brazil Rolling Mills, \$100 to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harmony. She is a lady of great benevolence, and of high standing in the community. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY TILLY was born in North Carolina May 16, 1805, of parents, John and Minnie Tilly, natives of North Carolina, and of English and Irish extraction. Henry was reared on a farm, and enjoyed no educational advantages. On June 14, 1825, he was married to Mary Hooker, a native of North Carolina, and born in November, 1807. Two children have been born to them—Burley E., and Susanna, the widow of Elias Helton (deceased). With this daughter, Mr. Tilly and wife now reside, in Brazil. Mr. Tilly came to Indiana in 1830, locating in Hendricks County, and lived on leased land until 1837, when they moved to Clay County, where they entered and purchased eighty acres, now in a high state of cultivation, and which they still own. He lived on and worked this farm until 1879, when he moved to Brazil. He and his wife have been consistent members of the Baptist Church for nearly forty years. He was a strong supporter of the old Whig party, but since the Republican party came into existence he has been a zealous advocate of its principles. Mr. Tilly is one of the pioneers of Indiana and Clay County, and is a most worthy citizen. Mrs. Susannah (Tilly) Helton was born on December 20, 1828, and was married to Elias Helton on October 28, 1846. He was born on December 10, 1824. Two children were born to this union—Mary E., born August 3, 1847, and Margaret M., born June 27, 1851. Mr. Helton was a native of Kentucky, and came with his parents to Clay County in 1837. Prior to 1857, Mr. Helton had filled several important township offices, but in 1857 he was elected by the Democrats to the office of County Treasurer. At the close of his term, he was re-elected to the same position, but was not permitted by Providence to complete his second term, as he died on November 30, 1860. His two daughters were married—Mary E. to T. Rairden, who resides in Terre Haute, Vigo County, and Margaret M. to Mr. Solomon Gundelfinger (deceased).

WILLIAM R. TORBERT, Mayor of the city of Brazil, and manufacturer of stoneware, was born December 31, 1829, in Georgetown, Essex County, Del., and was the only child of Laurence R. and Nancy (McCauley) Torbert, both natives of Delaware. The family came to Ohio in 1832, where William had the advantages of the common schools. He moved to Brazil with his parents in 1855, and in 1858 established

the factory which he still owns and successfully runs. In 1856, Mr. Torbert took an active part in the organization of the Republican party of Clay County, having, previous to that time, been a Whig. Soon after Brazil was incorporated, he was appointed one of the Trustees, in which capacity he served many years, also being a member of the School Board, of which he has been Treasurer since 1874. Having by his faithful service won the esteem and confidence of the people, he, in 1883, was chosen Mayor of the city. Mr. Torbert's marriage occurred December 8, 1858, to Paralee Cromwell; eight children have been born to this union—Oliver C., Linna, Tryphena, Zorada, Estelle, Laurence, Katie and Edward. Mr. Torbert is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is public spirited, working for the welfare of the people, and an advocate of law and order.

JAMES TRACKWELL, a pioneer of Indiana, was born in Monroe County, W. Va., June 14, 1811. His early youth was spent on a farm, with no school advantages, and at the age of twenty-one years he commenced work as a riverman, being a crew hand five years, then receiving a position as pilot, which place he retained ten years. During this period, he encountered many hardships and dangers, having run on all the navigable rivers from the mouth of the Arkansas to the upper lumber regions, his principal route being from Cincinnati to Nashville and St. Louis. At the age of thirty-seven years, he quit the river life, and resumed his trade of painting, which he had learned in his youth, and which he has followed since, with short intervals of farming. In 1854, he came to Rush County, Ind.; then to Clay County, where Brazil now stands, on what is known as the Shattuck estate, and living here since, having seen the wild country develop into a beautiful city. In 1846, Mr. Trackwell married Miss H. White, who bore him six children, dying in September, 1875. He was next married, April 7, 1877, to Mrs. Eliza, widow of James Young. Mr. Trackwell and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he having been a church member since 1847. He has always been a temperate man. Mrs. Trackwell, after the death of her first husband, James Young, which occurred in 1862, came with her six children to Brazil, where she supported herself, and raised her family, by hard work, at the end of five years owning a house that cost \$1,600, all made by her own exertions with what little assistance her young sons could give her. She now commenced taking boarders, which business she followed successfully nine years, when, her family being all settled, she married Mr. Trackwell. Her son, LaFayette Young, was born July 10, 1859, in Richmond, Ohio, coming at an early age with his mother to Brazil, where he received moderate schooling, at the age of fifteen years commencing to learn the painter's trade, which trade he has since followed. He was married, May 28, 1882, to Mrs. Naomi Stewart, who died the following June, since which event Mr. Young has resided with his mother and step-father. He is industrious and much respected.

