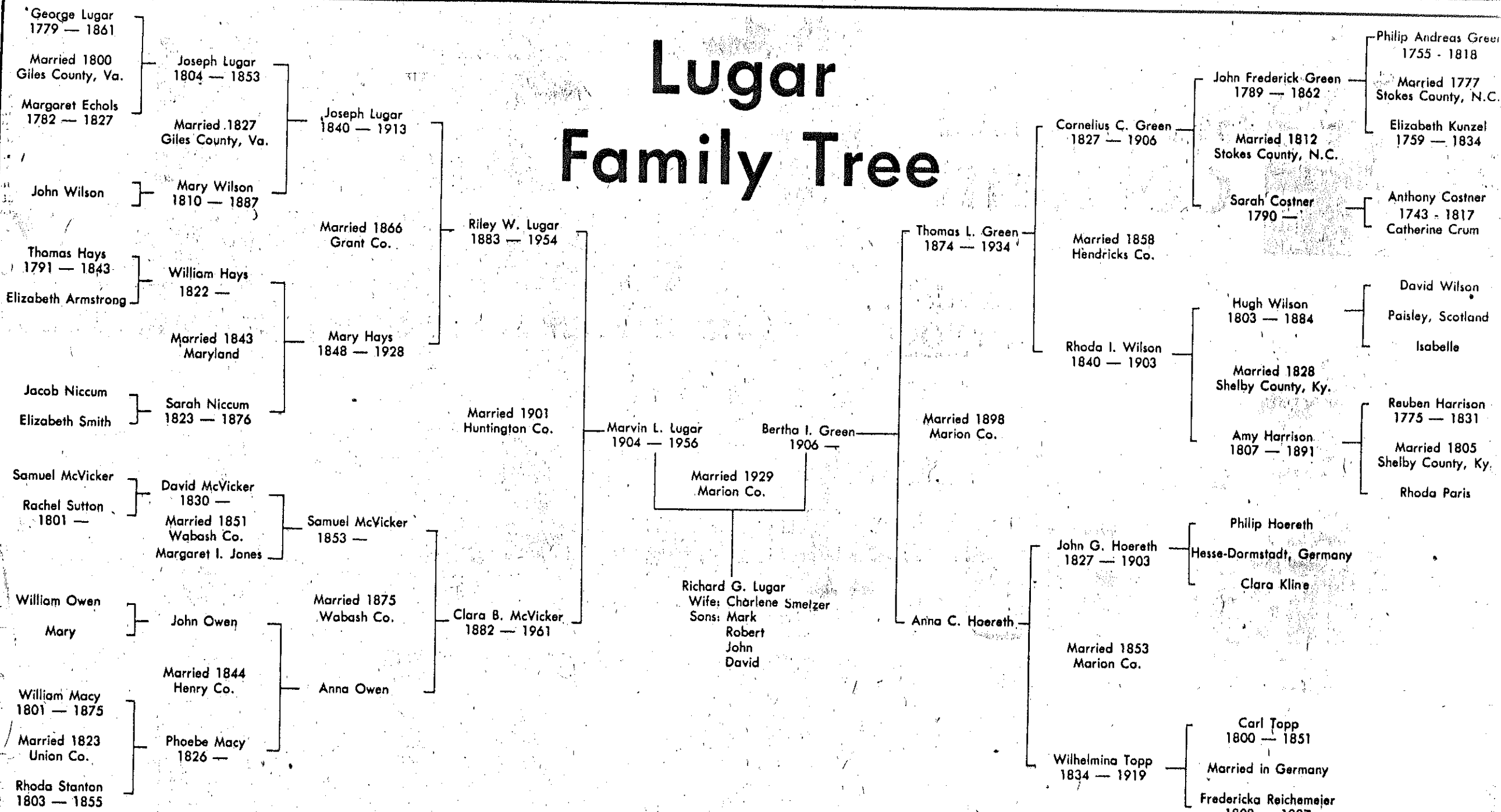


Lugar Family Tree



Traces, 'Was 1st American Lugar

By WILLARD HEISS

Frequently during a lull in conversation, some dear soul will announce for all and sundry: "Let me tell you something remarkable. After years of work I have finally proved my descent from Charlemagne!"

The eyes are glazed as the dear soul rapturously listens to the rattle of a distant drum.

It would truly be a "remarkable" feat if descent could be proved from Charlemagne! But even if it is proved, Charlemagne is only one of 4,294,697,296 ancestors. Quite obviously very little blood from the Carolingian king flows through these veins.

