

# The Newcomer

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Newton County: Indiana's Youngest County

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Photos of the Ade Way Cafe in Lake Village (see inset). Today this would have been on the east side of 300W, a half-block south of where it intersects with 950N. Note the chickens on the left and that the road was dirt/gravel. It eventually became the first route of U.S. 41. In the 1920s the Chicago Motor Club designated the Ade Way as the shortest route between Chicago and Indianapolis.

## County Named Roads and Lover's Lanes

by Newton County Historian, Diana Elijah

When the 911 Emergency Road Address System was put into place in 1994, the crooked and angling roads were assigned or maintained their names, while the straight roads were assigned numbers. The purpose of this system was to provide the emergency services of Newton County an exact address of the location in need of help. All county roads were numbered unless the road angled or curved more than 1/10th of a mile. If this occurred, the road was designated by a common name. Janet Miller, who headed this tremendous project stated that she tried to name these roads to reflect the locality of the roads.

It's pretty obvious why certain roads (some crooked, some straight), were considered "lover's lanes." They were usually in secluded areas and off the beaten path – a private place for those who wish to have a bit of time to themselves. Over the decades all ages have identified with these locations at one time or another. You won't find an official location of these lanes on a map – only in the memories of those who have ventured down them.

Before we examine each township, I suggest that you pull out the 2010 Newton County map, a plat book or look up the 1838 Colton map published in the *Winter 2016 Newcomer*. I have included other named roads that are not officially identified as such on maps but still are identified by their name in this fashion by the locals. If you are aware of any and their history that I miss in this article, please let me know.

### Lincoln Township

**The Monon Road.** Located in Section 10, from 400E and St. Road 10, go north about 1/2 mile, it follows the railroad northwest to 1050N which turns west to St. Road 55. If you turn north on SR 55 it will take you into Thayer, over the Kankakee River to Shelby and on to St. Road 2 in Lake County. Area residents still use this route to Lowell regularly. When I asked a Newton County local about lover's lanes in Lincoln Township, I was told they used whatever was convenient!

### Lake Township

**Blue Grass Road** is accessible from the crossing of 1100N and 75W in Section 12. From there it meanders west into Section 1 following the Kankakee River. Local lore tells us that this area was once the location of a resort in the early 1900s. Here you could find a huge dance hall and a three-story brothel. The owner, or madame of this brothel must have done very well financially, as she owned a big chunk of farm land in the area. It has been told that the mafia frequented this area during the Prohibition era.

**The Adeway**, a driving route in the 1920s, was designated this due to the popularity of Newton County resident George Ade. From Chicago it reached SR 10 in Lake Township, there it came south on old Route 41 (before it was a four-lane highway), to Morocco. More references to this road in other townships. The town of Lake Village had a café along the route known as the Adeway Café. You can read more about this route in the *Winter 2006 Newcomer*.

### McClellan Township

**The Old Chicago Road.** A short portion of this old road remains in use in Section 30 angling northwest off CR 100N, west of Enos. It provides access to the Skinner Cemetery and looking north from there you can envision a view of the old Beaver Lake bed. This was at one time an old Indian trail. The 1838 Colton map shows that the trail extended from Attica and Williamsport to Rainsville, angling northwest of Oxford toward Fowler, then into Illinois. It continued north to Bunkum, an active trading post, today Iroquois, IL. The road continues north and it became known as the Hubbard Trail. From the angle of the Old Chicago Road in Newton County, we can assume that these two trails crossed at some point, as Hubbard's Trail ends in what we call Chicago today,

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then known as Ft. Dearborn. I suggest reading up on this history in the *Winter, 2016 Newcomer*.

### Colfax Township

We don't have any named roads in Colfax Township, but there were probably numerous Indian trails that skirted Beaver Lake. Some of the lake and the swampy marshland extended into Sections 7, 18 and 19. Today all the standing waters have been drained and you will find good roads and deep drainage ditches alongside farm fields. With its low population, this township may have had numerous lover's lanes!

### Beaver Township

**Totem Pole Road.** A straight road 300S, located along the southern edge of the confines of the Willow Slough State Fish and Wildlife Area in Section 13, Range 10N, is referred to locally as Totem Pole Road. It is named for the totem pole located on private property on the road. The pole was carved by a Cowichan Indian from British Columbia, Victoria Island named Simon Charlie. It was shipped here by the Rix brothers who at that time owned the property for many years. I get a real chuckle about this because it is a matrimonial totem pole and the Rix brothers were both bachelors. More details can be found in the *Summer 2009 Newcomer*.

**Lover's Lane.** Just east of the intersection of U.S. 41 and S. R. 114 the stone road running north and south (200W-section line between 23 and 22), was at one time lined with hedge trees on both sides. For decades, this road actually carried the name of Lover's Lane. Today, the majority of the hedge trees have been removed.

**Old Mt. Ayr Road.** Today known as 300S. It was the main road between Morocco and Mt. Ayr.

**Old U.S. Highway 41.** Old 41 was named "Old US Highway 41" from the Washington/Beaver township line through Section 34 to 300W.

### Jackson Township

**North Star Road.** Along 200E in Section 9 this road begins angling east through farm fields and wooded areas into Section 10. In early settler times, this road led to the North Star church, school and cemetery. From here east the road straightens to St. Rd. 55. Today only the cemetery remains. If anyone knows the origin of the name North Star, please let me know. Possibly if we look on a clear night, we can view the North Star hovering above this location.

**Molasses Street.** Not an official designation is given to this road identified on the map today as 300E is actually the section line between 9 and 10. Named for the molasses press that was located along the road, sorghum was gathered from numerous farms and brought here to be processed into molasses.

**Ox Road.** In Section 12, road 525E off

### Officially Named County Roads

#### Beaver Township

Old US Highway 41

#### Iroquois Township

Iroquois River Road; Lake Kenoyer Road

#### Jackson Township

North Star Road

#### Lake Township

Blue Grass Road

#### Lincoln Township

Monon Road

#### Washington/Jefferson Township

Punkin' Vine Road

100S was reported to me as a lover's lane.

Before the landfill started, 200E, 1 mile south of 114 was not a busy road, and a known lover's lane.

**Pilot Grove Road.** Located ¼ mile south of Old Mt. Ayr Road (300S) running between 200E and 300E, was one of the first settlements of the area - Pilot Grove. Today known as 325S, in early times a post office and grove of trees beckoned prairie schoolers to stop and rest.

**Buzzard Glory.** The road 100E, south of St. Road 114 between 500S and 600S, now a gravel road was initially a sand road used for field access. Neighborhood kids snowbilled on it, and was used as a Lover's Lane.

### Washington Township

**Bunkum Road.** Just west of Washington Township, across the Indiana/Illinois State line, was the nearest trading center for the early settlers of our area. Initially it was known as Bunkum (Buncombe), and the road that carried travelers into Indiana was known as Bunkum Road. As you leave Bunkum today, you would follow Illinois 2200N east, which at the State line in Washington Township becomes 1125S. This road ends near the Mt. Zion Church, located on 500W. It is at this point where the road is historically recorded as going to Morocco, as well as following the Iroquois River to Rensselaer, and eventually on to Monticello.

**Punkin' Vine Road.** The Newton County Fairgrounds, where the annual Punkin' Vine Fair is held, reside north of the Iroquois River, east of this meandering road. The road begins in Section 32 of Washington Township at the junction of 1200S and 400W, jogs south across the Iroquois River into Section 5 of Jefferson Township until it meets 1250S.

**More on the Adeway.** Coming south on 300W from Morocco, the road continued south to 700S and jogged east to the opposite side of the railroad going south on 275W through Ade and back west to 300W on toward the Iroquois River, crossed the Goose-neck Bridge, now gone, jogged east south of the Iroquois River and continued south on Old 41. More info later.

### Iroquois Township

Lake Kenoyer Road. Highway Street go-

ing south out of Brook turns into this road that passes the Iroquois Conservation Club cabin. The path leads you along the banks of the old Iroquois River before it was dredged. It meanders through Section 20, continuing east to 250E. This was the beginnings of Bunkum Road from Brook to Rensselaer. They say that traveling this path on horseback from Rensselaer to Bunkum took one full day.

The road was named for Ernest Kenoyer, who bought the property for pasture in the 1930s, and named the pond there Lake Kenoyer. Using old railroad ties, he built a log cabin from the remnants of the old ice house that once stood next to the pond utilized for ice by the town of Brook for decades. For many years it served as the club house for the Iroquois Conservation Club where they hosted many Sunday breakfasts. The grounds were used for many years for the Wash-O-Quois Festival. Eventually, the old cabin came down and new one was put in its place. Today, the town of Brook owns the property and the cabin and grounds are used for public and private gatherings.

**Indian Trail.** 175E south from Lake Kenoyer Road was known to be an old Indian trail.

**Lover's Lane.** 250E, located between 1100S and 1200S was known as a lover's lane.

**Lover's Lane.** The parking lot of the old Brook lumber yard was also a known "parking" place for lovers.

**Lover's Lane.** In Section 7, north of Brook, west of 150E, the jog in the road of 700S is another lover's lane.

**Iroquois River Road.** Located East of Foresman, it goes north from St. Road 16 in Section 13, and follows the old path of the Iroquois River, crossing it in Section 12 and continuing northwest to 550E. This was also the continued path of the original Bunkum Road to Rensselaer from Brook.

### Grant Township

**Cemetery Road.** The township doesn't have any named roads, but 550E is known to locals as Cemetery Road, as it goes north from St. Road 24 in Goodland, past the Goodland Cemetery and on north to St. Road 16.

### Jefferson Township

**Winding Road.** The road that begins in Illinois and enters the township in Section 2 as 1275S, jogs south on 525W, then east as 1300S intersects with 450W, then winding road identified as 1250S is a scenic, winding road.

Punkin' Vine Road. It jogs south across the Iroquois River from the junction of 1200S and 400W in Washington Twp. to 1250S.

**More on the Adeway.** The road continued south from Kentland on Old 41 to Fowler and to St. Road 26 and on to Rainsville. Fowler still calls a portion of this road as the Adeway with signage. The road eventually ended in Indianapolis.

# President's Thoughts

By Kay Babcock

And - poof - 2018 is history! The year has passed and making history. Some year down the road, someone will be coming to the Historical Society looking for information about 2018! The year has been busy for the Society. Rich Miller continues to bring us excellent programs each month.

In September, Lynn and Barbara Wilfong spoke to us about harness racing and their family's four-generation involvement.

In October, John Frischie came to tell us about the beginnings of Rotary International and it's work locally and around the world.

In November, Barb Lucas, an Indiana Nature Photographer and a volunteer at Indiana Nature Conservancy told us of the many birds and of the wildflowers there. She takes beautiful pictures.

