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THE HENDRICKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE GLORIOUS EIGHTH

Fourth of July celebrations will be the topic of discussion at our July meeting which will be held, not on the 4th, but on the 8th of July. Mrs. Roy Fisher will talk about Fourth of July celebrations of the past and she may include a few other gala days. Mrs. Edward Winkleman, chairman of the program committee, doubts that there will be any fire-crackers or sky rockets, or parade of the "Horribles", but she assures us it will be a very lively meeting at the North Salem Christian Church. Mr. Gerald Jones will preside, and the social hour will be in charge of the Eel River and Marion Township groups. For the display table, members are asked to bring pictures and other related articles. Don't miss this meeting. Dr. Crayton, president, tells us that a few important matters must be discussed and decided upon before the program, so please be prompt.

From the Editor.....

I dislike apologies, but this time your Editorial Committee regrets that it is not able to use all the fine material which we have received. First things must come first, and we felt that the progress report of the Sesquicentennial Committee, and the prospectus of the reprint of the 1885 H.C. History, which the organization is considering, although space consuming, were of utmost importance. So other, and, in fact, more interesting material, had to be omitted until another issue. We thank everyone who contributed and we hope to use all material at a later date. It is much nicer to have too much than too little. I will take the blame, but if there is any credit due, please give it to my fine committee...Mrs. Ruth Hall, Mrs. Clara Reitzel and Mrs. Lois Crayton.

Margaret Baker...Editor
(Mrs. C. Rawleigh Baker)
387 E. Broadway
Danville, IN 46122

SESQUICENTENNIAL CERTIFICATES

In connection with the celebration of the 150th birthday of Hendricks County, April 1, 1974, the Hendricks County Sesquicentennial Committee will issue beautiful certificates to descendants of its Pioneers, Early Settlers, and Old Timers, and special recognition will be given these people during the celebration. Each person who supplies the details of his descent from earlier Hendricks County residents will be awarded a certificate.

Only one certificate will be awarded any one person, but the names of all Hendricks County ancestors will be shown. There will be prizes for the earliest Hendricks County ancestor in each township and town, and also for the one with the most Hendricks County ancestors.

The necessary information to be furnished is the full name of each ancestor, the date and place of birth, marriage, and death, and the date each came to Hendricks County, if not born here. Please send this information to Clark Kellum, Chairman, Sesquicentennial Genealogical Committee, 1435 Stanley Road, Plainfield, In. 46164. This will become a permanent record of your family in the Genealogy files of the Hendricks County Historical Society Museum.

These certificates would make nice surprise Christmas presents, don't you think?

Scott F. Hosier, Jr.
Chairman
Hendricks County Sesqui-centennial Committee

H C H S

THE APRIL MEETING

The Tornado of 1948 was the subject of the April meeting held at the Coatesville United Methodist Church, April 8, when a bumper crowd turned out to reminisce and to recall the horrors of that day. Mr. Harmon Hathaway spoke, showed many pictures that were used in The Coatesville Herald of which he was editor at the time. Mr. Robert Percy, editor of The Danville Gazette also showed pictures and told of the great damage at Danville. The Rev. David Lindsay gave the invocation and the benediction and gave a short organ recital to the delight of all. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Fleenor were responsible for this very fine program.

H C H S

Death claimed another member when Miss May Masten of Amo, passed away the Friends Fellowship Community, Richmond, Indiana, April 1. Miss Masten was a graduate of the former C. N. C. and Purdue University and for many years served as Extension Agent in the 4 H Department for Purdue. She also taught in several Hendricks County schools. Memorial services were held Sunday, April 8 at the Baker Funeral Home, Danville.

H C H S

HOOSIERS IN HENDRICKS QUERY BOX

Mrs. J. B. Nelson, 2913 Oak Ridge Dr., Corsicana, Texas 75110, wants to exchange Trammel genealogy. Marriage record Shadrack Trammel and Nancy Whitson about 1895-98.

Mrs. F. A. Rowden, 1222 Park Ave., La Junta, Col. 81050, would be glad to pay for this information: James Colvin, b. 1795, Ky. moved to In. before 1826, Harrison Co. where he stayed until his death 1860-1870. Can find no will nor cemetery record.

HOOSIERS IN HENDRICKS QUERY BOX

Mrs. Rula D. Cash, 5667 W. Ramsey St., Banning, Cal. 92220 wants information on Enoch Foxworthy m. Julia Ann Wilson Mar. 1871, Hendricks Co. Townsend Wilson b. 1846, North Salem, Hendricks Co. son of Wm. and Jane (Todd) Wilson. Wm. Bryant m. Millie Wilson 1847 Montgomery Co., In. Henry Wilson b. Ky. 1820 Family b. in In. Where? I am working Foxworthy and Bryant lines. Need relationship to Wilson family. Will exchange data.

Mrs. Marion VanGordon, 529 E. 11th St. #J, Upland, Cal. 91786 needs information on Thomas Hardin, b. ca 9 Mar. 1776, Stafford Co., Va. d. 20 Jan. 1863, In. Wife Mary "Polly" Wilson, b. 12 Jan. 1783 N.C., d. 10 Apr. 1855. Where are their ancestors? James Lackey, b. 12 Apr. 1809? d. 12 Feb. 1861 Washington Twp., Hendricks Co., In. Wife Matilda Curry b. ca 1813/14. d. 16 July 1885, B'burg, In. Where are their ancestors? Who were James' parents? Joseph Curry and wife Elizabeth? Who were their parents and family?

H C H S

CENTER VALLEY

by Clara Reitzel

A limestone marker has been erected three miles south of Belleville on State Road 39, with the inscription Center Valley Cemetery. More interesting to some are the words on the reverse side: Site of Friendship Baptist Church 1832--1955, for they recall the heritage left by the first settlers.

One of the pioneers in the Center Valley neighborhood was William M. Craven. He came to Hendricks County in 1826, located land and went back to North Carolina. Two years later he returned with his family. His wife was Jane Barker and some of her brothers and their families also came at this time.