Nevertheless, genes and chromosomes are the substance of heredity and the indispensable link with one's antecedents. How much of a person's heredity stems from any given ancestor depends on how many genes or chromosomes he received from that ancestor.

The only thing you can be sure of is that you received 22 chromosomes from each parent. For each generation beyond the parents, one can only guess at the number of chromosomes that were inherited from any specific kin.

Unfortunately little detailed information has been preserved concerning our ancestors. We are generally aware of origins of brown hair, blue eyes, left-handedness, various physical traits and the like.

It is more difficult to attribute with surety any inheritance of intellectual abilities or personality traits. What genes, if any, influence a person to become a barber, a mechanic, a lawyer, a newspaper editor or a senator? Or is environment the major influence?

Reflect on the ancestry of Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., and try to decide whether heredity or environment contributed to his success. Maybe it was both.

The Lugar Family

The first Lugar of record is Adam Lugar, who was a Hessian mercenary during the American Revolution. He deserted from the British when in New York after about four weeks service. Later, he enlisted with the American forces at Lancaster, Pa., and served as a private under General Pulaski. After 18 months he was discharged at Charleston, S.C.,

and later served six months in the North Carolina militia.

In the course of these peregrinations he came to know Anna, daughter of John Ludwig and Anna Margaret (Strader) Clapp of Orange County, N.C. Sometime after their marriage they moved to Montgomery County, Va., and settled near Level Green. This area became a part of Giles County in 1806.

Adam Lugar died in 1837, his age thought to be near 100. He was the father of 10 children, among whom was:

Joseph Lugar, who moved from Grant County about the same time as his father and settled first on Lugar Creek. He later moved to a farm north of Marion where he died as a result of a fall from a barn he was helping to raise. He and his wife are buried in Fletcher Chapel Cemetery. They also had 10 children, among whom was:

George Lugar, who moved from Virginia to Grant County, Ind., and settled on the west bank of Lugar Creek. He was among the first (1833) to secure government land in that locality. His farm was located in the present limits of Marion. He and his wife are both buried in the Lugar Creek Cemetery. They had 10 children, among whom was:

Capl. Joseph Lugar, who was born in Grant County. He was characterized in 1886 as "one of the most wealthy farmers and stock dealers in the county" and owned more than 300 acres of land. He served three hitches in the Civil War, the last as captain in Co. D, 153rd Indiana Volunteer. He and his wife are buried in the Van Buren Cemetery.

They had nine children, among whom was Riley Webster Lugar, who was born in Grant County. He moved from Huntington to Indianapolis in 1913 where he was active as a livestock buyer. He retired in 1950 as head of the Lugar Commission Co. at the Indianapolis Stockyards. After retirement he and his wife lived in Mooresville where they are both buried.

The wife of Riley W. Lugar was Clara B. McVicker of Wabash and Huntington counties. Reference to the chart will show her to be descended from William and Rhoda (Stanton) Macy. These families were Quakers and can easily be traced to early Colonial times.

The progenitor of the Macys in America was Thomas, who was one of the nine purchasers of Indiana. Cornelius Green and his wife are both buried in Crown Hill.

Marvin Lugar is buried at Crown Hill. He and Mrs. Lugar lived at 3520 Washington Blvd. They had three children, among whom was Sen. Richard Green Lugar.

The Green Family

The origin of this family was in Eichsfeld (Southeastern Saxony) where John Peter Kroehn was born in 1722.

In 1748 Kroehn married Elizabeth Fischer, who was born in 1724 at Mulhaus.

These families were Moravian. Between 1730 and 1763, members of the sect migrated to the Broadbay Plantation near the present town of Waldoboro, Maine. In 1769-70 Friedland was established in the southeastern corner of the original Moravian tract (Wachovia) in Stokes County (now Forsyth County), N.C.

Here the Kroehns moved, and Peter died in 1798 and Elizabeth in 1776. Their son Phillip Andreas Kroehm was born at Broadbay and moved with his parents to the Wachovia Tract. Little is known about him, but it is thought he might have been a cabinetmaker.

Sometime after the Revolution this family changed its name to Green, a phonetic equivalent of Kroehn. Phillip and his wife are buried at Friedland.

Their son John Frederick Green was born in Stokes County, N.C. There he married and little else is known about him. He is buried in the cemetery at Shilohville, Ind. His wife died in North Carolina.

