

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

of the

TURPIN BRANCH OF THE SMITH FAMILY

Taken from book written by P. T. Lanfert in 1907, grandson of Jacob & Martha Turpin

Jacob Turpin was born in Eastern Maryland in 1785. His father's name was William Turpin, and his mother's name was Nancy Hanly. William Turpin and Nancy Hanly were married in Maryland in 1783. Jacob Turpin's grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and lived to be more than 100 years old. According to tradition, the Turpins are of English descent and came to America before the Revolutionary War. In 1786, when Jacob Turpin was about one year old, his parents moved with him to Kentucky and settled among hostile Indians, and for a time, with other early settlers, lived in block-houses, the better to protect themselves against the attacks of Indians.

Jacob Turpin married Martha Taylor in 1804. Her parents were of Scotch descent. From the date of their marriage, until the year 1820, Jacob and Martha Turpin resided in Bourbon county, Kentucky. In 1827, they moved to Indiana, and lived in Indianapolis during the winter of 1827. At that time, Indianapolis had a population of about 700 people. Then there was not a graded street or sidewalk in the town. The streets were full of stumps and mudholes. Nearly all the houses in the town were log houses covered with clapboards.

In the spring of 1829, the Jacob Turpins moved to a tract of land in the east edge of Hendricks county, immediately west of where the town of Clermont is now located. The country at the time these families settled there was an unbroken forest, filled with wild beasts of various kinds. There were but few houses west of Eagle Creek in either Marion or Hendricks counties, and these houses were built of round logs and generally contained but one room. The roofs of these houses had stick-and-clay chimneys and puncheon floors, and the spaces between the logs were chinked with split, or round sticks and daubed with clay. There were no glass windows in these houses, and no nails nor iron of any kind in the construction of these houses.

Farmers used sleds instead of wagons, and many of them had oxen instead of horses for farm work. People traveled on horseback, or on foot. Everybody worked. The men and boys cleared the ground and raised the crops. They broke the ground with wooden mouldboard plows, furrowed out the corn ground with shovel plows, dropped the corn by hand and covered it with hoes. They cut their wheat and oats crops with reap-hooks or hand cradles and threshed their crops with flails or tramped them out on the ground with horses. They also raised sheep and sheared them and washed the wool. The women and girls picked the wool and carried it into rolls with hand cards and spun it into thread and wove it into cloth. The women cut and made the wearing apparel for all the family. Farmers at that time raised and manufactured nearly everything they and their families ate and wore.

Wages at that time were very low. Stout, able-bodied men worked for about 25 cents a day. Some articles farmers had to have sold very high. An ordinary

chopping axe sold at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 and a cross-cut saw, and a very poor one at that, sold for \$8.00 to \$10.00. Nearly everything else made of iron or steel sold correspondingly high. At the same time, the stock they raised brought very little money. A steer that weighed one thousand pounds would bring about \$15.00 and a hog that weighed two hundred pounds brought about \$3.00. Coffee and tea sold so very high, that but few people could afford such luxuries. To send a small letter a short distance through the U. S. Mail, or to buy one yard of calico, cost the purchaser a day's wages of an able-bodied man.

Jacob Turpin was a small man, standing about five feet, six inches in height, and weighing about one hundred forty pounds. He had a high forehead, dark hair and brown eyes. Martha Turpin was a woman a little above medium size. She had dark hair and blue eyes. Jacob and Martha Turpin were honest, kind-hearted people and greatly beloved, not only by their children and grandchildren, but by all who knew them. They reared a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to be grown. The names of the sons were: Robison, William Hanly, Harrison Green, Henry Warren, Johnson Egideon and John Thompson, and the names of the daughters were: Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth, Malinda and Zarelda. Jacob Turpin died on his farm in Hendricks county in 1849, and Martha Turpin died in 1865. They are both buried in the Isaac Smith Cemetery, in Hendricks county, two miles west of the town of Clermont.