In December, we welcomed members and the public to our Annual Christmas Open House. Lots of good food, good friends and good fellowship.

The Resource Center is a busy place. In April, we hosted a Brown Bag Lunch sponsored by the state society. It is a gathering of members from our society and surrounding county societies to discuss issues we all have.

As usual, the South Newton 4th grades visited us as a part of their field trip. Member Tom Larson comes dressed as a trapper and brought a huge pile of furs the kids love to examine and touch.

December, also a change in our front display window. Thanks to a suggestion by Sig Boezeman, our window displays can now be seen from inside! After careful planning and a bit of engineering skills, we now have a brighter room, and access to the displays. Many thanks to David Truby and Rich Miller for taking on this huge project and creating an awesome area for window displays.

As you can see, we are a busy group, but we could use your help. We need volunteers at the Center. Both welcomes help with articles for the *Newcomer*, stop in at the Center and see what you can do. You just might have a historically great time!

Every 5th Friday of the month (there are 4 of them in a year), members gather at the Resource Center in Kentland for 5th Friday Fun Day. We come together about noon (give or take) to share fun, fellowship and good food. It is not a work day, it is a just "come-time". Consider coming.... It is a good time.



Left, John Frischie spoke to the members about Rotary International. Right, Barb and Lynn Wilfong brought with them a vast array of trophies and memorabilia they have acquired throughout their racing careers.



Above, David Truby, left and Rich Miller dismantled and rebuilt the window display area. Right, the opening of the display area adds additional brightness to the Resource Center.



Above, left to right, Barb Wilfong, Judy Wirtz, Vivian Ferguson, Janet Miller arranged the Christmas Open House dessert table - YUM! Right, "Toys Through The Decades" was the theme for the window display with members bringing in their own toy collections representing the pioneer days to the 1970s. Thanks to everyone who participated!

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### J. C. Murphey Leather Satchel Donated to NCHS

In September, Bob Stone donated one of his cherished artifacts of Newton County to the society. It is a leather satchel that belonged to James C. Murphey of Morocco. Inside there were empty shell casings, and a dog collar with dog tags dated 1952. His name is engraved on a plaque found just under the handles of the bag.

It is quite possible that originally, he used this bag for business affairs, and considering its longevity, it had to have been made of high-quality leather. He may have eventually used it to carry hunting supplies, as he was an active outdoorsman, possibly the reason for the contents found within.

Thank you, Mr. Stone, for donating this to the historical society. It has a permanent home here and will be on display for future generations to view and appreciate.

#### John Carey Murphey

J.C., as he was affectionately known, was born at the end of the Civil War in 1867, only 16 years after his great-grandfather John Murphey founded the town of Morocco. He was the son of James M. and Amanda J. (Archibald) Murphey. He was just 37 years of age when he started his law practice, having been a farmer,



a wood worker and cabinet maker, a deep-well contractor, a real estate broker, an insurance salesman, and a Justice of the Peace prior to entering the legal profession.

J.C. will long be remembered for his conservation work. For years he maintained a cabin and motor boat on Frenchman's Sluice, located near Sumava Resorts. The camp was named "Caw-Caw" by his daughter, Carrie Evelyn. He and Ned Barker shared many hours here discussing the preservation of wildlife.

He worked for several years with federal agencies in the founding of the Willow Slough Fish and Game Area and later with State Conservation Department of Indiana in clearing the title to the lands that were to later become the preserve. With the aid of federal funds 3,000 acres of mostly waste land about 4 miles northwest of Morocco were purchased by the State, upon which a 1700-acre lake was created. As a tribute to him and his interest in conservation, the lake bears his name, "J. C. Murphey Lake."

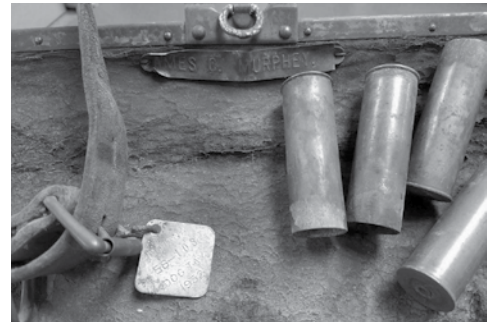
J.C. Murphey's life ran parallel to the history of Morocco and Beaver Township. On February 24, 1967 he passed away. He would have been 100 years of age on June 27th that year. He and his wife Frances are buried at Oakland Cemetery in Morocco. You will find a complete history of J. C. Murphey in the *Spring/Summer 2004 Newcomer*.



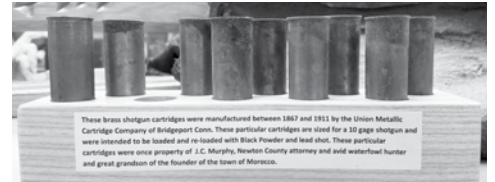
A view from the banks of J. C. Murphey Lake at Willow Slough in Morocco.



Bob Stone with Murphey's satchel.



Shown is the dog collar and dog tag and shotgun cartridges inside the satchel and his engraved name.



Society member David Truby made this great display case for the cartridges and explained, "These brass shotgun cartridges were manufactured between 1867 and 1913 by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport Conn. These particular cartridges are sized for a 10 gauge shotgun and were intended to be loaded and re-loaded with black powder and lead shot."

*Thanks David for your time and talents!*

## Do You Know?

By Janet Miller,  
Answers on page 9

1. When were the first Christmas lights installed in the town of Kentland? What organization purchased these lights?
2. In earlier times the term "Bound Boy" was used. What does this mean?
3. In 1918 the Chicago Motor Club designated a route of mostly stone roads running from Chicago through Dyer, Lake Village, Morocco, Ade, Kentland, Fowler, Attica, Crawfordsville to Indianapolis as the best improved road between those two major cities, and the Motor Club named the route after one of Newton County's most famous residents. Who was the road named after? What was the name of the road?
4. The Mayor of Hammond, Indiana from 1956-1968 was born in Morocco, Indiana. Can you name him?
5. Newton County has two rivers. The Kankakee River on the north is the dividing line between Lake and Newton Counties. The Iroquois River begins north of Rensselaer and meanders through Newton County from east to west. These two rivers eventually join as one. Where is the location they meet?

## Weapons of World War 1

By David Truby

During periods of war, the rate of technological development is accelerated by the urgency to kill our enemies. During WW1 there were several relatively new technologies that were called into use. As we marked the 100th anniversary of this war in 2018 it is natural to forget advances that we now take for granted without much thought. Take note that a period of only 50 years had passed since the conclusion of our own American Civil War with its muzzle loading single shot black powder weapons.

### Internal Combustion Engine

The internal combustion engine was conceived in the late 1800s but was not developed for practical use until the first decade of the 20th century. The internal combustion engine made possible the development of the airplane, tank, truck and submarine. The reliable and rapid transport of men and materials made possible a more dynamic battlefield.

### Airplanes

The rate of aviation development was greatly accelerated during the war. The Wright Brothers, generally recognized as being the first to demonstrate powered flight, first flew in 1903. In 1908 they were demonstrating powered flight to the U.S. Army and already had a contract to provide planes to France.

At the outset of the war, planes were used strictly for observation, taking the place of the highly vulnerable tethered balloon. They were of particular value to the artillery units that were firing at targets beyond the horizon. With a plane aloft, they could signal the gun crew to make corrections in their aim. At first the signals to the gun crew was by simple waggle of the wings or some other aerobatic maneuver. Next, they tried communication with the ground by dropping written notes. Finally, the planes were equipped with radios, so the communication would be immediate and precise. In the beginning the pilots were reluctant to fly very far into enemy territory because of poor aircraft reliability that often forced unplanned landings.

As reliability increased and command instructed, they began flying further behind the lines to observe enemy movements and predict upcoming offensive actions.

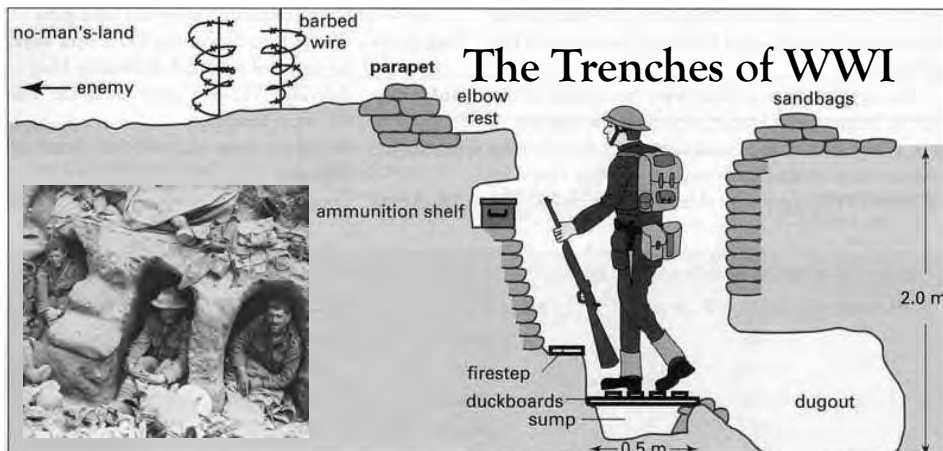
The first offensive action taken by aircraft pilots was the simple act of drawing a side arm and taking a shot at enemy observers who were also flying in the same airspace. Soon however automatic weapons were installed and the now famous "dogfights" took place in order to eliminate the enemy.

### Artillery

Artillery played a large role in WW1 and was responsible for more than half of all casualties. A crew could set up a gun far behind the front lines, firing over the heads of their own troops, and be safe from all harm except from other artillery. The invention of smokeless powder in the late 1800s, a mixture of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose, gave much higher velocity and range to a variety of specialized projectile including gas canisters.

### Gas

The first use of gas in WW1 was by the Germans against the Russians in 1915. The chosen chemical was a form of "Tear Gas" that would temporarily disable the combatant. Not being satisfied with the results, Chlorine gas was used suffocating the person - no bullets required. Later, Mustard gas was used blistering the lungs and skin contaminate objects and clothing until removed by washing. All of these gasses were primarily delivered by artillery but sometimes cylinders were brought to the front lines for gas release when wind conditions were favorable. Both the sides employed poisonous gas as a weapon. *Continued on Page 6 >*



This diagram depicts the set-up in the trenches of WWI. The inset photo is of soldiers encamped within them.

## Newton County World War 1 Statistical Data

Article from the *Newton County Enterprise*, February 27, 1919; Extract Taken from Final Report of Provost Marshal General Crowder; According to the final report on the operation of the Selective Service. These records do not reflect the volunteers.