Their only known son, Cornelius C. Green, was born in Stokes County also. He first appears in Hendricks County, Ind., in 1853. Cornelius, with his cousins Charles Green and Mahlon Costner, were in business together in Coatesville. Mahlon was a blacksmith and Cornelius and Charles were cabinetmakers. They made wagons, furniture and caskets. When the Vandalia Railroad was being built in the late 1850s, an epidemic among the workmen caused many deaths near Coatesville and the casket business boomed. Later the partnership dissolved and Cornelius continued Ind. (Morgan County). He retired in 1883 and moved to Indianapolis.

The father of Green's wife, Hugh Wilson, in Hendricks County, was a coverlet weaver. His are considered among the finest examples in Indiana. Cornelius Green and his wife are both buried in Crown Hill.

Among their seven children was Thomas Luther Green, who was born at Eminence in Morgan County. He came to Indianapolis with his parents and soon after was engaged in a bicycle repair shop on Massachusetts Avenue. In 1893, Green formed the partnership of Green & Resener for the manufacture of biscuit cutters. The company survived a reorganization and two fires with no insurance coverage. It was incorporated in 1910 as Thomas L. Green & Co.

Thomas Green was uncommonly ingenious and what devices his mind conceived, his hands could build. The company continues in business and makes biscuit and cracker manufacturing

Thomas Green and his wife Anna (Hoereth) Green had one child, Bertha Isabelle Green, who married Marvin Leroy Lugar.

Cornelius and Rhoda (Wilson) Green.



Sketches of Joseph and Mary Lugar.



NARRATIVE BIOGRAPHY

RICHARD G. LUGAR
MAYOR
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Richard G. Lugar, the first son of Marvin L. Lugar and Bertha Green Lugar, was born on April 4, 1932. Both sides of Lugar's family have long been Hoosiers; the Lugar family settled in Grant County in 1828, while his mother's side of the family fled political oppression in Germany during the 1840's, settling in Indianapolis.

As a young man, Lugar excelled in academic and extracurricular activities. In 1950, he graduated first academically in a class of 600 at Indianapolis Sherridge High School, and was named outstanding male graduate. At Denison University in Granville, Ohio, Lugar was active in intercollegiate debate and served as Co-President of the student body (the other Co-President, Charlene Smeltzer, was to become Mrs. Richard G. Lugar in September of 1956), while compiling an academic record that saw him graduate first in the class of 1954. His achievements earned him a Rhodes Scholarship, marking the first time a Denison undergraduate had won the coveted honor.

As a Rhodes Scholar, Lugar studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, England, receiving a B. A. and M. A. (honours) in Politics, Philosophy and Economics from Oxford. Despite the fact that he was the only American enrolled, he was elected President of the Student Body of Pembroke College.

Lugar volunteered for active duty in the United States Navy. During most of his three years and four months on active duty, he served as personal intelligence briefer for then Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Arleigh A. Burke.

In May of 1960, Lieutenant Lugar and his wife Char returned to Indianapolis. With his younger brother, Tom, he assumed management of Thomas L. Green and Company (a firm manufacturing automated food machinery) and Lugar Stock Farm, Inc. (a 604-acre livestock and grain operation in southwest Marion County). Both were family businesses in which the Lugar brothers purchased substantial equity on borrowed money which was subsequently repaid as the enterprises prospered.

Although Thomas L. Green and Company employs only eighty persons and is located in landlocked Indianapolis, in 1963 the firm was awarded the first "E" Award for export excellence given in the Indianapolis area. The "E" was awarded on the basis of creative marketing and financing ideas which boosted export sales to 35% of the Company's output. During the same period of time, Lugar Stock Farm was turned into a profitable enterprise despite its location within the Indianapolis metropolitan area.

These business successes have accorded to Lugar a personal financial independence and solid business reputation which have helped to undergrid his understanding of and involvement in the most pressing and difficult problems of urban America.

Not content with financial success alone, a strong personal commitment and history of family service led Dick Lugar to increasing community service in the early 1960's.

May of 1964 marked Lugar's first bid for elective office, when the voters of Indianapolis tapped him for membership on the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners. He served on the Board until 1967, when he resigned to run for Mayor of Indianapolis; in 1965, he served as the Board's Vice President.

In recognition of his service to Indianapolis, Dick Lugar was named Outstanding Young Man of the Year by the City's Jaycees in February of 1966. A month later he was cited as one of five Outstanding Young Men by the Indiana Jaycees.