In September 1829, Dorcas Barker, sister of Jane Craven, married Daniel Richardson, in North Carolina. The following is quoted from an article written in 1930 by a seventy year old grand-daughter of Dorcas and Daniel: Their honeymoon was a trip on horse-back to Indiana. One horse carried them both with all their worldly possessions. It was a long and perilous journey through the wilderness with only a blazed trail. The dense forests were alive with wildcats, panthers and wolves. One evening as they were riding late to find a shelter for the night, a piercing scream broke the stillness of the forest! Looking up they saw a wildcat, ready to jump down on them. But the horse sensed the danger and lunged forward to safety, with only claw marks on his rump. When they arrived in Indiana, they entered land near Center Valley in Hendricks County. They put up a cabin, with help from the few neighbors. One man came from White Lick, near Mooresville; another from Mill Creek, the others were nearer, seven in all.

The following spring they sold this land at a profit and bought 80 acres a mile north of Hazelwood. Here they lived in a rail pen and used a quilt for a door until they could get a house built. The deed to this land is recorded in 1830. Grandfather paid \$1.25 an acre and earned much of the money by working on the National Road for 35 cents a day. One evening as he was coming home through the forest a wildcat stalked him. He built a fire and stayed by it all night.

"When the cabin was first built it was one room, without floor or door. Again the quilt was used until they could put up a door with leather hinges, then they felt rich indeed. This cabin was in the woods, no clearing except as Daniel cut trees for use as wood, to split for rails, to make a puncheon floor for the cabin, to make crude farming implements, and make furniture. Soon a second room was added with an attic, a brick chimney was built between the rooms with a stairs on one side and a pantry on the other side of the chimney."

CENTER VALLEY (CONT)

This, with a few changes, would probably describe the life of most of those early pioneers. In a few years the log cabins were replaced with frame houses.

On July 14, 1832, Friendship Primitive Baptist Church was organized at the home of William Craven. The charter members were William Craven and wife Jane, Rahab Craven Beeson Barker, Samuel Barker, Mary Barker, Sallie Barker, Dorcas Richardson, Laban Wool Sophia Wood, James Mason, Charlotte Mason, Nancy Dawes, and Polly Kivett. Elder Beeson Barker was chosen as moderator and William Craven as clerk. It was agreed to hold monthly meetings at the home of William Craven until a meeting house would be built.

An interesting story is told about selecting the location for the new church. Rahab Barker, a young lady living in Center Valley, while milking the family cow one evening, prayed about where the church should be located. Suddenly, she saw a light moving about which settled directly above the little hill where the roads meet just north of the village. Here the log structure was built.

The log house was used for worship until 1856, when a frame structure was built, the logs being used for the foundation. Fifty years later, in 1906, this building was again enlarged into a more commodious church. In 1936 the building was damaged by wind and hail. It was repaired and used awhile longer. During World War II THE CONGREGATION began meeting with the Mount Moriah church west of Hazelwood. A few years later, about 1955, because of vandalism the building was sold and torn down. The money for it was given to the cemetery fund.

One of the unusual features of this congregation is that from the beginning, in 1832, every monthly and business meeting was recorded and has been preserved in legible form.

The custom from the beginning was to hold worship services and monthly business meetings one Saturday morning of each month. At the business meetings, new members were accepted, others dismissed, some excluded if deemed justifiable, trouble among the members investigated, and the purity of the church doctrine preserved. These God-fearing people took their religion seriously, and, in the light of modern standards, may appear stern and uncompromising at times.

They loved to sing. Their first hymn books were the words only and the songs were lined out. No instrument was used and some one gave them the pitch from a tuning fork. Later they had books with shaped notes and most of the people could read music. Some of the songs were "Shall we gather at the river, Down at the cross, Blest be the tie that binds, Jesus Lover of my soul and often they closed with God be with you 'til we meet again."

In the cemetery are the graves of many of these pioneers. There is one soldier of the Revolutionary war buried here, many Civil War Veterans, and of course those from World War I and II. It is cared for by an association of interested people and is well kept. Here lie men, women and children of all ages, spanning the years from 1834 to the present. It is good to visit this place and meditate on our heritage from the past and our blessings of today.

The first store at Center Valley was established by W.R. Craven in a little room which was a part of the blacksmith shop. In 1866 Mr. Craven erected the building which was used until the late 1920's. A brick building was then erected and used for many years as a blacksmith shop. This building still stands on the west side of the road, south of the farm buildings. The Center Valley Post Office was in the old building for years.

CENTER VALLEY (CONT)

It was established April 30, 1856, and Jesse W. Craven was the first postmaster. He served until July 15, 1857 when Lysander T. Yose was appointed and served until October 14, 1861 when Uriah Ballard was appointed. W. R. Craven was appointed March 25, 1862 and served 17 years until April 16, 1879 when John C. Ferree was appointed. At this time the spelling was changed from Centre to Center Valley. On February 16, 1883, W. R. Carven was again commissioned and served until October 23, 1886 when he resigned. The postmasters since that time were William J. York, October 23, 1886 to Mar. 10, 1887 Douglas Rushton, March 10, 1887 to August 14, 1888; Thomas R. Hawkins August 14, 1888 to February 8, 1892; Adolphus Mann 1892 to February 16, 1894. Columbus E. Johnson February 8, 1894 to October 31, 1902. At this time rural service was started out from Clayton and the post office at Center Valley was discontinued. A ghost town? Yes.

Another interesting item about this section of the county. Center Valley was in Morgan County when the post office was first established. In 1868 the residents south of county road 900 W petitioned to have a two mile strip east of Mill Creek to the present east boundary of the County taken from Morgan County and annexed to Hendricks. Originally the southern boundry of Hendricks had no offset.

H C H S

This is an article published in "The Bulletin" Wednesday April 22, 1857
by W.C. Green, Editor

VISIT TO PLAINFIELD

On last Friday we took Hack passage, and after a ride of about an hour, hauled up at Cartersburg. A ride on KEENEY'S Hack is a good treat, without anything further, but being of a nature that when enjoying a luxury, we pray for a continuance, and that nature not flagging on the morning in question, we further sought to gratify it. Cartersburg is a neat business little town of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, located immediately on the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, and is the shipping point for Danville and much of the country back of us. Quite a business spirit has grown in the village of which Messrs. Shirts & Hornaday are reaping a good profit. After sauntering around Cartersburg for an hour or so, the Terre Haute train came along, and we jumped aboard. The accommodating and ever-attentive Conductor, Mr. P. McNulty, was on hands, and under his charge the Engineer "blew up the brakes," and the train sped on, snorting and cavorting along like a lion just let loose. Ten minutes brought us to Plainfield. Here we got off and proceeded to the town. We first proceeded to the tavern of Mr. Johnson, and took dinner, which was got up in good style, and we satisfied our craving stomach enormously.