### Total Registered 2,227

Of which 870 were in the June 5, 1917 registration; Of which 99 in the June and August 1918 registration; Of which 1,258 in the September 12, 1918 registration.

### Out of this number

280 were inducted into the service  
255 were inducted for general service  
5 were inducted for remediable (problems)  
11 were inducted for limited service  
23 were disqualified

### Of the deferments made

328 were on the grounds of dependencies  
63 were on the grounds of agriculture  
4 were on the grounds of industrial

According to the unofficial record kept in the Recorder's office Newton County furnished Uncle Sam with 528 men in the several branches of the service.

Deducting the 280 under the draft leaves 248 to the credit of volunteers who served.

## Life of a Horse in WWI

Reprinted from *The Brook Reporter*, February 9, 1917

That the average life of a horse on the firing line in France is about ten days, was the astonishing declaration of a British officer identified with the remount department.

Horsemen were prepared to hear of unexampled wastage after reading about the havoc wrought by modern artillery and machine guns, but this report indicates such slaughter as has not been dreamed of here.

In the Civil War in this country the wastage of horses was at the rate of 500 per day in the Union Army and the service of a Cavalry horse under an active commander then averaged about four months.

During his Shenandoah Valley campaign Sheridan required 150 fresh horses a day and in eight months the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was remounted twice, 10,030 horses having been required.

As most of the animals which equipped the vast armies now in the field were commandeered from farmers and others who have been using them in agriculture and industry, they will have to be replaced for this work when peace is restored and this demand, added to that of the war, will, it is believed, seriously affect the price of horses the world over during the next few years.

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### Submarine

The submarine underwent continuous development even during the Civil War. By the eve of WWI, 50 years later, all the major Navies included submarines in their fleets. By today's standards these were small, about 200 ft. in length, and typically propelled by diesel engines when surfaced and electric motors when submerged, armed with self-propelled torpedoes. Submarines a capacity to dive to a depth of about 100 foot and limited in underwater navigation range by battery capacity. Late in the war, the Germans developed a "snorkeling" system that allowed operation of the diesel engines when submerged and greatly increased their ability to remain undetected while in the presence of the enemy.

### Flame Thrower

The flamethrower was invented by and first put into use in WWI by the Germans. The first application was on Feb. 26, 1915 when it was briefly used against the French outside Verdun. Flamethrowers pose many risks to the operator; however, it did have disadvantage. The weight and length impaired the soldier's mobility; limited to only a few seconds of burn time using fuel quickly, requiring the operator to be precise and conservative; highly visible on the battlefield, making operators singled out as prominent targets, especially for snipers.

### Machine Gun

The machine gun, which so came to dominate and even to personify the battlefields of WWI, was a primitive device when general war began in August 1914. Machine guns of all armies were largely of the heavy variety and decidedly ill-suited to portability for use by rapidly advancing infantry troops. Each weighed 65 to 130 pound - often without their mountings, carriages and supplies.

In 1914, it was usually positioned on a flat tripod, and required a gun crew of four to six operators. They could fire 400-600 small-caliber rounds per minute, a figure that was to more than double by the end of the war, with rounds fed via a fabric belt or a metal strip. The reality however was that these early machine guns would rapidly overheat and become inoperative without the aid of cooling mechanisms; they were consequently fired in short rather than sustained bursts. Cooling generally took one of two forms: water cooled and, increasingly as the war developed, air cooled. Water jackets would provide for the former (which held around one gallon of liquid) and air vents would be built into the machine gun for the latter. Water cooled machine guns would still overheat sometimes within two minutes, with the consequence that large supplies of water would need to be on hand in the heat of a battle - and, when these ran out, it was not

unknown for a machine gun crew to solve the problem by urinating into the jacket.

Whether air or water cooled, machine guns still jammed frequently, especially in hot conditions or when used by inexperienced operators. Consequently, machine guns would often be grouped together to maintain a constant defensive position. Estimates of equivalence to rifle firepower varied, some estimating a single machine gun to be worth 60-100 rifles; a more consensual figure is around 80, still an impressively high figure.

High enough indeed to make the British army's dismissal of the potential worth of the device in the early 1900s all the more difficult to understand. Hiram Maxim who designed the machine gun which bore his name in 1884, first offered use of the machine to Britain. Although rapid-firing weapons, such as the 0.50-inch caliber Gatling Gun (invented in 1862), existed many years prior to Maxim's invention, all required some form of manual intervention, e.g. hand cranking.

Unfortunately for Maxim the British army high command could see no real use for the oil-cooled machine gun he demonstrated to them in 1885; other officers even regarded the weapon as an improper form of warfare.

Not so the German army which quickly produced a version of Maxim's invention in large quantities at a Spandau arsenal; by the time war broke out in August 1914 the Germans had 12,000 at their disposal, a number which eventually ballooned to 100,000. In contrast the British and French had access to a mere few hundred equivalents when war began.

When established in fixed strong-points sited specifically to cover potential enemy attack routes, the machine gun proved a fearsome defensive weapon. Enemy infantry assaults upon such positions invariably proved highly costly.

The first day of the Somme Offensive amply illustrated this. On the opening day of the offensive the British suffered a record number of single day casualties, 60,000, the great majority lost under machine gun fire.

As the war developed machine guns were adapted for use on tanks on broken ground, particularly on the Western Front (where the majority of machine guns were deployed).

Light machine guns were adopted too for incorporation into aircraft from 1915 onwards, for example the Vickers, particularly with the German adoption of interrupter equipment, which enabled the pilot to fire the gun through the aircraft's propeller blades.

In response to the increasing success of machine guns mounted on aircraft it was perhaps inevitable that machine guns should similarly be developed as anti-aircraft devices (in France and Italy), sometimes mounted on vehicles. Similarly, machine guns began to be added to warships as a useful addition to naval armaments.

### Grenade

Grenades - either hand or rifle driven - were detonated in one of two ways. They were either detonated on impact (percussion) or via a timed fuse. Infantrymen preferred timed fuses to percussion devices, since there remained the constant risk of accidentally jolting a grenade while in a trench and setting off an explosion.

The idea of using a pin, extracted by hand from a grenade, to set off a timed fuse quickly became commonplace and was a feature of most later grenades. Another, earlier, method of igniting the fuse was via the so-called 'stick' grenade, where the fuse was lit when the grenade left the handle (stick) to which it was attached.

Yet another type, cylindrical and referred to as the 'cricket ball' grenade, was ignited by striking the grenade like a match before it was promptly dispatched skywards.

Rifle grenades were simply attached to a rod and placed down the barrel of a rifle, or instead placed in a cup attached to the barrel and were launched by the blast of a blank cartridge. Such grenades were never popular however and were deemed as inaccurate.

## Animals Active in WWI

### Dogs

50,000 in service on the Western Front

### Horses/Mules

8 million from all sides killed

### Squabs/Pigeons

2 million utilized to send messages all sides

Source: "Voices of the First World War," PBS



## Stubby the Sergeant

In WWI, Stubby served in 17 battles and survived at least two life-threatening injuries—including shrapnel in his chest and leg. The rugged little canine would become the first dog to be given rank—Sergeant—in the U.S. Armed Forces. (photo-left).

## Morocco's First Census As Incorporated Town, 1889

Article originally printed in 1922, and was reprinted in 1938 in the *Courier*, shown here. All references to present day are to the year 1922.

In 1889 the little settlement with a population of 383 took legal steps to become an incorporated town. The late Fred Richmire in July, 1922, compiled an account of the town's incorporation which we reprint from the *Courier* of July 21, of that year.

And of the male residents who voted at first town election only four are alive today. Two of them—Dr. L. H. Recher and Frank Cox—are still voters in the corporation; Ben Graves is a voter in Beaver township, and Charles Shafer at Mentone.

On May 11, 1889, a petition was filed for the incorporation of Morocco. The census at that time showed a population of 383, with 114 voters.

At the election held on June 25th of the same year only 86 votes

were cast—68 for and 17 against with one mutilated ballot. The inspectors of election were John Broadrick, Daniel M. Graves and Oliver F. Stoner.

The first town election was held on September 24, 1889 when the following officers were elected: Trustees, O.T. Stoner, E.P. Tweedy, Joseph Kennedy; Clerk, J. M. Lockwood; Treasurer, L. H. Recher; Marshal, H.M. Guinn. Their first meeting was held on October 3, 1889.

Morocco was originally surveyed and platted in 1852, 37 years before it was made an incorporation, making Morocco 70 years old this year (1922).

The following composed the first census of Morocco in 1889. Column 1: Head of household; Column 2: Number in household; Column 3: Number of Eligible Voters.

Mrs. Mary Camblin	3	
Clarence Camblin	1	1
Wm. A. Armstrong	2	1
A. E. Chizum	2	1
Andrew Pogue	3	1
Manson Ready	5	1
Eliza Bartholemew	3	
E.L. Pulver	4	1
William D. Pattison	4	1
Mrs. Fanny Ackers	3	
Lemuel Conn	2	1
Sarah E. Best	3	
V.P. Hope, Jr.	6	1
W.K. Hope	2	1
E. F. Hicks	3	1
Isaac Purdy	5	1
Henry Davis	1	1
Daniel C. Howenstine	6	1
Claude Vannatta	2	1
Andrew Vannatta	2	1
John Brodrick	6	1
L.L. Cutler	4	1
William Handley	6	1
Chas Bender	1	1
George H. Murphey	3	1
Ira Murphey	1	1
James W. Graves	7	1
L. H. Recher	1	1
James Recher	1	1
Edward Doran	1	1
George Graves	2	1

Scott Clark	5	1
Frank Cox	1	1
Daniel Brady	3	1
Oliver F. Stoner	4	1
Fred Allen	4	1
John Starkey	2	1
James Russell	3	1
Joseph Kight	3	1
I.W. Bemenderfer	7	1
Alonzo Bridgeman	3	1
Charles Middlesworth	1	1
Andrew Doty	3	1
A. E. Purkey	4	1
Ezra P. Tweedy	3	1
Robert P. Tweedy	1	1
Elbert Kessler	6	1
Andrew Murphey	1	1
D.M. Graves	7	1
Thomas Starkey	4	1
Samuel Starkey	1	1
Frank Purdy	5	1
George E. Lowe	6	1
Fred Chernore	4	1
William Murphey	3	1
C.M. Hanger	1	1
Benjamin Graves	1	1
George Carson	4	1
George W. Miller	5	1
C.E. Triplett Sr.	6	1
David Beabout	1	1
Louis C. Hayes	2	1