In November of 1967, following a vigorous campaign marked by hundreds of personal appearances throughout the City, Dick Lugar was elected Mayor of Indianapolis, defeating the Democrat incumbent by 8,994 votes (garnering 54% of the vote). Lugar's victory also enabled the Republican Party to assume majority status on the City Council. His was the first Republican administration in nearly two decades and only the third in the last forty years of Indianapolis politics.

Evidence of Lugar's growing national reputation as an articulate and prominent spokesman for urban America may be found in his activities on the national scene. Among these:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations - Vice Chairman

National League of Cities (Lugar is Past President)

United States Conference of Mayors (Lugar serves on the Advisory Council of that body).

National Association of Counties (Lugar was elected to the Board of Directors in the Fall of 1969).

National Service to Regional Councils (Lugar is a member of the Board of Directors).

Dick Lugar has become one of President Nixon's foremost advisors on urban problems. The Washington Post characterized him as "President Nixon's Favorite Mayor" in September of 1970, and columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak describe him as "a rising young Republican, closer to Mr. Nixon than any other Mayor."

He has received several major assignments from the Nixon administration; in the spring of 1969, he was called to the White House as one of ten big-city mayors to meet with the President on urban needs. In February of 1970, when President Nixon sought a vehicle to dramatize his concept of the "New Federalism," he chose an unprecedented journey to Indianapolis with six cabinet members and a score of White House aides, in order to discuss proposals for a national urban policy with Lugar and eight other mayors. Lugar was also invited to represent the cities of the United States at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society held in Brussels in April, 1970. Out of this session came a formal proposal for an International Conference on

Cities held in Indianapolis in May of 1971, under the sponsorship of the United States of America; the City of Indianapolis, Indiana; the National Association of Counties; the National League of Cities; the International City Management Association; and the United States Conference of Mayors. Collaborating with these groups is the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society.

In 1968, Lugar was a delegate and Keynoter for the Indiana Republican State Convention, and served as a delegate and member of the Platform Committee at the 1968 Republican National Convention in Miami. An early supporter of Richard M. Nixon's candidacy for President of the United States, he formed a group of municipal officials in support of Nixon, and was one of five members of the Platform Committee who wrote the President's views into that document. Following the Republican National Convention, Lugar actively stumped the State of Indiana for the Republican ticket which was elected in November of that year. Again in 1970, Lugar attended the Republican State Convention and campaigned actively for his Party's candidates.

During his first term in office, Richard Lugar established a sense of confidence and progress in Indianapolis. Building boomed, jobs and homes were found for 8000 new households each year, and cooperation between city governments and neighborhood groups proved to individual citizens that their government could respond to local problems. In fact, many city services were expanded without an increase in local tax rates. Most important, the Mayor directed community concern and action to the problems of employment, drugs, downtown renewal, youth, and the development of understanding between citizens. These efforts, the citizen fund drive to raise support for a private educational television station, and the Mayor's Task Force which authored consolidated government for Indianapolis-Marion County produced national recognition for Indianapolis. In February, 1971, the City received the All-America City Award.

In May, 1971, Lugar won nomination for an unprecedented second term as Mayor of Indianapolis by receiving 84% of the vote in the Republican primary. Interest in the Indianapolis Mayoral election spread nationwide as the campaign progressed. On November 2, 1971, Richard Lugar was reelected in a landslide. He led the Republican ticket with a 54,000 vote plurality -- 60% of the total vote. His support came from throughout the community. He carried both the old city and the suburbs added by consolidation. He received significant support from blacks (30%), blue collar workers (50%), Jewish (75%), the elderly (70%), and young voters (75%), as well as from traditional Republican voters.

In 1972, Mayor Lugar served as a delegate to both the Indiana and National Republican Conventions. At Miami Beach, the Mayor served on the National Defense and Foreign Policy subcommittee of the Platform committee. Richard G. Lugar was one of three keynote speakers at the 1972 convention.

Lugar is listed in "Who's Who," "Two Thousand Men of Achievement," and numerous other biographical publications. Dick and Char Lugar live with their four sons Mark, Robert, John and David on the west side of Indianapolis.