SECOND GENERATION

Malinda Turpin, daughter of Jacob and Martha Turpin, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky in 1813, and came to Indiana with her parents in 1827. She was married in Marion county, Indiana, in 1828, to Reuben Smith, who was born in Kentucky in 1804.

Malinda and Reuben Smith resided on a farm in Marion county, Indiana, from the time of their marriage until 1837, when they purchased a tract of land in Boone county, Indiana. They improved and occupied said land during the remainder of their lives.

Reuben Smith died in 1880 and Malinda Smith died in 1890. They were both buried in the Mount Tabor Cemetery, at Fayette, in said county.

There were born to Malinda and Reuben Smith ten children, namely: Nancy J., Artanessa, Arzilda, Milton, Carlesta, Jacob, Zarilda, Lydia, Lucinda, and Malinda.

THIRD GENERATION

Jacob Smith, son of Malinda and Reuben Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana in 1841, and was married in 1864 to Margaret Cooper. Margaret Cooper was born in Marion county, Indiana, in 1845. She was reared in Marion county, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Moore) Cooper. Samuel Cooper and his wife came to Marion county from Ohio, making the overland trip on horseback and carrying one small child with them. Samuel Cooper became one of the first settlers of Marion county. For some years after settling there, they were greatly annoyed by the thieving of the Indians. One day Mr. Cooper took his gun and threatened to shoot the first Indian he saw around his house, and the result was there was no more thieving on his property.

Jacob Smith was a worthy man in every respect. He was a soldier of the Civil War, serving on the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a fifer. Kenneth S. Smith, son of John M. Smith, and grandson of Jacob Smith, has the fife his grandfather used in the Civil War. Jacob Smith also served in the battles at Wild Cat and Perryville, Kentucky.

There were born to Jacob and Margaret Smith eleven children, namely: Elvira, John M., Minta B., Cora A., Thomas, Saleza, Frank P., Charles R., Florence, Roselyn, and Ida.

FOURTH GENERATION

John Milton Smith, son of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 20, 1867. The life of John M. Smith has been characterized by public-spirited and generous acts. Honesty and steadfastness of purpose have marked his career throughout, and his many friends regarded him as one of the most intelligent and progressive citizens of Hendricks county. He always exercised an influence for the general good of his community, and, although meeting with many discouragements and obstacles along his pathway, his optimistic nature never forsake him. He was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by his perseverance, industry and wise economy, he always attained a comfortable station in life.

John M. Smith received his education in the schools of Boone county and remained on the home farm until 1889. He then came to North Salem and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in partnership with Elijah Shirley. Two years later he sold out his interest and spent a year in Terre Haute, Indiana, and Vandalia, Illinois, after which he returned to North Salem and worked for two years in a grocery store. He and his brother-in-law, John W. Lackey, then formed a partnership and engaged in the grocery business again in North Salem for the next four years. Mr. Smith then sold out his interest and for the next five years engaged in agricultural pursuits in this township. He then bought one hundred and seventy-three acres of land northwest of North Salem.

John M. Smith was married on March 3, 1891, to Ona Smith, a native of Hendricks county, and the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rogers) Smith. Samuel Smith was a native of this county and his wife a native of Kentucky. Samuel Smith was a carpenter by trade and also owned a farm northwest of North Salem.

Ona Smith was the youngest of thirteen children. Her brothers and sisters were: Robert, Elizabeth, Jane, Katherine, Albert, Edward, William, Thomas, Charles, Harriet, Sarah, Lou, and Ona. All of whom are now deceased. All spent their lives in or near Hendricks County, except Harriet, who with her husband, went to Colorado by covered wagon and raised a large family.

John M. Smith died in 1944 and Ona Smith died Nov. 17, 1960. Fred and Nina Smith lost one child in infancy. Lucille Smith was married to Samuel DeLashmit, to whom were born four children, namely William, Lois, Diane, and Thomas. Lucille DeLashmit died Feb. 19, 1961 and Samuel DeLashmit died in 1937. Nell Smith was married to Oran B. Smith. To them were born three children, namely Gary, Kenneth, and Marilyn.