CHARLES W. WEAVER, liveryman, of the firm of Weaver & Nance, was born in Van Buren Township, Clay Co., Ind., November 18, 1853, and is a son of John C. and Margaret (Huff) Weaver, natives of West Virginia, and of German extraction. John C. Weaver was a farmer by occupation, and in 1838 emigrated with his family to Clay County, Ind., and was a pioneer. He built a water-power saw mill, which he operated for a number of years, to which he afterward attached a corn-cracker, and thus prepared food for the people for miles around, and by his industry acquired a good home. He was the parent of eleven children, and died in Van Buren Township in August, 1880, having buried his faithful wife six months before.

Charles was the youngest child ; was reared to industry, and acquired a fair education from the common schools. Previous to engaging in his present business, he was a farmer and stock trader. He and his partner, Mr. Nance, are now using two large barns filled with good stock and vehicles, and doing a good business. Mr. Weaver is a shrewd and capable business man, and has been successful. In addition to his livery business, he has a fine farm of 160 acres on the National road, east of Harmony, which is well cultivated and improved, having good buildings, orchard, etc. He is also owner of a 200-acre farm in Cumberland County, Ill. Mr. Weaver is one of the most enterprising and promising young men in this township and county, and in politics is a Democrat. September 4, 1881, he married Miss Victoria McKinley, of this county.

FRANK J. WEHRLE, owner and manager of the two mammoth boot and shoe houses on Main street, Brazil, was born in Newark, Ohio. He located in the city of Brazil, Ind., in 1870, and engaged as a boot and shoe manufacturer. This he followed until 1877, when he established the Main street store. By close attention to business and fair dealing, he had, at the end of three years, so increased his trade that a branch store was established in addition to the original. He now handles the largest stock of boots and shoes shown by any firm in Western Indiana, and his honesty and business ability are rewarded by an unequaled patronage.

ABSALOM B. WHEELER was the eldest of three children of Thomas and Frances (Thompson) Wheeler, natives of Kentucky. The parents located in Harrison County, Ind., about the year 1820, but, in 1825, removed to Clay County, where they both died, the father in his ninety-ninth year (he having been a soldier in the war of 1812), and the mother at eighty-eight years of age. The father's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of one hundred and eight years, the mother's father at the age of one hundred and four years, the former being interred in the Sloan Cemetery, and the latter in the Zenor Cemetery, near Bowling Green. The subject of this sketch was born in Clay County April 30, 1825 ; was reared on a farm, and enjoyed rather limited educational advantages ; yet close application and industry in after years, although under very unfavorable circumstances, he succeeded in acquiring a good business education. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen as a common laborer, his compensation being from \$6 to \$7 per month. At the end of eighteen months he leased land and went to farming. At the end of eight years, he owned eighty acres of land, which he traded to his father for eighty acres of the home farm, to which he eventually added 120 acres more. Thus he prospered until the panic of 1873, when he was a heavy loser by indorsing for those who failed ; but by close application to business and economy, in a few years he recovered, and, in 1879, moved to Brazil, where he has since been engaged in the fire and life insurance business. In 1845, he was married to Jane Lowdermilk. To this union have been born eight children, all living in Clay County except one, who resides in Parke County. His wife died August 10, 1878. He was next married, July 13, 1879, to Mrs. Elizabeth Babbitt. Mr. Wheeler is one of the first children born in Clay County, and is consequently a representative pioneer of the county. In 1855, he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for twenty-two years he has filled in the church an official position, and is still a consistent member, his wife dying in that faith. In 1864, he enlisted as First Lieutenant in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and was honorably discharged in the autumn of the same year.