A brash mayor stirs Indianapolis

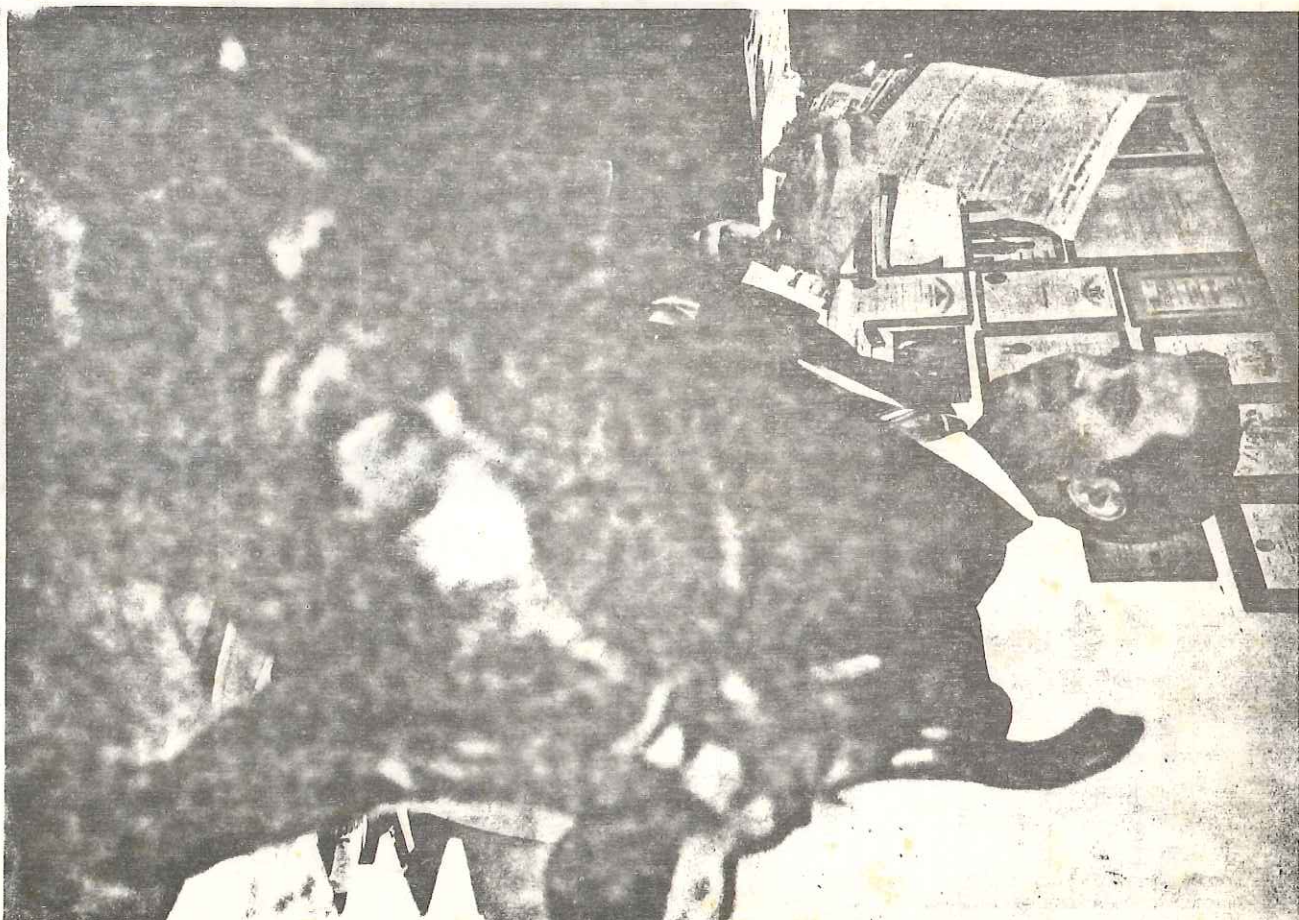
Conservative Mayor Lugar shows the way with a new metro concept

Recently, on one of those hot and humid mornings that seem to bleach central Indiana in late July and August, Indianapolis Mayor Richard G. Lugar talked frankly to 35 college students working for his city during the summer. Between sips of coffee, he spoke, as usual, without notes or pauses on one of his favorite subjects: local government and the people who try to make it work. With uncharacteristic emphasis, he stressed one point: "Local government should not be a repository for people who cannot make it any other way."

If any elected local official lives up to that conviction, it is 38-year-old Lugar himself. His career already sparkles with a string of academic, business, and governmental successes unequaled by any big-city mayor today. In two months, he will add another credit to his list if delegates to the National League of Cities annual conference elect Lugar, now vice-president, their president. But perhaps his most important triumph, and the one that has helped gain him national attention, was his masterful campaign for the consolidation of the Indianapolis and Marion County governments.