Plainfield is quite a town--contains some three or four hundred inhabitants, with a goodly number of stores, groceries, shops, and such other establishments as go to make up a flourishing inland town. The citizens are intelligent, thrifty and industrious-- composed mostly of the Society of Friends, who are proverbially industrious, intelligent and enterprising. There is a high School in this place well sustained, and in a condition that places its permanency, as the lawyers say, "beyond a reasonable doubt." The country round the town is of the very best quality of land, and susceptible of the highest cultivation -- which, in many cases, it is receiving. In this vicinity the fields were most all plowed and ready for "laying off" for corn. We saw no preparations making for sowing oats, and from what we could learn, think there will not be much oats sown. This however, is a grain not much used in the portion of the State -- hay and straw taking the place.

VISIT TO PLAINFIELD (CONT)

We remained in Plainfield during the night, and was made a partaker of the hospitalities of the clever and gentlemanly Dr. Ritter, with whom we gaily passed the hours. Time swiftly passed, and morning came, and with it we again looked about the town. The building for the Yearly Meeting of the Friends is soon to be commenced here, and when finished will be a great attraction to the place. The great increase of the church has made a division necessary, and one class will meet yearly at Plainfield, and the other continue at Richmond. We are pleased to notice that a great many members of the Society are moving into our county, and purchasing land with the design of settling. This Society will do much to advance the importance of our county, and build up an enterprising spirit.

From Plainfield we took the Indianapolis train, and in a few moments found ourselves in the Railroad City. Here everything looked dull, as though not much business was doing. We done our business, partook of a most excellent dinner at the Bates, and returned on the 2 o'clock train to Cartersburg, reaching Danville about four o'clock Saturday evening.

Mrs. Ruth Hall

H C H S

THE 1885 HENDRICKS COUNTY HISTORY

The Hendricks County Historical Society, Inc., is sponsoring a reproduction of "The History of Hendricks County, Indiana," printed in 1885 by the Interstate Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Many of the earliest settlers left former homes in protest of slavery. They also sought better economic advantages. Their thrift, integrity, endurance and strong religious principles made citizens of whom posterity can well be proud.

The more than 755 pages of this history tell of mills, shops, crafts, trades, agriculture, transportation and roads. It contains chapters on each of the twelve townships, 374 biographical sketches of representative citizens and other articles on towns, churches, schools, lodges, government institutions, professions and 74 pages of "Patriotic Roll of Civil War Soldiers".

This good record progresses from the primitive cabins in the dense forest to the comfortable dwellings of later decades.

The construction of the "Cumberland Road" through it's southern section, put Hendricks County on the path of the great migration. Thus Hendricks County History rates a close study by descendants of perservering ancestors who remained but also by descendants of passers-through.

Prepublication price is \$14.50 until November 1, 1973. After that date the price will be \$16.50. Delivery date is scheduled for December 1, 1973. Checks can be made to Hendricks County Historical Society, Incorporated, in care of Blanche Wean, treasurer.

Mrs. Roy H. Pritchard,
Secretary

DANVILLE - A HALF CENTURY AGO

When you are in your late 60's and have recently returned to Danville after having lived elsewhere for 45 years, there is quite a tendency to reminisce. As a result, I feel inclined at times to mentally walk around Danville and see it as it was 55 or 60 years ago when I was a small boy.

I notice some familiar names like, for instance, the Danville State Bank, the First National Bank, Thompson Drug Company, Danville Gazette, and The Republican.

The faces of course are a little different because there used to be a Will Osborne, a Charlie Cook, and an Amos Harvey at the First National Bank; there was O. N. Piersall, Hardie Towell, and Cly Humpston at the Danville State Bank. At Thompson's there was Cy Thompson and Guy Kelleher. Down at the Gazette, there was Will King; and at the Republican, Julian D. Hogate.

I can recall the Interurban Line and the old Terre Haute-Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company depot across from the Library.

It seems a little strange that there were five stores selling dry goods and notions. Joe Hess and the Danville Progress; Dick Hamburger and the Schwartz Department Store; Shirley and Showalter; James McCoun Dry Goods Company and Merriman and Wasson. These weren't all the clothing stores because S. M. Hendricks sold mens and boys clothing and the one and only F. Brewer Hadley and his House of Hadley sold mens clothing.

Without a supermarket any place, we could boast the John Edwards Grocery; the William Pierson Grocery; the Christie Grocery; the Yaller Front Grocery Store owned by Mr. Darnell and painted, as you can imagine, "yaller".

As drug stores besides the Thompson Drug Company, we had the Red Cross Drug Store owned by Ray Redeiffer; and Townsley and Majors (Mrs. Majors brother Charles was the author of "When Knighthood Was In Flower") and later the Parrish Drug Company.

We had the Newman Hardware Store and Snyders Hardware Store.

Humphrey Thompson had a bakery as did "Granny" Beck and later Henry Hamilton all had bakeries, and their products were out of this world. It may sound a little bit strange but we also had a cigar store owned by Charles McClelland a buggy and harness shop owned by Frank Christie; two livery stables, a meat market; two milliner stores and jewelry stores owned by Eugene Wilhite; one owned by Jasper W. Thompson and later Newlin Jewelry Store.

There were two shoe repair shops, one owned by two Italian boys named Frank and George Catanzarite, and the "All American Shoe Repair Shop" owned by William Walton.

Ed Crawley, Beat Wilson, and Ramie Wear all had poolrooms.

Ed Crawley has a restaurant. There was the East Side Restaurant. There was Campbell's Restaurant and an ice cream parlor and candy store owned by two Greek boys named Angel and Phillip Carnegie. This spot later became the "Kozy Kandy Kitchen".

Mickey McCarty and Bill Wheeler had barber shops.

Up above the harness and buggy shop in the old county fair building which is now Danners, there was a hall enclosed with wire fencing where Danville High School played its first inside basketball game.

Scott McCurdy had a wagon and buggy repair shop; Ridgeway had a meat market; Ray McDaniel had a feed store; Dr. Louis Armstrong had a hospital in his residence; there was a creamery where the Moose Lodge is now located and next to that Roy Randolph had a lumber store, and the center of the square was dominated by a red brick court house where the roof fell in during a heavy snowstorm.