James Robertson	6	1
David M Pulver	4	1
Samuel Robinson	1	1
John W. Donn	7	1
Jesse M Lockwood	1	1
Frank Columbie	1	1
Harry O. Perry	1	1
George L. Lowe	3	2
Wm. Smitherman	2	2
F.J. Blair	2	1
S. A. Royster	3	1
Mrs. E. J. Bennett	1	
Mrs. Nancy Murphey	1	
Mrs. Nancy Stoner	2	
Mrs. Julia Ensler	2	
Seth Tucker	1	1
A.B. Edison	1	1
George H. Bell	3	1
Charles Ewan	1	1
Isaac Timmons	3	1
Louis M Smith	8	1
William Bretzinger	1	1
David F. Sager	5	1
D. W. Roadruck	6	1
Barbara Porter	1	
Louis Porter	1	1
Ed Partlow	4	1
Solomon Edmonson	3	1
William Hurst	1	1
James Kay	1	1
C.A. Atkinson	4	1

Ward Anderson	1	1
J.J. Thompson	3	1
A.D. Peck	6	1
George Brown	6	1
John Schnekenberger	4	1
J.J. Clark	9	1
C.E. Williams	1	1
C.L. Purkey	2	1
William H. Roberts	3	1
Samuel Price	6	1
Levi Bridgeman	3	1
John Darroch	2	1
John Cole	7	1
Nathan Shafer	5	1
Asa Orren	4	1
Siras Cross	3	1
Ed H. Graham	1	1
Robert Greenburg	1	1
V.P. Hope, Sr.	2	1
J. Boicount	6	1
J. W. Webb	1	1
Hayes Guinn	4	1
Miranda Shafer	2	1
Charles Shafer	1	1
Catherine Deardurff	1	
William Nichols	2	1
Ella Ewan	1	
Mary A Kennedy	8	1
Timothy Mulhill	1	1
John Mulhill	1	1
Peter Wolff	3	1

# Salt: Fly Rod Jimmy

by Jeff Manes - Originally published August, 2012

“... Tell them to be patient and ask death for speed; for they are all there but one – I, Chingachgook – last of the Mohicans ....” – James Fenimore Cooper

James Anthony Manes, 81, lives in Lake Village with his companion of nearly 30 years, Nadia D’Apice.

During the Korean War, Manes was a gunner in the 58th Field Artillery, 3rd Division. He also is a retired steel worker and a lifelong outdoorsman who spends his winters in Florida fly fishing and playing Texas Hold ‘em.

And, “Jimmy” Manes, is my Dad.

\*\*\*

“When I was 5, we moved from Chicago to Lake Village,” Manes began. “It was hard times; we lost our home in Chicago. My father gathered up what money he had and bought 38 acres for \$19 per acre. He built a house out of whatever he could get a hold of so we’d have something to live in.”

*You always said Grandpa Vito could do anything with his hands. How old was he when he emigrated from Italy?*

“About 10.”

*What part of Chicago did your family come from?*

“Around 87th (Street) and Cottage Grove (Avenue). It was a neighborhood known as Burnside which was filled with nice little brick bungalows. My maternal grandfather, Genarao DeBartolo, resided in the Grand Crossing neighborhood of Chicago. Grandpa “Jim” outlived three wives.”

*Growing up during the Great Depression?*

“Your grandfather didn’t believe in welfare; he was too proud. I remember when a school lunch was a dime. It was 4 cents for the main dish, 3 cents for dessert, and 3 cents for the drink. There were times when Ma could only dole out the 4 cents for each of us kids.

“It wasn’t so much being a little hungry; it was the embarrassment of not having the full meal like the kids whose parents had money or were on relief.”

*That had to be tough, living on the outskirts of Lake Village near the state line.*

“We didn’t know what a chainsaw was. Believe me, your Uncle Mike and I spent our weekends wearing out crosscut saws and double bit axes. My poor mother did all the cooking on a wood stove – no coal.”

*Lake Village, post-World War II?*

“Our town was really prosperous; we had three grocery stores and three or four gas stations ... Old U.S. 41 went

right through the middle of Lake Village. When they moved the highway, all the small towns like Lake Village and Schneider went dead. Right now, we’re lucky to have one grocery store.”

*Let’s switch gears. You remember seeing prairie chickens while hunting as a young man?*

“There were two places that still had prairie chickens back in the 1940s. Jarvis’ farm near the Raff Ranch and Iry Porter’s place about five or six miles southeast of here. You couldn’t shoot them; they were almost completely extirpated by then. They look like a hen pheasant with a short tail.”

*You befriended one of the last of the market hunters.*

“Carl Mattocks from Roselawn; he was in his late 60s when I was a teenager. Some of those guys killed ducks by the wagon loads. Carl told me they’d get a quarter for large ducks and 15 cents for small ones.

“Carl once took me duck hunting at his brother’s place on the Wabash River. We were setting out decoys when a big flock of mallards flew by and landed in the water not too far from us. Carl said, “Jimmie, you get on the far side of those ducks and maybe you’ll be able to sneak in there and get a shot off.”

*Then what?*

“I must have spooked them while trying to walk through the tall weeds and brush. The ducks flew toward Carl.

*And?*

“Well, Carl always carried his duck plug in the front pocket of his vest in case a game warden showed up.”

A duck plug prevents a hunter from loading more than three shells.

“That’s right. Old Carl ‘spoke’ five times with that Remington automatic and put five ducks on the water”

*Fly fishing?*



Hunting has always been a part of Jimmy’s life - here he poses with young Jeff after a goose hunting expedition.

“I’ve been fly fishing for more than 60 years. I like to fish top water for bass and bluegill. Bluegills just taste better when you catch ‘em on the fly rod; that’s why they call me ‘Fly Rod Jimmy.’”

*How long have you been deer hunting with the bow and arrow?*

“This will be my 53rd year. I’d have more years bow hunting, but we didn’t have deer in this area at that time.

“In 1959, we all laughed at my friend Don Stone when he said he was going to deer hunt using a bow and arrow. Well, wouldn’t you know it Stone killed a 190-pound eight-point buck at Willow Slough with the bow. That started it. In 1960, we all bought bows and arrows.”

*Inland Steel Co.?*

“I hired in at No. 2 Open Hearth in April 1950. It was something there – hot, dirty, shift work. I started out in the labor gang, then worked third helper, second helper and eventually first helper.

“Second helping was hell; I did that for 12 or 13 years. A shovel and a wheel barrow were the tools of the trade – digging out tap holes. Because of the heat, we had to wear long underwear year-round.”

*How much did you make in the 50s?*

“I remember when we got up to \$15 per day, we really thought we were in the money. About the time I was working first helper steadily, automation came in. When they built No. 3 Open Hearth that hurt us. When they built No. 4 (Basic Oxygen Furnace) that paralyzed us. With 24 furnaces, No. 2 Open Heart was the longest open heart in the world. We went from 24 furnaces to sometimes nine furnaces. I was dropped down to third helper.”



Jim Manes at Inland Steel Company.



Then what?

"I saw the handwriting on the wall; they asked me if I'd like to try my hand at melting."

And?

"I took the job; in 18 years as a melter foreman, I made that company a lot of steel."

*You had the first-hand experience because you worked your way up through the ranks.*

"Tapped steel runs anywhere from 2850 degrees to 3050 degrees. Just by looking into the furnace, I could tell you the temperature within 20 degrees."

How's that?

"By the color of the steel and the slag on top of the furnace."

*When I first hired into the labor gang, I used to ride with you and Uncle Junior. After a 3 to 11 shift, the three of us stopped at John's Place in Griffith for cold quarts of beer. Uncle Junior was in the passenger seat reminiscing about the best years of his life. Remember that classic?*

"Sure do, Jr. said '1959, best year of my life. My only son was born, the White Sox won the pennant and I didn't have to go out to that f\*\*\*\*\* mill for 116 days.'"

*Uncle Junior was referring to the big strike.*

"That's right. For more than 30 years, us guys from Newton County car-pooled to the open hearth. Smitty, Geezie, Gordon 'Flash' Gervais, Todd Smart, Bud Cook, your Uncle Junior .... They are all dead now.

"I'm the last one left."

\*\*\*

In 37 years, my father can count on one hand the days he called off work. As a salaried employee the last half of his career, he would have been paid whether or not he showed up.

I was a little kid during the steel strike of '59, but I've been told Dad baled hay that summer for a buck an hour so I could have some milk for my corn flakes.

I guess he wanted to make sure I got the full meal.

## Rabbit Ridge School, On The Old Sand Hill



Lloyd and Effie Hershman. Lloyd taught at Rabbit Ridge and would marry one of his 7th grade students, Effie Rolls.



The school served the children in the northeast part of Washington Township 1907-1924. A map and list of teachers can be found at [www.ingenweb.org/innewton](http://www.ingenweb.org/innewton).



Also known as School #2, Rabbit Ridge was located in Section 3 of Washington Township. Just as you cross US 41 going west on 700S, look north to locate where the school stood. Janet Scott submitted the photos and information. She also noted that it was just north of the old Deardurff farm on Old 41.

**Newton County  
Census Records,  
Cemetery Transcriptions,  
Marriage and  
Death Indexes  
The Newcomer copies  
and so much more  
can all be found  
on our website:**

[www.ingenweb.org/innewton](http://www.ingenweb.org/innewton)

## Answers to Do You Know?

By Janet Miller - Questions on Page 4

1. Kentland Christmas lights were first installed in Kentland by the Kentland Chamber of Commerce in 1927.
2. The term "Bound Boy" was when a son was "bound out" by his father, his widowed mother, or his guardian to give him training in some craft or trade, or to relieve the parent from the expense of feeding and clothing him during his mid-childhood. This was a common practice in the early days of our county.
3. In 1918 the road from Chicago to Indianapolis was named for Newton County resident, George Ade. The road was called "The Adeway."
4. The Mayor of Hammond, Indiana from 1956-1968 was Edward C. Dowling, who was born in Morocco, Indiana. He was a machinist, a Democrat and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Indiana in 1956 and 1960. Mr. Dowling died in 1974 at 73 years of age and is buried at Kentland.
5. The two Newton County rivers, the Kankakee River and the Iroquois River meet and join as one in Aroma Township, near Aroma Park, Kankakee County, Illinois.

# Home is Where Your Story Begins

The McCray Family by Beth Bassett. Photographs submitted by Kathy Snow

Past issues of the *Newcomer* covered the historic lives of Warren T. and Ella (Ade) McCray, using facts and photos of the former Indiana Governor and his wife and their history, life and times. When we received a vast amount of photos of Newton County residents last spring from Kathy Snow, it included childhood photos of W. T., parents and siblings. These were new additions to our McCray family files at the Resource Center in Kentland and piqued my interest in the ancestors and descendants of the McCrays.