Now 18 months old, "Unigov," the Orwellian shorthand local officials use to describe the metropolitan area-wide government, makes Indianapolis the 10th largest city in the U.S., with a population of 742,613—larger than Cleveland, San Francisco, Boston, and St. Louis. "Lugar and Unigov have achieved tremendous recognition for this city in the last couple of years," says J. Kurt Mahrdt, vice-chairman of the Indiana National Bank.

A friend, Lugar and Indianapolis have not gone unnoticed in Washington, either. Campaigning in Indianapolis in 1968, candidate Richard Nixon praised the mayor more than the mayor praised him. Now, President Nixon consults him regularly on urban policy matters and includes him in almost every White House meeting of mayors. And when the President decided to take his Urban Affairs Council on the



Riding a string of successes, Republican Mayor Lugar launches new metro government.

road last February, he brought it to Lugar and eight other mayors gathered in Indianapolis. Two months later, Lugar at Nixon's behest—represented the cities of the U.S. at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. Says Lugar, whose city also is one of the 10 participating in the Nixon Administration's Operation Breakthrough housing program. "The President has been extraordinarily generous. Indianapolis is receiving attention in each of the new programs where there is innovation."

Local acceptance of this recognition and the very existence of a metropolitan government are surprising in light of the city's historic conservatism. Indianapolis' past is scarred by a brand of right-wing politics Lugar would like to forget. The John Birch Society was born in Marion County and the Ku Klux Klan thrived there during the 1920s. As late as 1965, the city refused federal aid in a stance that fused fear

of big government with a "we-can-do-it-ourselves" attitude.

Today, while it has moderated, midwestern conservatism still flourishes. "This part of Indiana is Middle America in every sense," notes John T. Liell, director of metropolitan studies at Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis (IUPUI). The city is the national headquarters of the American Legion, and its numerous war memorials are revered—and not used as sites for Vietnam War protests. Recently, a group of citizens even petitioned Lugar to ban a local performance of the Broadway rock musical *Hair*. And "Nixon's the One" bumper stickers still abound, reminders of the President's 1968 victory in the state. Says Lugar: "There is a considerable appreciation of prudence here, even in the use of words. We don't emphasize rhetoric or action to the brink of despair."

Honors. Elected mayor in 1967, when he defeated a Democratic incumbent, Lugar reflects those conservative quali-

Lugar has become a White House adviser on urban affairs

ties in many ways. He believes that big-city mayors look too frequently to Washington for solutions to their problems and, unlike most of his counterparts elsewhere, he staunchly defends Nixon's urban policy. "Lugar is the prototype Jaycee," chuckles one Washington-based urban lobbyist.

Indeed, Indianapolis' Jaycees did name him their outstanding young man of the year in 1966. Lugar is a fourth-generation Hoosier who graduated first in his 600-student high school class, then duplicated the feat at Denison University in Ohio where he served as co-president of the student body. (He later married the other co-president.) After that, he became Denison's first undergraduate to receive a Rhodes Scholarship. At Oxford, he received two degrees, served as president of the 250-man American Students Assn., and, although he was the only American enrolled, was elected president of the student body at Pembroke College. In 1957, he attended U'S Navy Officers Candidate School and, during most of his three years of active duty, served as intelligence briefer for Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, then Chief of Naval Operations.

Lugar returned to Indianapolis in 1960 to rebuild two family enterprises, one a 604-acre livestock and grain farm, the other a producer of automated food machinery. "Revamping those businesses was the *sine qua non* for what I am doing now," he claims. "My campaign for mayor was built on the city's potential, on a general theme of excellence. We got a lot of mileage out of my business background and the fact that I had been extraordinary in a wide variety of activities."

Elected with 53.1% of the vote and substantial support from Indianapolis' conservative business community, Lugar wasted little time in capitalizing on the enthusiasm built up for him during the campaign. In October 1968, he named a citizens' committee to draft Unigov legislation for the next session of the Indiana State legislature. Then, in a flurry of activity that included private lunches with 10 or 12 legislators at a time, he began to campaign for his program and collect political to's that had accrued during the 1968 election year. "There were the obvious arguments against Unigov," he recalls. "Blacks feared dilution of their political power, and the Democrats figured I was consolidating both the city and county and my own power base." But a more fundamental argument, he says, was rooted in the anti-urban feelings

of many suburbanites. "People had spent thousands of dollars to divorce themselves from the problems of the city. It's difficult to convince them that one big, happy city is to their benefit."