I recall 13 doctors including one homeopath, one osteopath, and two chiropractors.

Strange as it may seem, there were no filling stations, no mortuaries, no ambulance service, no truck delivery service, no laundromat's, no antique shops, no rock shops but we will admit to at least two saloons.

John Stevens operated a one-horse dray, and picked up freight at the traction station and at the Big Four freight house south of town.

When Central Normal College had its big enrollment, there were several boarding houses but there is no need to try to explain a boarding house or the prices they charged for meals to anyone in 1973.

Danville had its own telephone company and its own power and light company, and both utilities operated fairly well.

The water company was owned by the town and they still pumped the water from the wells at the foot of the old college hill where the pumping station is now located and pumped it into the standpipe that still stands in the same location. Pumping was done however by steam operated pumps and nobody had ever heard tell of an electrical operated pump which now does the job.

There of course were no television and radio shops. Neither were there any appliance stores because appliances just hadn't been invented.

I might end this by saying we paid \$355.00 for our first Ford touring car and my father frequently stopped on the way home to buy 25¢ worth of steak and a 5¢ loaf of bread.

John T. Hume, Jr.

H C H S

THE FURNASES OF HENDRICKS COUNTY, ET. AL.

A few weeks ago a rather special book was presented to Dr. Maynard K. Hine for the library of the Indiana University School of Medicine. It is entitled "The Practice of Medicine on Thomasonian Principles, adapted as well to the use of families as to that of the practitioner, containing a biographical sketch of Dr. Thomson."

Pasted on the inside front cover is an explanation supplied by Dr. Isaac Lester Furnas, great grandson of a man who with little formal education and certainly no higher education at all cared for the physical bodies of early settlers in Indiana. The explanation is as follows:

"Isaac Furnas was born in Newbery, S. C., in 1795. The family, devout Quakers, bitterly opposed to slavery, moved to Indiana in 1826 where he bought 160 acres of land from the government fifteen miles west of Indianapolis for \$1.25 per acre. He cleared the land and became a successful farmer. In his diary he writes that his wife became 'debilitated' and he took her to Indianapolis to a doctor..a long trip in those days. The doctor advised him that his wife would require more treatments. This he wanted to avoid and he decided to send to Cincinnati for a book on medicine covering all diseases and exactly how to make all medicine for treatment.

"He studied carefully his wife's symptoms and began treating her and she immediately recovered. This news traveled rapidly throughout the neighborhood and when a neighbor became ill he immediately came to him for help.

"I now quote from his diary."

'At last I saw that I must quit trying to farm and practice medicine too, so I took my hand from the plow and took up the practice of medicine which I attended to closely for thirty years.'

"He traveled by horseback and had calls as far north as South Bend and as far south as Louisville, Ky."

"He died in the year 1880 and is buried south of Bridgeport (by his wife, Esley) which is located on the farm which he originally bought from the government."

"THIS IS HIS BOOK."

However, Dr. Furnas did not rely wholly on this book. There is also a small leather-bound notebook - nothing elegant, just a serviceable binding that could have been cut from a home-tanned hide. It contains the doctor's own "receipts" for medications and instructions for treatment. I quote only one:

"Cancer Plaster"

"Take equal parts of Red oak and whitash bark both inside and outside half bushel of each the same quantity of Red corncobs burn them all together on some clean rock put the ashes into a pot boil the ashes till the strength is obtained let it settle pore off the lye clean the pot put the lye back add a handfull of pokerroot and a handfull of pocoonroot (?) both washed and scraped clean boil till the strength is extracted take out the roots boil over a slow fire till it becomes about as thick as thin tar bottle for use. Application. Take lint on cotton rell one end to hold in the finger put some of the above medicine on the other and apply it to the cancer dont let the plaster quite cover the cancer for it will kill at the side as well as inward this plaster should stay on ten minutes. Then apply another new one every ten minutes for forty to sixty is enough to kill any Cancer when the last plaster is taken off wash the place with milk and water warm then anoint with sweet oial then apply some healing plaster dress it twice a day wash and anoint with sweet oial each time it is dressed in about ten days if any of the cancer appears not sufficiently kild apply a little of the plaster again then wash and anoint as before. N.B. It is best to anoint with oial around the Cancer before the plaster is put on. 2nd mo 11th 1850 Isaac Furnas"

A question arises with respect to the book recently presented to the Indiana University School of Medicine. Dr. Isaac Lester Furnas was sure it had belonged to his great grandfather and assumed it was the original book ordered from Cincinnati. However, from the date on the "Cancer Plaster" in the notebook (1850) and the date of publication of the book (1853) we would suggest that there was an earlier medical book. Since Isaac Furnas died in 1880 at the age of 85, having practiced medicine for thirty years, he must have begun practice somewhat before the publication date of the book.

The Great Log-Roll

The scene now shifts to a farm two miles south and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Danville. The time is June 2, 1877. The central characters are Dr. Allen Furnas, son of Dr. Isaac Furnas (the two other sons were John and Isaac) and Governor James Williams. Miles J. Furnas, grandson of Dr. Isaac, was eleven years old at the time and living a short distance south of the center of activity. This is his account of the event:

"In the early 70's Uncle Allen Furnas served two terms in the Indiana Legislature also James Williams was the Representative from Knox County."

"Williams was a Democrat of the old school. He and Uncle Allen became close firends. Both were farmers and both had cleared the land where they were located, and both took great pride in their ability to tell the logs and build large log heaps that they would burn. "

"They often discussed just how or what was the best method to follow. Sometimes they did not agree. On one of the occasions when they differed on the proper method to follow it ended in a challenge. It was agreed that the one who had the first piece of ground to be cleared the other would come and help and see which had the best method."

"In the meantime Williams was elected Governor of Indiana. He was known as 'Blue Jeans Williams' because all of his clothes were made of blue jeans cloth."

"It so happened that Uncle Allen had 10 acres of land that he wanted cleared and he notified the Governor and reminded him of their challenge. The Governor replied that he would be glad to come and help but he must have a good yoke of oxen to work with.

"A date was agreed to. Somehow the word got out and the papers all over Indiana published it giving the date.

"The Governor's reply arrived at Uncle Al's farm early and they started to work, but before long people began to arrive from all over Indiana. By ten o'clock A.M. over 4,000 people were on hand watching Uncle Al and the Governor roll logs. Each had his own ox team.