My research began with ancestry.com public member trees of the Evans/Murphy/Ade/McCray and Hixon-Bates records. There are many more public member trees under the spellings of MacRae, Mccrae and McCray. The Evans tree goes into great detail regarding the early ancestors in Scotland and includes documents with detailed family histories. I have included a few of these as family notes that were posted by Susan Evans.

## The Early MacRae Line

I will begin with Duncan Alexander MacRae, (1659-1715), son of Christopher (MacRae of Aryugan) and Annie Murchison. He was born in Kintail Parish, County of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, United Kingdom and died in Perth, Perth shire, Scotland. He married Margaret MacKenzie, (1683-?) in 1709. Their children were Christian Isabelle McCray (1708-?); Samuel McCray I, (1709-1744); and Alexander, (1710-1781).

Samuel McCray I, married Sally Argyle (1722-?) in 1739. There wasn't any proof of the marriage date to Sally, so if birth dates are correct for her, his first son Samuel II, could have been from another marriage. He had four sons, Samuel II, (1732-1818); John, (1740-?); James, (1742-?); William, (1744-?); William (?). Samuel I died in 1744 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. This indicates that they were in America by 1744.

*Family notes:* "Samuel McCray emigrated from Scotland with at least four sons: Samuel I, John, William, who drowned on the trip, and James, who sickened and died."

Samuel McCray II, married Rebecca Douglas (1739-1794) in 1760, Berkley County, Virginia Colony. Their first son, Phineas (1762-1832), was born in Berks, Pennsylvania; Shapet, today's spelling would be Shepherd, (1763-1832); Margaret, (1765-1800); William, (1768-?); Martin, (1770-1836); Samuel III, (1775-1862); Priscilla, 1777-?; John, (1778-

1847); Catherine (1781-1831).

*Family notes:* "Samuel II witnessed a Quaker wedding in 1747, indicating that he was a Quaker, and as he later became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, he would have been outcast and disgraced among his Quaker friends. This may have led to his ownership of 300 acres of land in the wilderness of Pennsylvania. Quakers of that period who were "unchurched" for taking up arms, later became "broadminded Baptists." In the early years following the Revolutionary War, Samuel II's family were known as Baptists.

"Samuel and family were listed in the first Census of the U.S. (1790) in Bourbon County, Kentucky; and by 1799 they had settled at Bode's Station, Ohio. In the spring of 1801 they settled on the west side of the Little Miami River and later moved to Lebanon, Ohio. There he owned and operated a mill, and also became sheriff of Warren County, Ohio, and was a Commissioner from 1801-1809. During the time he was commissioner he was given a contract to build a courthouse in Lebanon, Ohio, for \$1450. From these earnings, he was able to build the first brick home in the city, just north of the courthouse."

## Indiana McCray Families

### Martin and Hannah McCray

Martin, the son of Samuel II, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio. He married Hannah Cox, (1780-?). Their children born in Ohio were: Naomi, (1803-1872); James, (1806-1860); and William, (1811-1861). In the 1820 census, the family is located in Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana. There Daniel, (1836-?), is born. What happened to Hannah is unknown, but Martin passed on September 11, 1836 in Liberty Township, Union County, Indiana.

### William and Lucinda McCray

William McCray, son of Martin and Hannah McCray, was born on February 4, 1811 in Butler County, Ohio. In 1832, he married Lucinda Edwards. They had eight children, Elmer or Elmore, (1834-1874); Samuel P., (1836-?); Oliver, (1838-); Greenberry Ward., (1839-1913); Mary, (1840-?); Emma, (?); Almira, (?), and Eliza Ellen, (1844-1849). Two of them dying young, one of them their daughter Eliza who buried in the IOOF Cemetery in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

William McCray was known as a pioneer abolitionist. Unfortunately, I could not find

any written details of his life, other than a photograph of his tombstone, located in the IOOF Cemetery in Crawfordsville, Indiana. The stone gives his death as March 11, 1861. The inscription on his stone read, "Freedom To All Humanity." Ancestry has his death listed as March 15, 1864, which may be correct, as the local newspaper, the *Crawfordsville Weekly Journal* dated March 17, 1864, published this notice: "We are called upon this week to record the demise of one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this city, Mr. Wm. McCray on Monday, March 14th. Thus one after another pass away."

William's wife Lucinda Edwards was born in Pennsylvania on May 5, 1814. In the year 1817, she and her parents moved to Fayette County, to Connersville, Indiana, where she resided until 1832, upon her marriage to William McCray. William and Lucinda remained there until 1849, at which time they moved to Montgomery County, near Crawfordsville. Two years after the death of her husband in 1864, she moved to Kentland, Indiana, where she resided up to the time of her death on October 2, 1887. The last 14 years of her life, Lucinda was recovering from a stroke that left one side of her body paralyzed. Her obituary stated that during all that time she was a model of patience and never



Tombstone of Wm. McCray, I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Ancestry.com photo.

complained. She is buried at Fairlawn Cemetery, Kentland, Indiana.

**Newton Co. McCray Family**  
**Children of**  
**William and Lucinda McCray**  
**Elmore McCray**

Elmore, aka Elmer McCray, born on October 12, 1834, resided with his family in Crawfordsville, Indiana until the spring of 1862 when they moved to Kentland. He settled first on his farm near Brook until 1869, when he moved to Kentland, where he resided until his death. On October 6th, 1867, he married Miss Eliza Kerns, daughter of John and Catherine (Tittle) Kerns. They had three children, William K., (1869-1913); John Ade, (1870-1899) and Lillie, (d. 1874). All are buried at Fairlawn Cemetery.

Elmer had good school advantages, and he graduated from Bacon's Commercial College in Cincinnati, where in 1856 he was a practical bookkeeper. After one year of marriage, the family moved to Kentland, retaining the 300 acre farm in Brook, and Elmer opened a livery stable. There he handled agricultural implements for several years until his death on April 11, 1874. His obituary states, "by those with whom he was brought in contact in the daily business of life, he was respected and loved for his many virtues."

The only information that was found on Elmore's children was an obituary for William K. He served for a time as assistant cashier at the Discount and Deposit Bank, and later established the telephone business in Kentland. It is believed that his cousin Warren T. helped him in this venture, but his obituary stated he put his energy and business ability to the new industry. Although ambitious to succeed, he suffered most of his life with illness, and died of cancer in 1913.

**Greenberry Ward McCray**

Greenberry Ward McCray, born July 13, 1839, in Fayette, County, Indiana, had the advantages of a good early school education and also the help of the Normal Department of Wabash College. In 1861, he came to Newton County, prospecting, his biography states, and in November, purchased a farm in Iroquois Township, near Brook. Until the spring of 1862, when his brother Elmer moved to Kentland, he was engaged in trading. He remained on the farm in Iroquois Township until 1870, when he moved to Kentland.

His biography tells us in 1870 he was engaged in the livery, farm implement and fuel trade as was his brother Elmer. Although not confirmed, they may have worked together at the McCray Livery and Coal business in



**Greenbury W. McCray, early photograph.**

Kentland. In time, his interests turned to banking. The first bank of Newton County, known as the Discount and Deposit Bank of Kentland, was organized in 1870 by C. B. Cones as President and John Ade as cashier. With the reorganization in 1875, John Ade, G. W. McCray and E. L. Urmston purchased C. B. Cone's interests. It grew to be a prosperous and beneficial business to the community.

G.W., as he was known, owned 350 acres in his name according the 1883 biography, as well as 2,000 acres in partnership with Ade and Urmston in Washington, Jefferson, Grant, Iroquois and Beaver Townships in Newton County, and in Beaver Township, Iroquois Township, Illinois. He served for many years as a member of the School Board and was known as the busiest man in town. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Republican. The bio stated that as of the age 44, he had never smoked or chewed tobacco or drunk a dram of an intoxicant, and had signed the very first temperance pledge presented.

About 1911 he became partners with his son in the grain business. G. W. passed away on December 13, 1913, and is buried at Fairlawn Cemetery.

On March 6, 1862, he married Martha J. Galey, of Montgomery County. They had three children, Fanny F., Warren T., and Anna E. All three of their children were born at home on the farm in Iroquois Township. Martha Jane Galey was born on March 25, 1842 in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Her parents were Samuel Smith and Elizabeth "Eliza"



**Martha (Galey) McCray, early photograph.**

Ann (Vannice) Galey. She came from a large family, five sisters and five brothers. Having travelled to Newton County in 1862 via covered wagon, she raised her family on the farm in Iroquois Township and later located to the town of Kentland. Martha spent her married life in Newton County, all but the first few in Kentland. Known as a grand woman and looked on by all as one of the dear, sweet-faced, kindly disposed mothers of the town. Mrs. McCray passed on December 12, 1912, at her home in Kentland, suffering from diabetes and Bright's disease, and was almost completely blind from cataracts. She is buried at Fairlawn Cemetery in Kentland.

**G.W. and Martha McCray Children**

**Francis Fern (McCray) Comparet**

Francis Fern, aka "Fannie," was born on January 5, 1863. She attended local schools, and graduated from Kentland in 1879. On February 26, 1884, she married Frank A. Comparet, son of Joseph J. and Marian R. Comparet.

They made their home in Kentland, where Frank was first a printer's apprentice and close friend of John Spotswood, then editor of the Kentland Democrat. Spotswood and Frank shared a love for books and spent many hours discussing the works of some of the best authors. He would go on to stock his own personal library and share the love of the written word with his son Don, born September 14, 1885. Frank would eventually study law and was accepted to the bar in 1881 and joined the law firm of Judge James T. Saunderson.

*Continued on Page 12 >*

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He eventually became sole owner of the firm, and later joined in a partnership with John Higgins.

It is probable that Fannie was very active in social and church events alongside her mother and companions. She was a member of the D. A. R. and Presbyterian Church. Records indicate that she qualified her D. A. R. status through her mother's ancestors. When her husband Frank died of tuberculosis on November 6, 1905, his obituary stated that he had an ideal home life.

Fannie would continue to wear clothes of mourning after 1906 as her son Don, age 21, passed away on October 12, 1906. For three years he had been in failing health, but up until the hour of his death he was not in a serious condition. He graduated with honors with the Kentland class of 1903. He was in the process of making college plans when his health began to deteriorate. His obituary stated that he was well loved and his life was surely a beautiful one.

### Annie Eliza McCray

Annie was born on October 30, 1866 and died on May 12, 1919 in the McCray home. Her obituary states that she lived her entire life in Kentland, educated in public schools and participated actively in the church, club and social life of the town. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and devoted herself zealously in the Sunday school, mis-



This tintype is of Fannie, the girl in the front on the left and three other unknown friends or family.