Compromise. The resulting legislation contained a host of compromises designed to deflate such opposition and draw the widest possible support. On the one hand, it expands the city's boundaries from 82 sq. mi. to 402 sq. mi., consolidates four dozen or so city and county departments under six agencies, and will create a new 29-member city council in the 1971 local

Unemployment among inner-city black youth often runs as high as 60%, and the city's school system has been cited by the Justice Dept. as highly segregated. Liell of IUPUI figures that about 156,000 poor people—45% of them white—live in the metropolitan area. And Indianapolis' downtown, despite a new Hilton hotel, usually is deserted after 6 p.m., although a convention center, now under construction, will stimulate traffic.

Lugar leans on the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee, a five-year-old, business-backed group, to



The mayor munches and listens to a Progress Committee task force.



Youthful Lugar (38) has frank talks with students who work for the city in summer

election. On the other hand, it does not affect several elements, including school corporations, the county courts, and the assessor's office. Police and fire departments were not consolidated initially, although the legislation provides a mechanism for city annexation of suburban districts in both. And he pledged to suburbanites that their taxes would not be increased, a promise he has been able to keep, mainly because of the city's expanded tax base and increases in such levies as taxicab licenses and parking meter violations.

Unigov, of course, has not been the panacea for all that ails Indianapolis.

help provide solutions to such problems. Shortly after taking office, he officially embraced the committee by moving its offices from the 21st floor of the City-County Building to the 25th, within a few yards of his own. The PC's task forces have produced, among other things, the draft of Unigov legislation, a comprehensive manpower program, and a drug abuse control project. Says Daniel F. Evans, president of L. S. Ayres & Co., Indiana's leading realtor: "The needs of this community have been obvious. We seem to have a mayor now who knows how to utilize leadership to meet those needs." ■

RICHARD G. LUGAR
MAYOR
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

PERSONAL:

Date of birth: April 4, 1932

Married to the former Charlene Smeltzer,
September 8, 1956

Four Sons: Mark, Robert, John and David

EDUCATION:

Shortridge High School, Indianapolis
First in the Class of 1950

BA, Denison University
First in the Class of 1954

Pembroke College, Oxford, England
Rhodes Scholar--BA and MA (Honours), 1956

HONORARY DOCTORATES:

Twelve

MILITARY:

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy
Intelligence briefer to Admiral Arleigh
A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations

ELECTED OFFICES:

Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners
Member, 1964-1967
Vice-President, 1965

Mayor, City of Indianapolis, 1968-present
Reelected, November 2, 1971, by a
53,797 plurality

PRINCIPAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

Delegate and keynoter, 1968 Indiana
Republican Convention

Delegate, 1972 Indiana Republican Convention

Delegate, 1968 Republican National Convention

Delegate and keynoter, 1972 Republican
National Convention
Member, Platform Committee

Surrogate spokesman for the President, 1972

MEMBERSHIPS:

Vice Chairman, Advisory Commission on
Intergovernmental Relations

Past President and Member of the Advisory
Council, National League of Cities

Member, Advisory Board, United States
Conference of Mayors

(continued on next page)

Visiting Committee, Harvard - M.I.T.
Joint Center for Urban Studies

Board of Directors, National Association of
Counties

Board of Directors, National Service to
Regional Councils

Member, President's Model Cities Advisory
Task Force

State and Local Government Advisory Committee
Office of Economic Opportunity, 1969-1973
Exceptional Service Award, 1972

National Advisory Commission on Criminal
Justice Standards and Goals

Regional Export Expansion Council

Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency

Board of Trustees, Denison University

Board of Trustees, Indiana Central College

Board of Directors, Indianapolis Urban League

National 4-H Service Committee

Rotary Club of Indianapolis

St. Luke's United Methodist Church

Thomas L. Green and Company
Vice President and Treasurer, 1960-1967
Secretary-Treasurer, 1968-present

Lugar Stock Farms, Inc.
Treasurer, 1960-present

EMPLOYMENT:

(revised, May, 1973)

Watson
R.R. 4 - Box 213
Brewerburg, Ind.
46112

447

MY DESCENT FROM A HENDRICKS CO. PIONEER

1. Richard Green Iugar B M
 (Name of Applicant) *Green?*
 (Street and No.) 910 East Main Co. Indiana (Town) IN (State) 46200 (Zip) 634-2361 Tel. No.