"Reporters were on hand to write it up for various papers. This was the largest log rolling ever held in Indiana and claimed by many the largest in the United States.

"The ten acres of ground that they cleared is known to this day as 'the Governor's patch' is located about four miles southwest of Danville on the ALLEN FURNAS FARM. (Mrs. Myrtle Rodney, who has lived in the big white frame house built by the Furnases for about sixty years, states that she has always understood that the "Governor's Patch" is the one on the southwest corner of the intersection of 200S and 125W.)

"There is a large picture of this in the Court House in Danville, Indiana."

"Blue Jeans Williams beat Ben Harrison for Governor of Indiana by about 6,000 votes."

The Danville Union reporter, Ira C. Nicholson, set the attendance figure at 1,000 or 1,500; the correspondent of the Indianapolis Herald said "at least 2,000.

The newspaper stories differ from that of Miles J. Furnas in other respects. They refer to the host as "Dr. Furnas." We do not know whether this Allen Furnas practiced medicine at all. He may have simply been called Dr. because of his father. He was principally a farmer, who served two terms in the State Legislature and was agricultural columnist for the Danville Union.

The Indianapolis Herald employed its most florid prose and turned to its rsserves of knowledge of classical mythology to do justice to the occasion:

"Danville was as still as the tomb of the Capulets after the tradedy. Its citizens and the neighbors of the surrounding country had been half mad with excitement for a week or more before the day of the 'roll'. Nothing of such stupendous importance had ever 'come off' in that section, and expectation and anticipation drove the public pulse at a rattling race. The siege of Troy or the ruin of the Philistine

Temple never created half the homage from mortals that this rural entertainment did. The Homeric demigods never received half the homage from mortals that our own Blue Jeans did...When he sprang lightly to the ground, the two thousand guests of the rolling opened their dulcet throats simultaneously and gave him a welcome. Every chicken, hog, dog, frog and he-cat joined in the circus. The Governor showed his appreciation by turning a somersault and alighting on his heels, which he then raised high in the air and cracked together with a loud and firm "cock-a-doodle-do."

"After prayers, the "long roll" was beaten, and the work was commenced ...After he had rolled four hundred and thirty-three logs and had fagged the oxen to a standing point and toned his spirit down to Fahrenheit, buttermilk, whey, and 'swankey' (a mixture of vinegar, molasses, and water) were passed to the crowd."

Probably only our oldest citizens have ever seen a log-roll and burning in Indiana. In these days of conservation of natural resources it would be the next thing to a capital offense. But the pioneers had to produce feed grains in order to survive; they couldn't do it in a forest.

The report in the Danville Union provides a few clues as to how it was done. The area to be cleared was called a "deadning" - two or three acres of ground plentifully scattered over with logs which had been previously "niggered" off. On this particular occasion the equipment consisted of "two teams of oxen, an abundance of handspikes and a barrel of unadulterated ice-water." When everything was ready, Dan Tucker, master of ceremonies, "mounted a log, announced the purposes of the gathering and requested every fellow to doff his coat, get a spike and 'let's roll these logs, gentlemen.'"

With the help of many hands and the two ox teams, 433 logs had been piled in 15 heaps to be burned. The Governor in a speech following the rolling said: "I have seen some men that would put the fire on top and burn them from the top to the bottom; but dry logs next to it, and the wet, sobby ones on top, so that the blaze will go up through and dry them out."

The handspikes were rods used for prying or lifting, as a crowbar would be used. C. V. Edmondson tells me that there was also a "cant hook," a seven-foot hickory lever with a metal spike at the end. A "peavey" was similar, with an adjustable curved hook near the end. Logs were sometimes piled as high as thirty feet.

The log-roll on the Furnas farm was a social and political event as well as a means of getting some heavy work done. The newspaper stories emphasize the Governor's role: Said the Union:

"Uncle Jimmy (the Governor) was the central figure in the coterie, and all his movements, bearings, and characteristics were noted with avidity. He wore his famous blue jeans suit, excepting his vest, which was linen. He made one mistake, though: he pulled off his long tailed coat and revealed an unpretending aperture in the hindermost part of his pantaloons that was just a 'leettle' too large to pass unnoticed. Some were chagrined, some were elated, at this apparent nonchalance of the Governor in regard to the dignity of his position...Long rollings do not always present such a scene as this one did. All the laborers had on white shirts, with generally, paper collars; some wore white vests; some were smoking cigars; only one fellow, the Dr., had on overalls; bevvies of lively young ladies were lending their gaiety; the important kid-gloved young man from town was there; children and babies were out in all their splendor."

The Governor demonstrated his thorough familiarity with "the science of ox-driving. Then his maneuverings with the handspike and superintendency of the construction of heaps also evinced that he had had considerable experience in the work of pioneers."

"Altogether the occasion was very pleasant, no whiskey, nor profanity, no fights, no betting, and the crowd separated in good humor."

If this was a political event, it apparently was in the sense of giving exposure to and creating an image of the Governor, who had been inaugurated less than a year earlier. The Furnases were all Republicans and the Governor was a Democrat.

One sentence in the Union's story is intriguing: "After thanking the people for their attention, the Governor retired amidst the most profound silence". Was this crowd largely Republican, curious enough to come, but unwilling to cheer the Governor? Then..."Nathan Hadley came forward in response to loud calls, and, though protesting that his thoughts were too scattering to be of any use, yet he succeeded in presenting some excellent ideas and sound advice." Was he the Republican spokesman of the day?

Dr. Allen Furnas was, as we have said, a representative to the State Legislature. His nephew Miles J. Furnas served two terms as State Senator from Randolph and Jay Counties. Later he was for many years a judge for the Federal Trade Commission. A nephew of Miles J. Furnas, Wade Furnas, was Hamilton County Clerk and State Director of Motor Vehicles. The only member of the present generation of Furnases who is officially active in Republican politics is Mrs. Virginia McGriffin, Hendricks County Committeewoman. She is a niece of Wade Furnas.

The picture mentioned in Miles J. Furnas's account hangs in the Circuit Court Room on the third floor of the Hendricks County Court House. Those identified in the picture are, left to right: Dr. J. W. Johnson, Levi Pennington, Dandridge Tucker, Superintendent, Governor James Williams, General George W. Russ, Dr. Allen Furnas, John Furnas (his brother), Alex Heron, J. T. Kingsbury, Indiana Farmer

by Lois Crayton,

who gratefully acknowledges the assistance and cooperation of Dr. I. Lester Furnas, Virginia McGriffin, and C. V. Edmondson.