FIFTH GENERATION

Fred B. Smith, son of John M. and Onie S. Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, December 12, 1891.

Kenneth S. Smith, son of John M. and Onie S. Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, September, 26, 1895.

Lucilla M. Smith, daughter of John M. and Onie S. Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 1, 1902.

Nellie S. Smith, daughter of John M. and Onie S. Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, March 29, 1906.

FOURTH GENERATION

Minta B. Smith, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 18, 1870, and on September 18, 1886, was married to Benjamin T. Shirley, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, January 10, 1866.

There have been born to Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, eight children, namely: Bert W., Harley R., Carrah O., Clara O., Carl C., Nancy H., Minnie A., and Charles E.

FIFTH GENERATION

Bert W. Shirley, son of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 27, 1887, and married a lady by the name of Ethel Myers.

Harley R. Shirley, son of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, July 4, 1889.

Carrah O. Shirley, daughter of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, February 18, 1891, and has been married to a man by the name of Benjamin Yest.

Clara O. Shirley, daughter of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 27, 1892.

Carl C. Shirley, son of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, January 18, 1895.

Nancy H. Shirley, daughter of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, May 22, 1896.

Minnie A. Shirley, daughter of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 15, 1898.

Charles E. Shirley, son of Minta B. and Benjamin T. Shirley was born in Illinois, July 20, 1907.

FOURTH GENERATION

Cora A. Smith, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 17, 1872 and on September 17, 1893, was married to John Cornett, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 26, 1871.

There have been born to Cora A. and John E. Cornett, three children, namely: Earl F., Euren J., and Mabel H.

FIFTH GENERATION

FIFTH GENERATION

Earl E. Cornett, son of Cora A. and John H. Cornett, was born in Boone county, Indiana, December 8, 1894, and died December 30, 1894.

Buren J. Cornett, son of Cora A. and John H. Cornett, was born in Boone county, Indiana, April 23, 1896.

Mabel M. Cornett, daughter of Cora A. and John H. Cornett, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 25, 1898.

FOURTH GENERATION

Thomas Smith, son of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone County, Indiana, May 10, 1875, and on March 31, 1899, was married to Nellie Ellis, who was born in Champaign county, Illinois, Nov. 4, 1882.

There have been born to Thomas and Nellie E. Smith, three children namely: Lorena, Lowell and Viola.

FIFTH GENERATION

Lorena Smith, daughter of Thomas and Nellie E. Smith, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, September 27, 1900.

Lowell Smith, son of Thomas and Nellie E. Smith, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, June 10, 1903.

Viola Smith, daughter of Thomas and Nellie E. Smith, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, January 17, 1907.

FOURTH GENERATION

Salena Smith, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, February 14, 1877, and on August 31, 1896, was married to Albert Sallee, who was born in Howard county, Indiana, September 17, 1878.

There have been born to Salena and Albert Sallee, four children, namely: Goldie and Barren and two daughters who died in infancy, unnamed.

FIFTH GENERATION

Goldie Sallee, daughter of Salena and Albert Sallee, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 21, 1899.

Barren Sallee, son of Salena and Albert Sallee, was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 21, 1905.

FOURTH GENERATION

Frank P. Smith, son of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, August 28, 1882, and on March 1, 1902, was married to Rebecca Smith, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 26, 1882.

There have been born to Frank P. and Rebecca Smith, four children, namely: Loyal Ross, Victor Aaron, Florence and Donald.

FIFTH GENERATION

Loyal Ross Smith, son of Frank P. and Rebecca Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 1, 1902.

Victor Aaron Smith, son of Frank P. and Rebecca Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, April 28, 1904.

Florence Smith, daughter of Frank P. and Rebecca Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 23, 1906.

Donald Smith, son of Frank P. and Rebecca Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 22, 1908.