2. Hugh Wilson
 (Pioneer Ancestor's Name) 1849 (SS-settlement date in Hendricks Co.) (SS Place) 8/27/47 B-birth date: 5/27/47 M-marriage date: D-death date:

Line of Descent *recorded in cert. 8/27/47*

- 1. Parents:
 - H Marvin Leroy Iugar B M D
 - H-husband: Bertha Isabelle Green B M D
 - W-wife: Thomas Luther Green B M D
 - 2. Grand Parents: Anna Katherine Hoereth B M D
 - H Cornelius G. Green B M D
 - W Rhoda Isabelle Wilson B M D
 - 3. Great Grand Parents: Hugh Wilson B M D
 - H 11-8-1803 M 5-11-1828 D 8-8-1884
 - W Amy Harrison B 2-8-1807 M " " D 8-25-1891
 - 4. Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: H B M D
 - H Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: W B M D
 - 5. Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: H B M D
 - H Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: W B M D
 - 6. Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: H B M D
 - H Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: W B M D
 - 7. Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: H B M D
 - H Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr. Grand Parents: W B M D

The first two items must be completed to obtain a certificate. Additional information helpful is occupation of pioneer, public office held, political party, where educated, church affiliation. If descendancy can be traced to more than one ancestor other blanks must be used. Ask for them.
 Verification of above may be found (check at least one): County Clerk's office; Old Bible; Church Records; Voting Records; Cemetery records; others _____

IMPORTANT: REGARDING LAND ENTRIES

1. Do you have a patent for land issued to your ancestors in Hendricks County? Yes. _____
2. How many deeds? _____ For how many acres? _____ To whom issued? _____
3. How many of these acres have been held continuously in the family? _____
4. Indicate line of descent of ownership.

ANCESTOR - DECENDANT COMMITTEE

P. O. 154 DANVILLE, INDIANA 46122

CHART No. _____

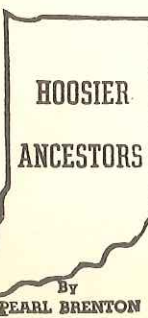
NAME _____

Same as No. _____
CHART

Richard Green Lugar

Sylvia Smeltzer
Charlene Smeltzer

B W M W D W C



2 Marvin Leroy Lugar

B W M W D W C

3 Bertha Isabelle Green

B W D W C

4

B W M W D W C

5

B W D W C

6

B W M W D W C

7

B W D W C

8

B W M W D W C

9

B W D W C

10

B W M W D W C

11

B W D W C

12

B W M W D W C

13

B W D W C

14

B W M W D W C

15

B W D W C

16

17

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31

No one knows what the C. stands for

Cornelius C. Green

Thomas Luther Green

Rhoda Isabelle Wilson

Hugh Wilson
(Hugh, Amy & children settled in Hend. Co. in 1849)
Amy Harrison

Anna Katherine Hoereth

B = Born
W = Where
M = Married
D = Died
C = Cemetery

Ask Peckley Weston for more information.

MY DESCENT FROM A HENDRICKS CO. PIONEER

1. RICHARD GREEN LUGAR (Name of Applicant) Indianapolis Ind. (Town) IN (State) 46112 (Zip) Apr 4, 1932 (B) Sept 8, 1956 (D) (Tel. No.)

2. Marg Wilson (Street and No.) 1849 (Pioneer Ancestor's Name) Nov 8, 1803 (B: birth date) May 11, 1928 (M: marriage date) Aug 7, 1884 (D: death date) (SS Settlement date in Hendricks Co.: Morganstown (SS Place))

Line of Descent

- 1. Parents: H MARVIN R. LUGAR B 4/13/1904 M 4/6/1929 D 11/16/1956
 H-husband: BERTHA GREEN B 11/18/1906 M _____ D _____
 W-wife: THOMAS L GREEN B 4/2/1874 M 11/19/1895 D _____
- 2. Grand Parents: W ANN HARRITH GREEN B 6/27/1825 M _____ D _____
 H CORNELIUS GREEN B _____ M _____ D _____
 W RHOEN G WILSON B 1/22/1840 M 1/19/1858 D 7/5/1903
- 3. Great Grand Parents: H FLUCH WILSON B 11/8/1803 M 5/11/1828 D 8/7/1884
 W ANN HARRISON B 2/8/1807 M _____ D 8/25/1891
- 4. Gr. Gr. Grand Parents: H _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
 W _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
- 5. Gr. Gr. Gr. Grand Parents: H _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
 W _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
- 6. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Grand Parents: H _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
 W _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
- 7. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. Grand Parents: H _____ B _____ M _____ D _____
 W _____ B _____ M _____ D _____

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ANCESTOR - DECENDANT COMMITTEE
P. O. 154 DANVILLE, INDIANA 46122