H C H S

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

We speak freely of the "3 R's", the "7 Wonders of the World", the "3 Wise Men", the "10 Commandments," so why not think briefly of the "4 F's in the Fourth of July"?

It has been my pleasant task lately to peruse a number of old papers and other documents in order to find something of value as well as entertainment for the regular meeting of the Historical Society at North Salem, Sunday, July 8. It is a very timely subject "The Fourth of July, Then and Now." Then someone thoughtfully added "And Other Gala Days." You realize that this program can easily resolve itself into a monotonous recital of events and activities which our fathers and their fathers enjoyed on that day, but underlying every account of celebrations in our county is the evidence of a deeply patriotic spirit and an ardent desire to honor the great men of our country. These early citizens were not far removed in years from the War of the Revolution and later the Civil War when they had witnessed the struggle for Freedom.

Yes, Freedom is the first F in our Glorious Fourth. Freedom from the tyranny of a system which enforced taxation without representation, freedom from a way of life which made some men slaves, freedom to exalt the dignity of human beings, freedom to spread the gospel of Democracy.

From an editorial written by the late and highly respected Julian D. Hogate, editor of the Republican, dated July 4, 1918 when our world seemed topsy turvy during the First World War.

"Men and women thought more seriously than they have ever thought. In other lands the spirit of that wonderful document of July 4, 1776, sank deeply into the minds of people and the meaning of these undying words: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain in-alienable rights- life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In this year more men see the vision of this war and the promise of peace that will follow. War is no longer a struggle between nations or people, but between two theories of government and these two are meeting on the battlefield. This is a War for civilization, for the Christian religion."

No other holiday in the whole year was more wholly dedicated to FUN than the Glorious Fourth. It came in the midst of summer when there seemed a dearth of things to do, especially for kids and young people. It was attended by plenty of noise and few inhibitions. It was too early for dog days, so there was no danger from wading or swimming in unpolluted creeks or gravel pits. Picnics in one's own grove or even a shaded lawn were popular and easy to plan. FIRECRACKERS were cheap and not hard to get. That is, until 1940 when for first time in generations, Hendricks County celebrated without firecrackers due to a state law prohibiting the display, sale, and firing of fireworks by persons other than competent operators approved by the fire-marshall. (Violation of this law was punishable by \$100 fine and maybe 90 days in jail)

Still, there was great enjoyment in home celebrations as country folk were almost always too busy to hitch Dobbin to the buggy or carriage and go trotting off to the neighboring town for the annual Festivities, for it was usually harvest time. Farm women took great pride in cooking and serving a scrumptious meal to the wheat cutters. My mother was a superb cook and usually planned a menu of ham and chicken, with dumplings or noodles, hot rolls light as a feather, mashed potatoes, lima or baked beans, (as green beans were supposed to give the "hands" an uncomfortable ailment called "cholera morbus") beet pickles, cottage cheese, sun dried strawberry preserves, berry or fruit pies, angel food and devil's food cake, all washed down with quantities of cold tea and hot coffee. A special treat for us was a five gallon container of ice cream which our good neighbors, the Calvin Warricks, received each 4th of July from their son who worked in an ice cream factory in Dayton, Ohio. The interrurban brought it straight from Dayton to Pittsboro with the ice hardly melted.

World War I changed many things, among them, the Harvest Dinner which came under fire. Uncle Sam thought it caused a great waste and there was an urgent movement to have each workman bring his own dinner. Cartoons showing the starving children of Belgium and France as well as our own boys in the army and navy made us all very food conscious.

Papers of by-gone days have held glowing accounts of various celebrations of the Ge-lorious Fourth. There have been FESTIVALS of all kinds, appealing to both adults and children. Bank concerts, horse racing, even ballonn ascensions, concerts, and fireworks are among the favorite entertainment, not only in the good days of the past, but in the present, when we still want to pay tribute to the birthday of our land.

Frances Fisher
(Mrs. Roy Fisher)

H C H S

WELCOME TO OUR RANKS!

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Trent
Mr. and Mrs. Grant Lowe
Miss Audrey Martin
Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Spencer
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hadley
Mary Jane Miller

Virginia McGriffen
Mrs. Dona Wade
Mr. Roger Carter
Lt. Col. Fred Osborne

Mr. Forest Cauldwell
Mrs. Charles Harlowe
Mrs. Margaret Haag
Mrs. Gerard McCabe
Mrs. Helen McQuaid
Mrs. Roy McClellan

With apologies to William Cullen Bryant

Still sits the schoolhouse by the road
A ragged beggar sunning.
Around it now the ragweeds grow
And the farmer's hogs are running.

Within its battered walls the corn
Is piled up to the ceiling
And for the luscious, golden grains
The hogs outside are squealing.

And from a distance all that noise
Brings back to one times when
In bygone days in autumn haze
Our school took up again.

To north and south, to east and west
The call went from the bell;
To some it was a welcome sound
To others it was ----, well

The end of carefree days of play
When books had been forgotten.
Their feelings as they gathered in
Were nothing short of rotten.

But everything turned rosy when
The recess play began
With fox and geese and shinny
And the old standby, blackman.

Baseball, played with a wad of string
Wound solid and then sewed
And with a bat torn from the fence
That ran down to the road.

And sometimes football was the game
Played with an old pants leg
Stuffed full of grass, or straw, or rags
And not shaped like an egg.

And drop the handkerchief was played
As boys and girls joined hands
In one great circle out of doors.
All played, there were no bans.

Such games were rough and girls would jerk
The buttons off boy's shirts
And boys gave tugs that almost caused
The girls to lose their skirts.

And when the girls would trip and fall
They'd show a white expanse
Of fluffy, ruffled under skirts
And knee length muslin pants.

Then when the fun was ended
By the teacher's clanging bell
The kids would drop their games of play
And run straight to the well.

And cluster 'round the old wood pump
East thirsty as a pup
And twenty arms reached eagerly
For one old battered cup.

And some went speeding thru the yard
To two shacks painted red
To do what they would do again
Before they went to bed.

But some were loathe to make this trip
Their play they couldn't stop;
For them, soon after books took up,
The teacher used the mop.