FOURTH GENERATION

Charles R. Smith, son of Jacob and Margaret Smith was born in Boone county, Indiana, September 21, 1883, and on November 14, 1903, was married to Naomi Schenk, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 15, 1886.

There have been born to Charles R. and Naomi Smith, three children, namely: Davis Marine, Orval Verlin and Rex Lavern.

FIFTH GENERATION

Doris Maxine Smith, daughter of Charles R. and Naomi Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, July 18, 1904.

Orval Verlin Smith, son of Charles R. and Naomi Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, April 14, 1906.

Rex Lavern Smith, son of Charles R. and Naomi Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, February 29, 1908.

Samuel Golden Smith, son of Charles R. and Naomi Smith was born April 29, 1912, Boone county, Indiana.

Chalmer Jacob Smith, born Feb. 2, 1916, Boone county, Indiana.

Robert Eugene Smith, born May 4, 1924, Musket county, Iowa.

FOURTH GENERATION

Florence Smith, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 4, 1886 and in 1906 was married to William Bodine.

There have been born to Florence and William Bodine, two children, namely: Von Emerson and Porter.

FIFTH GENERATION

Von Emerson Bodine, son of Florence and William Bodine, was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1907.

Porter Bodine, son of Florence and William Bodine, was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1909.

FOURTH GENERATION

Roselyn Smith, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 2, 1888.

Ida Smith, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, September 12, 1899, and died in infancy.

THIRD GENERATION

Zarelda Smith, daughter of Malinda and Reuben Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1843, and was married in 1863, to Jessie Beeman.

There was born to Zarelda and Jessie Beeman, one child, namely: Mollie.

FOURTH GENERATION

Mollie Beeman, daughter of Zarelda and Jessie Beeman, was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1866, and was married in 1881 to Thomas Pedigo, and died in 1888.

There were born to Mollie and Thomas Pedigo, two children, namely: Harry and Flora.

FIFTH GENERATION

Harry Pedigo, son of Mollie and Thomas Pedigo, was born in Boone county, Indiana, 1884, and in 1909 was married to Adia Denny.

There has been one child born to Harry and Adia Pedigo, namely: Orval R.

SIXTH GENERATION

Orval R. Pedigo, son of Mollie and Thomas Pedigo, was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1910.

FIFTH GENERATION

Flora Pedigo, daughter of Mollie and Thomas Pedigo, was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1885, and in 1905, was married to Charles Hering.

Two children were born to Charles and Flora Hering, namely: Frank E. and Orval R.

SIXTH GENERATION

Frank E. Hering, son of Flora and Charles Hering, was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1906.

Orval R. Hering, son of Flora and Charles Hering was born in Boone county Indiana, 1910.

THIRD GENERATION

Lydia Smith, daughter of Malinda and Reuben Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 24, 1844, and on July 17, 1878, was married to Newton Smith, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, July 8, 1832.

There was born to Lydia and Newton J. Smith, one child, namely: Rucy.

FOURTH GENERATION

Rucy Smith, daughter of Lydia and Newton J. Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, August 14, 1879, and was married to Arthur C. Keeney, May 5, 1898.

Arthur C. Keeney was born in Boone county, Indiana, March 7, 1879.

There has been born to Rucy and Arthur Keeney, one child, namely: Flora Edna.

FIFTH GENERATION

Flora Edna Keeney, daughter of Rucy and Arthur C. Keeney, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, May 5, 1898, and died May 28, 1908.

THIRD GENERATION

Lucinda Smith, daughter of Malinda and Reuben Smith, was born in Boone County, Indiana, January 13, 1850, and on August 13, 1881, was married to Levi James, who was born in Missouri, February 22, 1858. Levi James was a first cousin of Frank and Jesse James.

There have been born to Lucinda and Levi James, four children, namely: Columbia Pearl, Willard Newton, Ollie and Iva May.

FOURTH GENERATION

Columbia Pearl James, daughter of Lucinda and Levi James, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, March 26, 1883.