Annie Eliza McCray.

sionary society and other works pertaining to the church. She was a member of the Kentland D. A. R. and took an active part in the organization, to the extent of attending the national meeting in Washington just a few weeks prior to her death.

Miss McCray suffered an injury in childhood which rendered her a cripple the remainder of her life, but her obit stated that this seemed to sweeten rather than disturb her disposition. She possessed a loveable and pleasing personality - giving herself to the arts, books and flowers as well as the close companionship of friends. Her pain was well-hidden behind a beautiful smile.

### Warren Terrance McCray

Warren, aka "Warnie" and W. T., born February 4, 1865. His colorful career in business and Republican politics is well documented in local and state archives. His story begins as a farm boy who went through the public schools and at the age of 15, (1870), became a bookkeeper at the Discount and Deposit Bank of Kentland. On his 21st birthday, (1876), he formed a partnership with Willis Kirkpatrick engaging in the grocery business known as McCray & Kirkpatrick. In 1889, he withdrew from the firm and in connection with R. G. Risser, of Kankakee, Illinois, established a grain trade in Kentland, eventually adding elevators in Raub and Efner.

In 1890, he purchased 250 acres in Grant Township, making additional land purchases that grew to a tract of 1600 acres known as the Orchard Lake Stock Farm. In



Fannie, left and Warren T. McCray. Fannie was two years older than W. T., but did not have the stature as her younger brother.

1904 he purchased a few registered Hereford cows, adding the first bull, Perfection Fairfax, in 1905. The herd eventually became 500 head, with the annual sales in December of 1913 amounting to more than a quarter million dollars.

On June 15, 1892, he married Ella Marie Ade, daughter of John and Adaline Ade. Ella's siblings were Anna E. (1852-1926); Al-



Warren T. McCray.

ice Mary (1856-1937); William (1859-1920); Joseph (1862-1927); Emma (1863-1865); George (1866-1944).

The McCrays moved into their new home in Kentland two months after their marriage. The home consisted of 12 large rooms, each distinctively and comfortably furnished with antiques and many family heirlooms. The home would eventually be donated to the Newton County Historical Society, who sold it and established from those funds a scholarship awarded to a Newton County graduate for several years.

W.T. and Ella had four children. Gilbert, (Oct./1886-Dec./1886); Lucile Ade, (1893-1982); Marian (1900-); George W. (1903-). A detailed history of Ella (Ade) McCray can be found in the *Spring 2012 Newcomer*, at our



Warren T., left and friend.



Some speculation made by Kate on this photo. Warren T. is standing in the back row on the left, Frank Comparet sitting in front on right, holding a cigarette or something in his mouth. Man on front, left could be Joe Ade. The others may be Newton County men.

website: [www.ingenweb.org/innewton](http://www.ingenweb.org/innewton).

In 1893, J. L. Morrison purchased the interests of Mr. Risser, and the firm became known as McCray & Morrison. They purchased corn and oats in Illinois and Iowa, clip and clean and then transfer it to their elevator in Kentland. They also owned elevators in Earl Park, Remington, Beaver City and Morocco. The Kentland elevator had the capacity of fifty car-loads daily, and was run by a 250 hp engine that handled five million bushels of grain daily.

W.T. was named as part of the first Newton County Council as the councilman for the first district, which was formed in 1899. At that time he was serving his third term as president of the National Grain Dealers Association which he helped organize, and was a member of the banking firm of Ade, McCray and Co. He would eventually hold the position of president of this banking firm.

In 1905, W. T. began correspondence with the Andrew Carnegie Corporation as the possibility of a grant of money to build a library building in Kentland. At that time, the town did not meet their requirements, and again in 1909, he attempted again, and this time received a favorable reaction from Mr. Carnegie. In February 1910 W. T. was appointed as one of the first trustees of the new library to be built. On January 26, 1912, the Kentland Public Library was opened to the public.

During WWI, he headed the corn belt advisory committee of the War Finance Corporation, which obtained loans on corn for farmers and the livestock advisory committee.

W. T.'s political aspirations surfaced in 1916 when he became a candidate for governor of Indiana. He lost the nomination but



Warren T., and wife Ella (Ade) McCray 1913

ran again in 1920 and won the nomination and election. He and Ella were the first to inhabit the governor's mansion on Fall Creek Blvd. in Indianapolis.

As governor, he ran the state efficiently and pushed through important legislation. He shifted road building costs from property taxes to create a new gasoline tax measure for state and county highway construction, which was a pet project upon which he had based much of his campaign.

He induced the legislation to pass a bill to raise the appropriation for schools; set in motion better > *Continued on Page 14*



The John and Adeline (Bush) Ade family, back, lr, George, Joe, Alice, Anna, Will; seated, Adeline, Ella and John.

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< Continued from Page 13

training for country teachers; pushed through an improved teacher's pension law. All of this as a result of making several unannounced visits to rural schools to investigate educational problems.

Eighty-seven public buildings were constructed during his administration, many of those still in use at the Indiana State fairgrounds and the Indiana State Reformatory. W.T. sponsored 13 amendments to the Indiana Constitution, but only one was adopted - the one incorporating women's suffrage.

On his inauguration day, he was said to be worth three-million, one of Indiana's wealthiest farmers. When prices fell out of the cattle market in the farm depression of 1921, he was seriously over-extended from his cattle and property acquisitions before taking office - his fortune soon took a turn for the worst. He was caught in a tight money squeeze - he had plenty of capital - but no one could afford to buy them. He began to borrow in a wild gamble to save his farm. By the summer of 1923, he had a debt of more than two-million hanging over his head.

He would eventually resign his office on April 29, 1924 and would serve time in prison and was eventually pardoned by President Hoover in 1930. He returned to Newton County and lived quietly at his farm until his unexpected death on December 19, 1938. He was interred at Fairlawn Cemetery in Kentland. W.T. is remembered as a man strong in his own convictions and contributed and boosted the communities and people of Newton County throughout his lifetime. Warren and Ella McCray and Orchard Lake Stock Farm are well documented in other editions of the *Newcomer* and urge those interested to look them up at our website [www.ingenweb.org/innewton](http://www.ingenweb.org/innewton).

### The Children of W. T. and Ella McCray Lucille Ade (McCray) Evans

Lucille was born on October 30, 1893 in Kentland, Indiana. Lucille attend local schools and served as librarian at the Kentland Library from 1919-1921. She is only one of seven who have served in this capacity since its beginnings in 1912. Articles that appeared in the *Newton County Enterprise* indicate that she strived to gather a complete list of WWI soldiers,



Lucille McCray  
circa 1912-13.



The society has a small photo album that belonged to Marian McCray. There are several photos of her friends and their many activities and trips - very few are identified however. This photo of the family was labeled as 1913, left to right Marian, Ella, George, Warren and Lucille McCray.

nurses and volunteers to be archived at the courthouse.

On January 24, 1923 she married William P. Evans. William entered his law practice as the partner of former Governor of Indiana J. Frank Hanly. After WWI, he resumed his practice in Indianapolis, and in 1920 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County. Although he was re-elected in 1922, he resigned in 1923 to avoid prosecuting his father-in-law, W. T. He passed away on February 9, 1971.

After graduating from Wells College involvement in community organizations became a major part of her life. As a member of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, she served as past president of the Dunkle Guild and an organizer and first president of the Women's Association of the church. She was also a past-president and 20-year board member of the Indianapolis Home for the Aged and its building committee and was a member of the Propylaeum and the Society of Indiana pioneers. She was a former member of the State Assembly Club, Art League of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Museum of Art, and was a regent for the Jonathan Jennings Chapter, D.A.R., and the Indiana Historical Society.

Lucille and William had two children, William McCray and Barbara J. Her obituary stated that at the time of her death on June 6, 1982 she had eight grandchildren. These children are the last in the line of the McCrays of Newton County.

### Marian McCray

Marian McCray was born on April 23, 1900. She graduated from Kentland High

School in 1919, and under photograph in the yearbook, it shows that she was the Senior class president and their treasurer in 1917. It seems that she was very active in the social life of her school years and enjoyed her youth with her companions. Several photos in a family album in the society's collection depict her friends in a variety of costumes and adventures.

Marian attended Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio and Wellesley College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated from Indiana University in Sociology. She was very active in civic affairs in the Kentland community. She was an active elder in the Presbyterian Church and was president of their Women's society. She was also a member of the D. A. R.

Marian suffered several years with hypertension and heart disease, and at the age of 58, on October 21, 1958, she passed away at Methodist hospital in Indianapolis. She was interred at Fairlawn Cemetery, Kentland, Indiana.

### George McCray

George was born in Kentland in 1902. George's life is very sketchy, with the only information available that being his obituary. It stated that he was graduate of Purdue Uni-



Marian McCray  
1919 KHS year-  
book photo.

versity and was a member of the Delta Epsilon Fraternity and the Presbyterian Church in Kentland. He was also a member of the Hazelden Country Club at Brook.



George McCray

He died on October 3, 1968 at George Ade Hospital in Brook at the age of 66 and was interred at Fairlawn Cemetery, Kentland.

The common thread found in all of the McCray family is that of service. Whether it be to their country and state or family and community - each gave it their all. In 1982, there were only 10 members left of the McCray line - the children and grandchildren of Lucile (McCray) Evans. I doubt that a knot was tied at the end of that thread upon her passing - but strengthened through the next generations.

*Editor's note: My thanks to Kate Snow for her contribution of the McCray photos for our files. Other photos are from our McCray family digital files. More at [www.ingenweb.org/innewton](http://www.ingenweb.org/innewton).*



This sweet photo is of Ella and Lucille in their library in their home in Kentland.



Left, W. T. McCray; right, Greenbury McCray in later years.



Marian McCray's photo album has many staged photos, this one dubbed "So Long Letty." This is a great photo of the Kentland depot and in the background right, note the McCray Grain Co. with the COAL sign. Names were not included with the photo.



Annie McCray is in each of the above three photographs, left, 1883, center front age 17; center, 1886, front right, age 20; right, 1887, 2nd front row from left, age 21. The other girls may have been posed in the same positions intentionally; their names are unknown.

## Article Reveals Details of W. T. McCray's Hereford Enterprises

An article written by Guy W. Green in the October 1, 1920 edition of "American Hereford Journal," gave us an insight to the beginnings of Warren T. McCray's first endeavors in cattle raising. The entire article can be found online as a google ebook. To access this edition and others from the year 1920 which contain numerous mentions of W. T., simply google Warren T. McCray, you will quickly find the link and others to his name.

"Something like 30 years ago (1890), Warren T. McCray was interested in a coal mine at Athens, Illinois in the Springfield District. That was before the days of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and among McCray's multifarious duties was that of making rate arrangements with the railroads. Important shippers held annual meetings with the railway officials and fought out their battles, each side striving for advantage.