H. WHEELER, a retired coal operator of Brazil Ind., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 21, 1827. In the fall of 1835, he removed with his

father to Clay County, Ind., where he grew up on a farm, working during spring and summer and attending school during winter. By close application, he acquired a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching, which occupation he followed for about eight years very successfully. On July 20, 1851, Mr. Wheeler was married to Effie Harp. She was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., on September 5, 1824. Seven children were born to them, viz., Rachel, born June 2, 1852; William O., October 11, 1854; Perry L., October 17, 1856; Ann E., October 4, 1859; David H., December 8, 1861; Phil Sheridan, June 8, 1864, and Iva May, May 19, 1867. In 1854, Mr. Wheeler entered into the mercantile business in Staunton, Clay Co., Ind., in partnership with Allen W. Carter. They continued in business together till the fall of 1859, when Mr. W. was elected County Auditor, being the first and only Republican ever elected to that office in the county. In 1863, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by George W. Wiltse. In January, 1864, he removed from Bowling Green to Brazil, where he again engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with D. W. Bridges and John G. Ackelmire, the firm name being H. Wheeler & Co. During the summer and fall of this year (1864), they also built, and put in operation, the large woolen mill, known as the "Brazil Woolen Factory," and which is still being run by Messrs. A. W. Turner & Co. In March, 1866, Mr. Ackelmire retired from the firm, and Capt. T. M. Robertson, the present efficient Postmaster of Brazil, became a member of it, the style of the new firm being Wheeler, Bridges & Co. Mr. Wheeler continued at the head of this firm till April, 1879, when the business was sold out to D. Hawkins, his son-in-law. In 1868, Mr. Wheeler was chosen by the City Council a School Trustee, and served in that capacity till 1872. At that time (1868), Brazil, with a population of 2,000, had but one small schoolhouse, barely sufficient to accommodate sixty to seventy-five pupils. The importance of erecting a new and commodious school building was apparent but how to raise the funds was the question. The City Council was asked, and consented to issue the bonds of the city to the amount of \$8,000. These bonds were placed in the hands of Mr. Wheeler for sale, but the city having little reputation, and no credit in the money marts of the country, it was found very difficult to negotiate them at any price. Mr. W. S. Hubbard, of Indianapolis, finally consented to purchase \$3,000 of them if Mr. Wheeler, and the firm of Wheeler, Bridges & Co., would indorse them, and guarantee their prompt payment when due. This they did, and thus the first money was obtained for building the large and commodious schoolhouse on North Meridian street. It comprises six school rooms, and cost \$16,000, and was completed and opened for schools in September, 1870. In 1876, Mr. Wheeler became interested in the mining business, and continued operating in coal till September, 1883. He was not successful, having suffered considerable loss by being burned out twice within twelve months. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, the L. O. O. F. and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LUTHER WOLFE, editor and proprietor of the *Clay County Enterprise*, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 13, 1829. His father, Daniel Wolfe, settled at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1830, where he remained until Luther was twelve years of age, when they moved to Centerburg, Ohio, where he remained until he had attained his majority, when his father purchased a small quantity of worn Long Primer type, manufactured his own cases, furniture and leads and press, and projected the *Universalist Advocate*, a monthly publication. In this primitive office, young Wolfe had his first experience in type-setting, following it for four years, after which he purchased of his father the whole concern, boxed up the material and stopped the issue of the paper, and entered the office of the *Western Home*

*Visitor*, published at Mount Vernon, and the following winter he helped to establish and was the publisher of the first Republican paper ever printed in Lima, Ohio, viz., the *Western Gazette*. This was about the year 1854. After this he was the foreman of the printing of different papers, when, in March, 1856, he purchased the *Kalida (Ohio) Sentinel*. This paper was Democratic, and he published it four years, but at the end of this time, in 1860, sectional strife was growing so bitter that he sold out, and in 1861 moved to Owen County, Ind., and purchased a farm, working it one year, when, the war breaking out, he enlisted and was made First Lieutenant of Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry. He held this position until December, 1864, when he was promoted Captain of his company and held that position at the time of his discharge. Mr. Wolfe participated in the principal campaigns and battles of the war, and closed his military career with Sherman's grand "march to the sea," and its engagements. On June 27, 1864, he received a wound from a shell at Kenesaw Mountain, which disabled him several weeks. After his discharge he returned to the farm, remaining on it one year, and in the March following moved to Bowling Green. In the summer of 1872, he went to Knightsville, Clay County, and took the foremanship of the *Clay County Enterprise*, which paper, in March, 1873, he purchased, and in October, 1875, moved the office to Brazil, where he has since made the paper a success for himself and party. At the breaking-out of the war, Mr. Wolfe became a Republican in politics, and still advocates the principles of the party. On September 6, 1855, he was married to Mary Mills, who was born August 5, 1839. To them have been born five children, viz., Luther A., born October 18, 1856; Mary Alice, born August 27, 1858; Robert E., born January 28, 1861; Harriet A., born December 10, 1862; and Arthur, born August 26, 1870, died September 22, 1870. Mr. Wolfe is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. Mrs. Wolfe is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