Willard Newton James, son of Lucinda and Levi James, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, June 15, 1885, and on April 23, 1906, was married to Flora Keeney, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 13, 1876.

Ollie James, daughter of Lucinda and Levi James, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, March 25, 1888.

Iva May James, daughter of Lucinda and Levi James, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, July 14, 1890.

THIRD GENERATION

Malinda Smith, daughter of Malinda and Reuben Smith, was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1852 and died in 1853.

TAKEN FROM THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER

The women of the second generation, or the six daughters born to Jacob and Martha Turpin were, Lucinda Lambert, Nancy Smith-Call, Elizabeth Smith, Malinda Smith, Mahala Eaton and Zarelda Menefee.

These women were each about five feet, five inches in height and when in the prime of life, each weighed about one hundred and twenty pounds. Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth and Zarelda, each had black hair and brown eyes, Malinda and Mahala, each had brown hair and blue eyes. And I have been told by persons who knew them when they were young ladies, that they were then decidedly pretty.

These women had but little education, but they had a big stock of mother wit. These were noble, brave pioneer women who labored and sacrificed and did a great deal towards building up our country.

In compiling this work, I failed to discover that the Turpins had descended from royal blood. But I did discover that they had descended from the Aryan or white race, but as to what particular branch of subdivision of that race I am unable to state.

And I discovered that our ancestors, Jacob and Martha Turpin, were married in 1804 and that since then there have been born to that couple and their descendants, about eight hundred souls--about eight hundred living human beings. Certainly a very prolific family. And it is said that about every fortieth child born in the United States and in England is either an idiot or a degenerate. Among the eight hundred children born to this family I have found no idiots or degenerates.

Written by P. T. Lambert

Abraham and Isaac both married and raised families in Kentucky, and in about the year 1850, Abraham and his family moved to Putnam Co. Ind. and some of Abraham Turpin's descendants are now living in that county.

Isaac Turpin remained in Kentucky and some of his descendants are still living in that state, but the post office addresses are unknown to the writer.

Sarah married a man by the name of Henry Darnell and Nancy Turpin married a man by the name of Daniel Darnell. These Darnells were cousins.

Henry moved from Kentucky to Hendricks Co. Ind. in about the year 1833 and, in the same year, Daniel Darnell moved to Putnam Co. Ind.

These Darnells raised large families and many of their descendants are living in Hendricks, Putnam, Park, Montgomery, Boone, and other counties in this state.

We have no account of Jacob Turpin from the time he was an infant until the time of his marriage. He married a lady by the name of Martha Taylor, in Bourbon Co. Ky. in 1804. Martha was born in Kentucky in May 1786. Her parents were of Scotch descent. They raised a large family of sons and daughters, many of whose descendants are, no doubt, still living, but their names and addresses are unknown to the Turpin branch of the family.

From the date of their marriage until the year 1820, Jacob and Martha Turpin resided in Bourbon Co. Ky. but in 1820 they moved to Scott Co. Ky. and purchased a farm and resided on this farm until the summer of 1827, when they sold the farm and moved to Indiana. They lived in Indianapolis during the summer of 1827. At that time Indianapolis contained a population of about 700 people. Then there was not a graded street or sidewalk in town. The streets were full of stumps and mudholes. Nearly all the houses in town were log houses covered with clapboards.

In the spring of 1828, rented and moved onto a farm on Eagle creek, some 7 or 8 miles northwest of Indianapolis, and remained on this farm until the spring of 1829, when they moved onto a tract of land on the east edge of Hendricks Co. immediately west of where the little town of Clermont is now located. Which tract they had previously purchased. The only improvements on this land when they moved to it, were a little log cabin and a little log stable and some 5 or 6 acres, partly cleared and fenced.

In order that future generations may know something of the hardships and deprivations of the Turpin family and other families who settled in that part of the country at that time had to endure for the next 10 or 15 years, a few words on that subject would probably not be considered out of place at this time.