"McCray one day received a wire from St. Louis saying that a bunch of transportation officials would be in session in the Missouri city on a certain day and that he must appear before them to discuss rates on his coal product for the ensuing year. McCray was sick at the time with stomach trouble, the most despicable disease with which the good Lord afflicts the human race, but he knew that the business in hand brooked no delay and so, ill though he was, he went to St. Louis.

"The trip made McCray's troubles worse, and when he reached St. Louis, he was close to being an interesting subject for undertaker attention. He asked the hotel clerk for the name of the best stomach specialist in the city, and the monarch behind the desk gave him the name of one, Harkaway. McCray didn't like the sound of that name very well. It sounded too much like the handle of a novelist. He went over to interview a druggist and, for once in the history of the world, two persons agreed on the merits of a medical man. So, McCray found himself a cozy seat in "Dock" Harkaway's waiting room and busied himself reading four-year-old periodicals while he waited for a chance to obtain the verdict of the eminent physician.

"The doctor looked McCray over. Then he told him that there was nothing on earth the matter with him except that he wasn't living right.

"Living right!" exclaimed McCray; "I don't drink red 'likker,' smoke or chew the filthy weed, carouse around nights or overeat. What do you mean?"

"I mean," replied the medico, whose time was worth \$10 a minute, "that you are working yourself to death. Some of these days, and soon, too, you are going to suffer a collapse that will end in a funereal. You will have to slow up and take some regular exercise - ride a bicycle, for instance."

"I wouldn't be found dead riding a bi-

cycle," rejoined McCray.

"You'll be found dead if you don't ride one," said the doctor. "What about riding a horse? The outside of a horse is the best thing for the inside of a man."

### Then Came the Idea

"So, McCray came home, bought a horse and rode him eight miles a day, rain or shine. His rides had not particular objective and they grew mighty monotonous. It occurred to the Kentland man that if he only had a place of interest to visit on his excursions it would add to his pleasure in life. At that time, he owned 500 or 600 acres of land northeast of Kentland - part of the present Orchard Lake

Stock Farm, by the way - which was occupied by a tenant and which the owner did not see oftener than once in three months.

"Why," said McCray to himself, "can't I put some cattle on that place and ride out every day to see how they are getting along?"

"So, you see, McCray's St. Louis medical interview was really responsible for his entry into the cattle business. Theda Bara, the motion picture vamp, said in a magazine article the other day that we are all creatures of chance. Theda has quite a head on her in addition to a conformation that draws all the graybeards into the theater every time she appears in a screen production.

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THE AMERICAN HEREFORD JOURNAL

October 1, 1920

## Orchard Lake Stock Farm News

THE HOME OF PERFECTION FAIRFAX, THE "KING OF HEREFORD SIRES"

VOL. 5.

KENTLAND, IND., OCTOBER 1, 1920.

NO. 8



**PERFECTION FAIRFAX**, the "King of Hereford Sires" was calved October 1, 1903. He died Sunday morning, September 26, 1920, at the age of 16 years, 11 months and 25 days. The cattle business in general and Herefordom in particular are bigger and better because Perfection Fairfax lived.

The Old King is gone, but the blood of this illustrious sire will carry on and on.

### WARREN T. McCRAY, Prop.

JAS. HENDRY, Manager.

KENTLAND, INDIANA



“McCray hunted up a young fellow of his acquaintance named Alva Herriman and told his friends that he wanted to go into the cattle business with him, using the McCray farm as a base of operations. Alva was agreeable, so the new firm seeded down a bunch of the McCray land to grass and bought 40 Shorthorn heifers and a purebred Hereford bull named Rodney Boy, with the intention of raising baby beeves. But contagious abortion was abroad in the land, and after two years of effort the members of the new concern found that they had nothing to show for their labor and their investment.

“The entire herd was disposed of and a bunch of two-year-old feeders of good type was put on the farm. McCray & Herriman operated on rather a large scale, sometimes having as many as 400 feeders under their care at one time. They played the feeding game for four or five years but could make no money at it. So, Warren told Alva that they were both wasting their time. Herriman took the southwest quarter of the place and McCray decided to put some purebred Herefords on the rest of the farm.

“There were several reasons which actuated McCray in making his decision. He noticed in his feeding operations that the Whitefaces were invariably does better than the other breeds. Then, also, ever since he was a boy of 12, he had been an admirer of Herefords.

“It was the custom of McCray’s father to buy steers in the spring, feed them during the summer and sell them in the fall. He purchased a great many of his feeders from W. S. Van Natta. On one of the senior McCray’s trips to Hickory Grove Farm he took his only son, Warren, along with him, and the boy became enamored of some of the Van Natta purebred breeding cows. There was one old cow, 14 years of age, that young McCray especially desired, and he begged his father to buy her for him. But the father could not see things his son’s way.”

**Made His Dreams Come True**

“Then and there Warren T. McCray resolved that he would sometime own a purebred Hereford herd of his own. The idea always remained with him, and after his unsatisfactory experience in the feeding business he decided to place a few of the cattle of his boyish dreams upon his farm, for his own amusement if for nothing else.

“At this time nothing was further from McCray’s thoughts than the idea of sometime become a big breeder. Life is indeed a crooked stream, and no one knows what is awaiting him around the next bend.

“In the fall of 1904 McCray visited the Van Natta sale at Fowler, Indiana with the intention of buying a couple of cows. Instead of bidding in two, he purchased five; then he put up a barn on his place and turned his new acquisitions over to the care of an ordinary farmer tenant.

“In April 1905, McCray attended the A. C. Huxley sale at Bunker Hill, Indiana, and bought seven cows and a bull, Lord Improver. Lord Improver was a son of old Improver and was 4 years old. All but one of the cows were bred. In making this Huxley purchase, McCray showed an uncanny instinct for picking good ones, a characteristic for which he has

since become noted.”

The article continues in detail regarding the growth and success of McCray’s cattle holdings, including his acquisition of what would later become his prize bull Perfection Fairfax in 1907. A copy of the article is also on file at the Resource Center under the McCray family files. Submitted by Beth Bassett.

**End Comes to “King of Sires”**

*The American Breeders Journal, October 1, 1920*

**Death of Perfection Fairfax Occurred Sept. 26 at Orchard Lake**

“Hereford Heaven has opened its gates of shining red and white to one of the foremost stalwarts of the breed. Perfection Fairfax, “king of the Hereford sires,” answered the final summons on Sunday morning, Sept. 26, at the Orchard Lake Stock Farm of his owner, Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Indiana. He was nearing his seventeenth birthday when paralysis brought his end.

“A career in many respects without parallel in the breed’s history thus comes to a close. A star on the tanbark himself, Perfection Fairfax is known far more for the show yard and sale ring records of his get, sons and daughters alike. He drew from John Letham the title of “king of Hereford sires,” and it is safe to say that his offspring has brought Mr. McCray more money than has been totaled, going out of first hands, by the get of any other one bull.

“Perfection Fairfax 179767, bred by G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Illinois, was calved October 1, 1903, on the farm of A. C. Huxley, Bunker Hill, Indiana. The imported cow Berna by Fairfax, brought over from England by Kirk Armour, was purchased by Mr. Huxley in the Hoxie sale May 14, 1903, for \$365. She was a good matron and a heavy milker and was bred to the champion Perfection by Dale, but when October brought the calf, Perfection Fairfax, it brought disappointment as well. This fact and subsequent details are familiar to Hereford breeders generally – how Herdsman Willard Pierce worked on the undersized calf’s crooked legs until they were pretty well straightened out; how a Boston piano manufacturer refused to trade a \$500 instrument for him and his dam; how the unlovely yellowish red color gave way to a pleasing rich red when his coat was shed in the spring; how for a time he was overlooked as a show prospect and then, after he was allowed a nurse cow and given a chance in the ring, he developed so well that at the 1904 International he weighed 1,220 pounds; how in 31 rings in which he showed as a calf, a yearling and an aged bull (not being exhibited in his two-year-old form) he captured 30 firsts and a second in class and half a dozen championships, including purples at the American Royal and the International; how he went to Kentland as a four-year-old, counted in the deal at \$5,000 when Warren T. McCray purchased the entire Huxley herd in order to own the bull, and how since then he has made the Orchard Lake Herefords known wherever the breed holds forth.

“Strongly constitutional and a remarkably impressive sire, active up to his last days, Perfection Fairfax put the stamp of his own individuality on every calf he get. A distinct strain within the breed has been formed as this has been transmitted unerringly to succeeding generations.

“In late years the progeny of Perfection Fairfax has dominated the American show ring in respect to the total of awards received, from first to fifth place, in important fairs and expositions, although the sons and daughters of other bulls have won higher average honors. In the sale ring his influence has enabled Mr. McCray to make a succession of records and an increase in averages of from \$135 in 1910 to \$3,635 in 1919.



The age of McCray in this photo indicates this may be Brummel Fairfax a grand champion of four 1919 fairs.

“The place of Perfection Fairfax as chief stock bull at Orchard Lake will be taken by one of the greatest sons, the five-year-old Brummel Fairfax, retired from the showing this year after being senior and grand champion at four 1919 fairs. He has his work cut out for him to follow worthily in the hoofprints on the sands of time his sire has made, but Mr. McCray already is congratulating himself upon the way Brummel is starting out to live up to his kingly heritage.” Submitted by Beth Bassett

## Pages of the Past

Submitted by Janet Miller

Excerpts taken from *The Newton County Enterprise*, Fall, 1917.

### Newton County

**Socks for Soldiers.** The ladies of Newton County have done their bit in supplying 100 pairs of socks for the Indiana soldiers. Sixty-five have already been shipped, and the remaining thirty-five pairs will go this week. The work was splendidly done, and fully approved at headquarters. The first distribution was made yesterday and concerning same the *Indianapolis Star* says: There will be an interesting ceremony in the camp of the First Indiana Artillery Regiment at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when several hundred woolen socks, a guarantee of foot comfort, will be presented to the men of this regiment.

**Soldier Boys to be Guests at Banquet.** At a meeting of the Newton County Council of Defense held Monday evening, it was decided to give a banquet to the enlisted men called under the conscription act. The banquet will be served at the Presbyterian Church in Kentland at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, September 17th, and the invitation of the Council of Defense is extended to every man in Newton County that has been accepted for service. It is hoped that not one will fail to be present.

**First Detachment Left Yesterday.** Will R. Reed and A. C. Lassiter, both of this place, left yesterday for Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. and Elmer King of Morocco will go tomorrow, the three filling the five per cent call of Newton County's quota in the army being raised under the new conscription law.