Two beat-up stoves, one on each side,
Were stoked with native wood;
Nobody ever froze to death
But we often thot we would.

A cedar tree at Christmas time
Was brought in by the boys,
Then Christmas eve we gathered in
To get our longed-for toys.

The candles dropped their tallow on
The floor and on our clothes
And why we didn't burn to death
The Good Lord only knows.

Box suppers, too, were quite a joy
When boys ceased to be rude
And bid a fancy price to eat
Their best girl's mamma's food.

Many a romance started there
A part of life's great drama
And many a boy learned that his girl
Could never cook like mamma.

Who on the last day of each term
Joined with the other mothers
And made a feast for all the kids
Their company and others.

No other day in all the year
Was there so much indulging,
Then all glad for the end of school
Went home with bellies bulging

Ah--memories to a gray-haired man
Come floating o'er the years
And bring to him a pensive mood
And warm nostalgic tears.

Still sits the schoolhouse by the road
A lonely thing apart:
No feast will mark its final end-
Just memories in some heart.

Gerald Jones

HENDRICKS COUNTY READY TO CELEBRATE SESQUICENTENNIAL

We folks who are ready to celebrate the sesquicentennial of Hendricks county can ask many questions as to who first came to settle in the county 150 years ago, where did they settle first, who was the first baby born, who the first to die, where were the first schools and churches and countless other questions that can be answered only by early histories written, letters left to families, stories handed down by word of mouth from father to son and recalled today.

When the census was conducted by the national government in 1830, the total population of Hendricks county was 3,975 people, all white. The first settlement in the county came in the spring of 1820 on White Lick creek and the settlers were Bartholomey Ramsey, Samuel Herriman, Harris Bray, John W. Bryant, James Dunn, George Dunn and Ezekiel Moore.

At this time a road had been hacked out through the trees and undergrowth and named "the Terre Haute trail". It crossed the county about two miles south of what is now Road 40. In this same year one Nathan Kirk, a rather learned settler and an associate judge later, settled on this road and started a public house.

In 1821, Noah Kellum, Thomas Lockhart, and Felix Belzer settled on the east fork of White Lick. Belzer was known in his day as a "mighty hunter" for in 1821-22, he killed 125 deer. In 1822, one Uriah Carson came from Ohio to Belzer's cabin, took sick and was the first person in the county to die. Settlers, few in number, were in Liberty township in 1821 and a few came the same year to Washington and Guilford.

All these early people were a progressive type, and had come to stay. By 1824, there was a population of near a thousand with a few settlers near the site of Danville. No settler at this time had dared the swamps and mosquitoes of what is now Union, Brown, Middle and Lincoln townships. A road across the southern part of the county saw a continuous procession of emigrants going to all parts of the west.

With trees to cut, logs to roll and burn and rails to split for fence, all the most brutal type of labor, a money panic hit these already poor settlers. One man waited two months to get 25 cents to pay postage on a letter to friends in North Carolina. A young man went to Owen county to buy seventy-five cents worth of corn, but had to settle for flour and his widowed mother mixed another ingredient with it to make it go farther. A young man accepted a job four miles from his cabin home, girdling trees to kill them at 37½ cents a day. He had bought 80 acres and the job helped him pay 26 percent interest on his farm loan.

The first horse mill was built by James Tomlinson on east fork, while the first water mill was erected by John Benson on Rock branch in Eel River township in 1826. Silas J. Bryant was the first white child born in the county and the home was in Guilford township. The first merchandise was sold in Danville by James Given. The first lawyers were Judge Marvin and Colonel Nave.

In the summer of 1823, two school houses were built, one in Liberty, below Cartersburg and the other on the Lockhart farm in Guilford township. The teachers of the schools were W. H. Hinton and Abijah Pierson.

The county took its name to honor the governor of Indiana in 1823, William Hendrick. With the county organized, a county seat had to be chosen. One place looked over for a seat of government was George Mattock's tavern, two miles east of Belleville, where a town had been laid out and named Hillsboro. The commissioners decided a county seat should be near the center of the county and on the second Monday in July, 1824, chose Danville.

A court house had to be constructed and a jail. Work began and the court house was ready for court proceedings by 1826. The house was made of peeled hickory logs and cost \$147. The jail was constructed of the same material "and was considered impregnable from without and within".

It was Mark Twain who once stated that when a settlement was large enough to build a church, a school house and a jail, "civilization was well on its way". Danville had even more, a log court house and a plot of the town was made and lots staked off and offered for sale. The sale was to run for three days. "An order was made by the commissioners for 15 gallons of whiskey to assist purchasers in making their selection and estimating their value. One Samuel Herriman, the coroner, was made cup bearer on the occasion and attended to the proper distribution of the refreshments." Lots went as low as \$3 and as high as \$115.

Here are some facts to show the economy of early Hendricks county and commissioners allowed Polly Faught \$5.51 for keeping B. F. Stewart (a pauper) two months. A Richard Cruse was allowed 50 cents for house rent and the sheriff was allowed \$40 for the year.

by Joe Davidson

H C H S

OLD MCDANIEL GRAVEYARD

Brownsburg, Indiana, Hendricks Co.
Off Road 136 West. Brown Township

Beaman, Ada V.	Dau. of A. & R.A. died 30 July 1881 age 1yr. 7mo. 2dys.
Beaman, Adam	Born 2 Oct. 1837 died 15 Mar. 1989
Beaman, George Bryon	Son of A. & Ra A. died 9 Apr. 1895 age 13yrs. 1 mo. 26 dys.
Beaman, Rebecca A.	Born 15 Apr. 1844 died 29 Oct. 1923
Beaman, Samuel O.	Son of A. & R. A. died 23 Sept. 1873 age 9mos. 18 dys.
DmOsse, Margaret	Born 27 June 1811 died 26 Sept. 1897
Eaton, Malinda	Wife of Greenup Eaton died 11 May 1854 age 33 yrs. 9 mo. 29 dys.
Euliss, Jacob O.	Born 1875 died 1939
Euliss, Laura L.	Born 1870
Euliss, Donald D.	Son J & L. Born 1908
Euliss, Martha E.	Born 1854 died 1937
Euliss, Mary A.	Born 1883 died 1883
Euliss, Mary Alice	Dau. of W.A. & Martha E. Born 18 Apr. 1883 died 3 May 1883
Euliss, Robert E.	Born 1885 died 1915
Euliss, William A.	Born 1843 died 1927
Gray, Flora A.	Died 30 Aug. 1897 age 23 yrs.