Turpin family

The country at the time these settlers settled here was an unbroken forest filled with wild beasts of various kinds. There were few houses west of Eagle Creek at this time in either Marion or Hendricks counties. The houses were built of round logs and generally contained but 1 room. The roofs of these houses were made of clapboard and weighted down with logs or heavy boulders. These houses had stick and clay chimneys and puncheon floors and the spaces between the logs were chinked with split or round sticks and dabbed with clay. The doors were made of 5 poles and a bunch of clapboards. Two of the poles were about 4 inches in diameter and about 6 feet in length, and 3 of the poles were 2 inches in diameter and 3 feet in length. When framed together it had the appearance of a step ladder 5-6 feet long and 3 feet wide. The clapboard was 6 feet long and placed horizontally with the long poles, and were interwoven with the frame so that the middle of said boards rested on the opposite side of the pole from the boards at the end poles. These doors were hung on wooden hinges and they were fastened by wooden latches. Small auger holes were bored through the door about 2 inches above the latch and a buckskin string was passed through the holes and fastened to the latch from the outside of the door, so that persons wishing to enter from the outside could do so by pulling on the latch string. There were no glass windows in these homes and no nails or iron of any kind in the construction of these houses.

There were no wagon roads or bridges of any kind in the country at that time. The Indianapolis and Crawfordsville road was cleared of timber and brush after that date. Farmers used sleds instead of wagons and men used oxen instead of horses for farm work. People traveled on horseback or on foot everybody worked. The men and boys deadened the forest, cleared the ground and raised the crops. They raised corn, wheat oats, flax, etc. They broke the ground with wooden mouldboard plows, furrowed up the ground with shovel plows dropped the corn by hand and covered it with hoes. They sowed oat, wheat, and flax seed by hand, broadcast and harrowed the grain in with a brush, or a bunch of brush. They cut the wheat and oats crops with reap hooks or hand cradles and threshed the crops with flails or tramped them out on the ground with horses. They separated the grain from the chaf by 2 men taking a sheet and swinging it back and forth so as to blow the chaf from the grain as a third man poured it from a shovel or mixer held 5-6 feet high. They pulled the flax

up by the root and spread it on the ground to rot the woody part of the stalk. When it was sufficiently rotted they broke it with flax breaks and swingling knives and hackles. They separated the woody part from the fiber, leaving the fiber ready to be spun into thread and woven into cloth.

They also raised sheep and sheered them and washed the wool. The women and girls picked the wool and carded it into rolls with hand cards, and spun it into thread, and wove it into cloth.

They also spun the fiber of the flax into thread and wove it into cloth. Cloth made from flax was called linen. Cloth made from wool was called jeans. Cloth made with flax or cotton with wool filling was called linsey. The cut and made the wearing apparel for the whole family. Men and boys wore suits in the summertime made of linen and in wintertime made of jeans. Women and girls generally wore suits made of linsey. Nearly every family owned 2 spinning wheels and 1 loom. They had a small wheel for spinning flax and a large wheel for spinning wool, and a loom for weaving linen, linsey, and jeans.

Farmers at that time raised and manufactured nearly everything their families ate and wore.

The first railroad completed to Indianapolis was in 1847. Previous to that date, farmers had to drive their cattle, hogs, and sheep to Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, or Madison on the Ohio River, a distance of 120 miles or more, to find a market for their stock. Cattle and hogs then sold at these markets for about \$1.50 per hundred pounds. A steer that weighed 1000 lbs. would bring about \$15, and a hog that weighed 200 lbs, brought about \$3. Sheep sold correspondingly low. Farmers who had wheat, flax seed, bacon or other kinds of country produce to sell, had to haul these things in wagons to one of the above markets to find a sale for them.

Wages at that time were very low. Stout and able bodied men worked for about 25¢ a day. Some articles farmers had to have sold very high. An ordinary chopping axe sold from \$2-3, and a crosscut saw, and a very poor one at that, sold for from \$8-10, and every thing else made of iron or steel sold correspondingly high. Calico sold for 25¢ a yard. Coffee and tea sold so high, that but few people could afford such luxuries. At that time Uncle Sam charge 25¢ for sending a letter even a short distance, in the U.S. mail. To send a small letter a short distance through the U.S. mail, or to buy a yard of calico, cost a days wages of an able bodied man.