L. A. WOLFE, United States Mail Agent on the Vandalia Railroad, was born October 18, 1856, and is a son of Luther and Mary (Mills) Wolfe, of Brazil. His early advantages were fair, and being industrious and ambitious, he acquired a good education. In February, 1877, he received the appointment of Route Agent from Indianapolis to St. Louis. Mr. Wolfe now holds the position of Chief Clerk on that line. His marriage occurred April 17, 1877, to Josephine McKinney, of Gosport, Ind. They have one son, Freddie, born July 10, 1880. Mr. Wolfe is industrious and temperate, and has a handsome competence.

FRANK M. WRIGHT, proprietor of a grocery and provision store, was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 17, 1837, and is the eighth of twelve children of Isaac and Rachel (Kelley) Wright, natives of Virginia, he being of English descent, and his wife of Irish. They located in Illinois in 1844, where they both died, he in 1863, and she in 1870. Frank was reared on a farm in Illinois, with limited common school privileges, remaining home until twenty-three years of age; then he farmed for himself a few years. In January, 1867, he located in Brazil, and engaged in making brick during the summer, and mining coal in the winter season, which he followed for seven years, when he stopped making brick and worked altogether in the mines for two years, at the end of which he was engaged in teaming for a few years, hauling a great deal of the material for the court house and jail of Clay County. In 1879, he bought one-half interest in the grocery store of Joseph Spry. This partnership existed in the firm name of Spry & Wright for one year, when Mr. Wright purchased the entire stock, which he has successfully managed since that time, his business being now located on East Main street, where he is commanding a liberal patronage as a re-

ward for his honesty and fair dealing. He was married, August 13, 1863, to Jane Carruthers, a native of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. To them were born nine children, three only of whom are living—Thomas B., Stephen I. and Gracie, the others dying young. Thomas and Stephen are bright little boys. Mr. Wright is a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Wright is an energetic business man, but he has met with misfortune. He lost his barn with contents by fire in September, 1883.

## BOWLING GREEN AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM P. ALLEN, M. D., of Bowling Green, was born in Monroe County, Ind., August 15, 1827. His parents, James and Delia (Wright) Allen, are natives of North Carolina, and of English origin. Dr. Allen emigrated with his parents to Putnam County in 1829, locating in Greencastle, which was then a log village, and the county a wilderness. His father died when he was but ten years of age, and his mother and two sisters were left to his support. At the age of fifteen years, he was apprenticed to a carpenter for three years, after which he entered Asbury University, remaining in that institution some time; then commenced the study of medicine, continuing several years, two of which he was employed in a drug store at Greencastle, leaving there during the years 1861 and 1862 to attend Rush Medical College at Chicago. After completing his medical course, he began immediately the practice of his profession in Fillmore, Ind., where he remained a short time; then removed to Bellville, Ind., where he continued in practice until the year 1881, when he located in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., where he is at present engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was married in 1850 to Miss Knetzer. Six children were born to this union. Mrs. Allen died in 1881, and the Doctor, having the care of a family, was next married to Jennie A. Stites. She has borne her husband one child.

ADAM BAUMUNK was born in Ohio May 28, 1848, and is the youngest of ten children of Michael and Margaret (Storm) Baumunk, both natives of Germany. Adam, in company with his parents, came to Owen County, Ind., in 1851, remaining one year, going then to Clay County, where they settled in Washington Township, near Poland, where they began clearing land for a home, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life, and living to enjoy the fruit of their labors. Adam worked upon the farm and attended school, remaining with his parents until his majority. He was married March 21, 1872, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Lavinia (Barr) Ulrich. Two children have been born to them, viz., Clara and Dora. Mr. Baumunk is an enterprising farmer living on a farm near Poland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baumunk are members of the German Reformed Church, and are ever ready in all benevolent works.

GEORGE N. BEAMER is the fifth of twelve children of George and Elizabeth (Stoody) Beamer, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Mr. Beamer, Sr., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, it is thought, was under Gen. Harrison, and at the battle of Sandusky, Ohio. The subject of our sketch was born in Ohio on January 6, 1827, and spent his early youth on a farm, and acquired only a common school education, sufficient, however, to enable him to teach school,