OLD MCDANIEL GRAVEYARD

Gray, Laura A.	Born 1838 died 1928
Gray, Lora	Born 1874 died 1897
Gray, N. L.	Born 6 Mar. 1890 died 2 Jan 1892
Gray, P. M.	Born 15 Oct. 1887 died 6 Jan. 1883
Gray, William H.	Co. B 83 Ind. Inf.
Griffith, Jno. W.	Co. C 8th. Ill. Inf.
Herring, Infant	Son of G. J. & E. M. Died 17 July 1890
Homan, Harriet	Died 16 June 1864 age 41 yrs. 3 mo. 24 dys.
Huddleston, Elizabeth	Wife of Fielding died 2 July 1888 age 33 yrs. 2 mo. 13 dys.
Huddleston, Fielding	Born 1845 died 1911
Irwin, Infant son	Of W. T. & S.E. Apr. 1871
Irwin, Sarah Elizabeth	Born 4 Nov. 1841 died 27 Feb. 1903
Jones, Elizabeth	Born 1847 died 1883
McDaniel, Infant son	Of J. & S died 6 Jan. 1846 age 1 mo. 3 dys.
McDaniel, Asa	Died 30 May 1854 age 77 yrs. 8 mos. 15 dys.
McDaniel, Infant son	of William & M. died 2 Aug 1860
McDaniel, Bertha	Dau. of I. & N. died 25 Apr. 1887 age 1 yr. mos.
McDaniel, Clarinda	Born 1845 died 1923
McDaniel, Eleanor	Died 21 Oct. 1873 age 70 yrs. 1 mo.
McDaniel, Elizabeth J.	Dau. of William & M. died 9 Sept. 1842 age 4 yrs. 9 mo. 1 d.
McDaniel, George	Son of G. & N. died 9 Dec, 1896 age 1 yr. 2m. 5d.
McDaniel, George W.	Died June 6, 1895 37 yrs. 1 mo 28 days
McDaniel, Jacob	Died 6 Oct. 1890 age 76 yrs. 1 mo 1 dy.
McDaniel, Isaac	Born 1818 died 1878
McDaniel, Isolina	Dau. of William & M. died 24 Feb. 1863 age 2 yrs 6 mo. 22 dys.
McDaniel, John P.	Died 31 Oct. 1861 age 15yr 1 dy.
McDaniel, Margaret J.	Wife of Richard born 1852 died 1923
McDaniel, Nell	Born 1894 died 1918
McDaniel, Richard	Born 1848 died 1911

OLD MCDANIEL GRAVEYARD

McDaniel, Samuel Born 1841 died 1915

McDaniel, Sarah Wife of Asa died 15 Aug. 1875 age 32 yrs. 6m. 23

McDaniel, Sarah M. Died 30 Sept. 1898 age 85y. 10m. 8d.

McDaniel, Watts Died Mar 27, 1836 age 32y 10m 22d

McDaniel, William Son of J. & S. died 27 May 1842 age 47y 4m 4d

McDaniel, William R. Died 10 Oct. 1885 age 52 y 6 m 2 d

McGrew, Margaret J. Born 12 May 1831 died 22 Feb. 1917

McGrew, S. B. 6th Ind. Cav. born 25 Nov 1829 died 20 May 1905

Miller, Dora A. Died 14 Jan 1890 age 15y 9m 13d

Miller, Jane Wife of G. Miller died 27 Jan 1890 age 64y 11m 11

Nash, David J. Son of G. W. & M. J. died 1 Jan. 1861 age 11y
5 mos. 1 dy.

Nash, Eliza J. Died 24 July 1908 age 36 yrs. 6 m. 14d.

Nash, Cilicia Died 14 Dec. 1904 age 44 yrs 4 days

Nash, Cilicia Wife of Isaac C. died 13 Dec. 1860 age 43y 9m 12

Nash, Hannah S. Dau. of George B. & Elizabeth died 24 Aug 1845
age 1yr 11mo. 6dys.

Nash, Harvey Son of T.J. & E.A. died 2 Mar 1885 age 1yr 4m 3d

Nash, John A. Son of F.C. & G. died 28 Sept. 1860 age 18y

Patterson, Daniel Died 23 Aug. 1882 age 60y 1m

Patterson, Sarah Wife of Daniel died 10 June 1889 age 53y 2m 22d

Patterson, Shildes M. Son of Daniel & Sarah died 8 Jan 1885 age 16y 4m
8dys

Smith, Albert Son of J. & S. died 1 Oct. 1845 Age 2 yrs.

Smith, Nancy Wife of Thomas died 1 Dec. 1854 age abt. 70 yrs.

Smith, Effa Died 29 June 1893 age 9 yrs.

Smith, Henry W. Son of L. & J. died 1 Feb. 1853 age 3months

Smith, Joel Died 28 Apr. 1864 age 64 yrs 6 m 13d

Smith, Lucinda Dau. J. & S. died 1 Oct. 1837 age 2 yrs.

Smith, Wife of Joel died 22 Nov 1879 age 71y 9m 7d

Smith, Thomas Died 28 Nov 1817 age abt 73years

Smith, Willis Son of L & J died 16 Oct. 1812 age 1yr 3m 8d

OLD MCDANIEL GRAVEYARD

Thornbrough, Frances	Wife of Louis died 24 May 1855 age 41y 1m 21d
Ward, Frances M.	Died 13 Nov 1915 age 5months
Ward, Henry A.	Born 1845 died 1920
Ward, Henry N.	Co. A 51st. Ind. Inf. died 24 Oct. 1920 age 74y
Ward, Lettie J.	Born 1850 died 1936
Ward, Willie Austin	Son of G. & M. born 1901 died 1914
Wilson, Paul L.	Born 22 Dec. 1898 died 20 Jan 1899
McDaniel, Isolina	Dau of William & M. died 24 Feb. 1863 age 2 yrs. 6 mo. 22 dys.
McDaniel, Susanna	Wife of Isaac born 1822 died 1911
Smith, Thomas	Died 12 Dec. 1861 age 12 yrs. 8m. 25 dys.

Cemetery copied by Judy Collins and
Vicki Heizer

Indianapolis 2nd. Ward

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