**A suspicious character** was arrested near Earl Park yesterday and is being held for investigation. He was found spreading a brown looking powder in the feed lots at farms. At one farm he became a little obstreperous and was placed under arrest. He was wearing three suits of clothing and when examined at the jail every pocket was filled with this brown powder. He may be insane, but the supposition is that he was attempting to poison livestock.

### Kentland

**Col. E. A. Root**, formerly of Kentland, last week became commandant of the camp at Fort Harrison, and announces that he finds the things in excellent condition for the soldier boys in training there.

**Mrs. William Collins** and children, Eva and Russell, are spending a few days with friends at Winamac.

**D. S. Fletcher** has our thanks for a basket of the finest Duchess pears we have seen in years. They were grown on his home premises, and are certainly fine. Mr. Fletcher

has one of the best orchards in this section, properly cares for it, and is never without an abundance of the choicest fruit.

**Adopt War Orphan.** The Kentland Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have adopted a war orphan in France and have appropriated the sum of \$36.50 for his care and support for one year. Their protégée is Norbert LeGal. He was three years old the 13th of August, and resides at LaCelle, LesBordes, France.

**Dr. O. E. Glick** was at Racine, Wis., Saturday, to get his automobile which was being overhauled at the factory.

### McClellan Township

**The McCray Grain Co.** has practically decided on the erection of an elevator at Enos, sufficiently large to handle the grain of that section.

### Washington Township

**Mr. and Mrs. George Spitler** moved to Kentland Monday from their Washington township home where the Spitler family have resided for a half century or more, and are comfortably located in the Miss Ada McCain property, Third and Washington streets.

### Brook

**The Brook Moline Tractor Company** unloaded a car of tractors the latter part of the week. There seems to be a great demand for the tractors.

**Annual Golf Tournament Ends with Dinner at Club House.** The annual tournament of the Hazelden golf club ended last Friday with Charles Lyons of Brook, as winner of the cup. Before a gallery composed of all the members of the club, "Kid" as he is familiarly called, battled with Charles Bogan for the victory.

**Fred H. Longwell** has been commissioned by the government, through the Council of Defense, to make four-minute patriotic talks over Newton County in the moving picture shows. Mr. Longwell is informed that slides will be sent to him to carry on the work properly.

### Mt. Ayr

**Superintendent Schanlaub** and John A. Bruck, architect, were in Mt. Ayr Tuesday, seeing the progress being made on the new school house under construction there.

**Mt. Ayr Expects You.** The town of Mt. Ayr would be pleased to entertain all of Newton county tomorrow and Saturday. These are the dates of their big horse show and home coming. The program of the two days includes parades and contest, interspersed

between the judging of horses and cattle.

**John Anderson** has purchased the Simon Hostetter farm of 40 acres north of North Star School house for \$2,700.

**Mt. Ayr had a stock show** and home coming September 21 and 22, and our little town was proud of the crowd that came and seemed to enjoy the occasion. The Brook band furnished the music and have the thanks of the committee for their support. The United Brethren's had a stand which was well patronized. The Hereford cattle exhibited was a credit to Jackson township.

### Colfax Township

**George McIntosh** last week sold his Colfax township farm for \$85.00 an acre, and with Mrs. McIntosh will leave shortly for their home in Los Angeles.

### Grant Township

**C. L. Constable** was in town Tuesday serving on the County Council. Mr. Constable says the corn of this section is eared out the best of any season he remembers, and if frosts hold off until October the crop will be immense.

**Warren T. McCray**, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, was at Indianapolis Monday and Tuesday helping stage the big Indiana State Fair, and yesterday left for Washington to serve on a committee of ninety, called by the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the cattle and meat questions now confronting the country.

### Morocco

**Dr. C. E. Triplett, Sr.**, one of the oldest residents of Newton County and whose life is closely associated with local history for over a half of century, died at his home in Morocco yesterday morning. (August 29).

**Death of Capt. Daniel Graves** Tuesday, September 11, 1917. He quietly fell into the long rest, at the ripe old age of 87 years, 9 months and six days. Mr. Graves' parents moved to Indiana when he was but a few months old and located near Lafayette. In 1850 they came to Newton County, locating on the Corbin Farm south of Morocco.

### From Central and Northern Newton

**Fair Oaks** will build a new school house at an estimated cost of \$22,000.

**The barn on Charles Brunton's** farm in east Beaver township was destroyed by lightning on Thursday night of last week.

**Threshing** all done in this part of the county. Farmers are now busy sowing wheat, a large acreage of which is being planted in central and northern Newton County this year.

## History of the Lake Village School

Reprinted from the June 6, 1939 article in the Morocco Courier

"The new gymnasium-auditorium of the Lake Village schools was filled to capacity Sunday afternoon when the class of 1939 received diplomas. The assembly gathered not only to witness the commencement, but to dedicate the beautiful 66x116 foot edifice.

"Modern in every respect for gymnastic, recreation center and auditorium purposes the building in itself was a point of interest for the many visitors who had not seen it. Hon. Floyd I. McMurray, state superintendent of public instruction, who delivered the commencement address, congratulated the community on its acquisition.

"In a program lasting from 2 o'clock until about 3:30. Rev. Fred Fehrion offered invocation and benediction. The Morocco high school band rendered symphonic music before, during and closing the formalities. The Home Economics chorus of Newton county rendered several selections. The personnel of the chorus was as follows:

### Home Economics Chorus

"Mrs. P. J. Knowlton, Director, Kentland; Miss Ann Knowlton, Pianist, Kentland. Members of the chorus at Lake Village: Miss Margaret Protsman, Morocco; Mrs. Ruby Conn, Morocco; Mrs. E. C. Moore, Morocco; Mrs. Elsie Peters, Lake Village; Mrs. S.P. Vanderwall, Earl Park; Mrs. Vance Potts, Morocco; Mrs. John Rhoades, Kentland; Mrs. Boulden, Lake Village; Miss Jennie Dodson, Kentland; Mrs. Frank Burnside, Kentland; Mrs. E. J. Brandt, Kentland; Mrs. Goldie Henderson, Kentland; Mrs. Ed Henderson, Goodland; Mrs. Marie Littlejohn, Kentland; Mrs. Robert Morton, Kentland; Mrs. Fred McKee, Kentland; Mrs. Frank Spitzer, Kentland; Mrs. H. R. Wilhelm, Goodland; Mrs. Wm. Ulyat, Brook; Mrs. Lloyd Arbuckle, Lake Village; Mrs. Millie Dulin, Lake Village; Mrs. Walter Rainford, Lake Village; Mrs. Clark Shuler, Lake Village.

"Glenn Arbuckle, principal of the schools, presented diplomas. Trustee Kenneth Rainford and his advisory board president, Lloyd Arbuckle, along with all others who had had a part in the building project who could be assembled for the event, occupied a place on the platform with the faculty of the school.

### Early Teachers

"Supt. Schanlaub stated that the first year he visited the Lake township schools (1907-08) the following teachers were in charge: Lake Village—John Bunch and Lottie Hess; State Line school—Katherine Brady; Parsons—Carrie Hansen; Graves—Eunice Brown; East Star (no school). The next year all the teachers were changed with the exception of Katherine Brady and she was trans-



The original Lake Village School constructed in 1914, note the surrounding woods.

ferred to a different school in the township. The teachers for this year were Lake Village—Jesse Hunter and C.D. Martin; State Line—Belle Strickler; Parsons—W. O. Carrothers; Graves—Katherine Brady; East Star—Christine Wolgemuth.

### Old Building Torn Down

"The old two story frame school building in Lake Village was torn down as soon as the present brick school building was erected, which was in 1914. The building was started under the trusteeship of Walter Rainford, who resigned before the building was completed. He was succeeded by B. F. Davis, under whose direction the building was finished.

### Transportation Established

"Trustee George Brown, who served from 1923 to 1931, equipped the building with electric lights, provided a new boiler in the furnace room, and installed a new ventilating and toilet system.

"Mr. Brown finished the work of closing the remaining one room schools in the township and the work that was formerly done by six teachers was carried on by three teachers employed in Lake Village. He also established the motor bus transportation of high school pupils to Morocco.

### Recreation Grounds

"Henry Stoner, who served as township

trustee from 1931 to 1935, is credited with providing the large school ground. He purchased five acres of ground adjoining the school site on the west. A fine cinder track for athletic sports was provided as was also a fine baseball diamond. The sand in the school yard was covered with black dirt and grass soon presented a different appearance. Shrubbery was also added to make the job complete. It is now one of the beautiful school sites in the country. Lloyd Arbuckle, who was principal of the school at that time, is deserving of much credit for not only planning the work but contributing his own labor to carry it out.

"Kenneth Rainford, the present trustee, who was first elected in 1934 and re-elected in 1938, has added two school rooms and basement beneath them, to the original school building, and also has the distinction of having completed the fine community room and gymnasium that was dedicate Sunday.

"Attorney Rueben Hess of Kentland, Joseph Chizum, Morocco, and George E. Carrothers, now head of the department of education in the University of Michigan, were former teachers in this township. The former two taught in the year 1900.

"The article also included a list of all teachers beginning in 1901 which will be published in the Winter 2019 Newcomer.



The new Lake Village Gymnasium was dedicated in 1939. The school today, Lake Village Elementary is utilized as part of the North Newton School Corporation.



### Kentland High School, 1901

The photo submitted by Kathy Snow is a partial picture of Kentland High School's chemistry lab, 1901. She noted, "Besides that information and the names of the girls, it has "H.S. kids at lunch" written on the back.

"Left to right: Iva Carrothers; Jeanette Means; Gertrude Unger; Sue Simmons; Lena Simmons; Marion Simmons. Note the last three are sisters although that is not written on the back of the photo. Also, although the back spelled their last name "Simmons", it appears the correct spelling should be "Simons." My guess is possibly it was spelled the way it was pronounced."

Kathy added, "I find it interesting they were eating lunch in the chemistry lab. I guess back then they didn't worry about whether kids should be eating near chemicals or not."

### Girls Dressed As Boys



Kathy noted, "Taken before 1900. It is kind of interesting that the girls are dressed up as boys.

"Left to right: Ethel Ross; Mae Benseoter/Benscoter\*; Hazel Hatch; Gertrude Unger. \*This name was hard to read.

"Not sure why they dressed as boys. This has to be at least a few years before 1901 when Hazel and Gertrude graduated. If it was for a school play, it would have probably been in either Jefferson Township or Kentland area. Gertrude lived on a farm. Hazel lived in Kentland and her father was a doctor. I did find a Ethel Ross in Kentland in 1900 census that could possibly be her. If so, her father was a Grocer."

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# The Newcomer

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