It was many years after the Jacob Turpin family settled on their tract of land in Hendricks County before they had the satisfaction of seeing broad and fertile fields take the place of primeval forest, or of enjoying any of the benefits of labor saving machinery, but they lived happily and made for themselves a comfortable home.

Jacob Turpin was a small man, standing about 5'-6" in height and weighing about 140 lbs. He had a high forehead, dark hair and brown eyes. He was a man of limited education but read a great deal. He was a splendid conversationalist and kept well posted on the current events of his day, and was able to discuss the religious or political questions at issue with the best informed men of his part of the country. Politically, he was a whig. Religiously, he was very liberal and never joined any church.

Martha Turpin was a woman a little above medium size. She had dark hair and blue eyes. She had little education but had excellent judgement, her opinions nearly always being correct. She was held by her children and neighbors as a safe counselor and advisor. In the culinary art she was par excellence. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Jacob and Martha were mere honest, kindhearted people, and greatly beloved, not only by their children and grandchildren, but by all who knew them.

They reared a family of 12 children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to be grown. The names of the sons were; Robison, William Hanley, Harrison Green, Henry Warren, Johnson Edgion, and John Thompson. The names of the daughters were; Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth, Malinda, and Zerelda. All of these children were born in Kentucky, except John Thompson, who was born in Indiana.

Jacob Turpin died on his farm in Hendricks County, Indiana on 1-19-1849 from the results of a fall, aged 64 years, and was buried in the Isaac Smith cemetery in Hendricks Co. 2 miles west of the little town of Clermont. Martha Turpin died of a complication of diseases incident to old age at the home of her daughter, Zerelda Menefee, near Brownsburg Ind, 10-11-1865, aged 79 years, and was buried by the side of her husband in the Isaac Smith cemetery. A monument at the head of their graves marks the final resting place of Jacob and Martha Turpin.

(Some of the book is left out here because it only tells of marriages and births, and I have this information elsewhere. A concluding chapter follows.)

It was my intention when I commenced the history and geneology of the Jacob Turpin branch of the Turpin family, to furnish a breif history as well as a geneology of the first and second generations of the family, and to furnish only of all succeeding generations of the family. I have carried out, to the best of my ability, my purpose in all these matters, except as yet, I have not furnished a history of the womwn of the second generation. I have set apart this chapter for that purpose.

The women of the second generation were 6 in number, and their names were, Lucinda Lambert, Nancy Smith-Call, Elizabeth Smith, Malinda Smith, Mahalia Eaton, and Zereida Menafee. These women were each about 5'-5" in height and in the prime of life, each weighed about 120 lbs. Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Zerelda each had brown hair and blue eyes, and I have been told by persons who knew them that when they were young ladies that they were decidedly pretty.. These women were all married and had nice husbands and homes of their own. They all raised children of their own, except Zerelda, and she raised 7 children for other people. The women were nice clean housekeepers and kept their children clean and comfortably clad as circumstances would permit in their respective localities at that ~~date~~. They could each sew and knit and spin and weave and cut and made the wearing apparel for all members of their respective families. They were considered by all who knew them as adept in the culinary art. I think they inherited or aquired the art from their mother, Martha Turpin and I think she transmitted the art to her daughters and granddaughters and so on down to the present generation, for they are all extraordinary good cooks. These women had but little education, but they had a big stock of mother wit. These were noble, brave, pioneer women who laboréd and sacrificed and did a great deal towards building up the country.

This work is now done, but in some particulars, imperfectly done. It was my intention, when I commenced the work, to give the name and date of birth of every child born to Jacob and Martha Turpin, and to their descendants, down to the present date, and also, to give the name and date of marriage of every

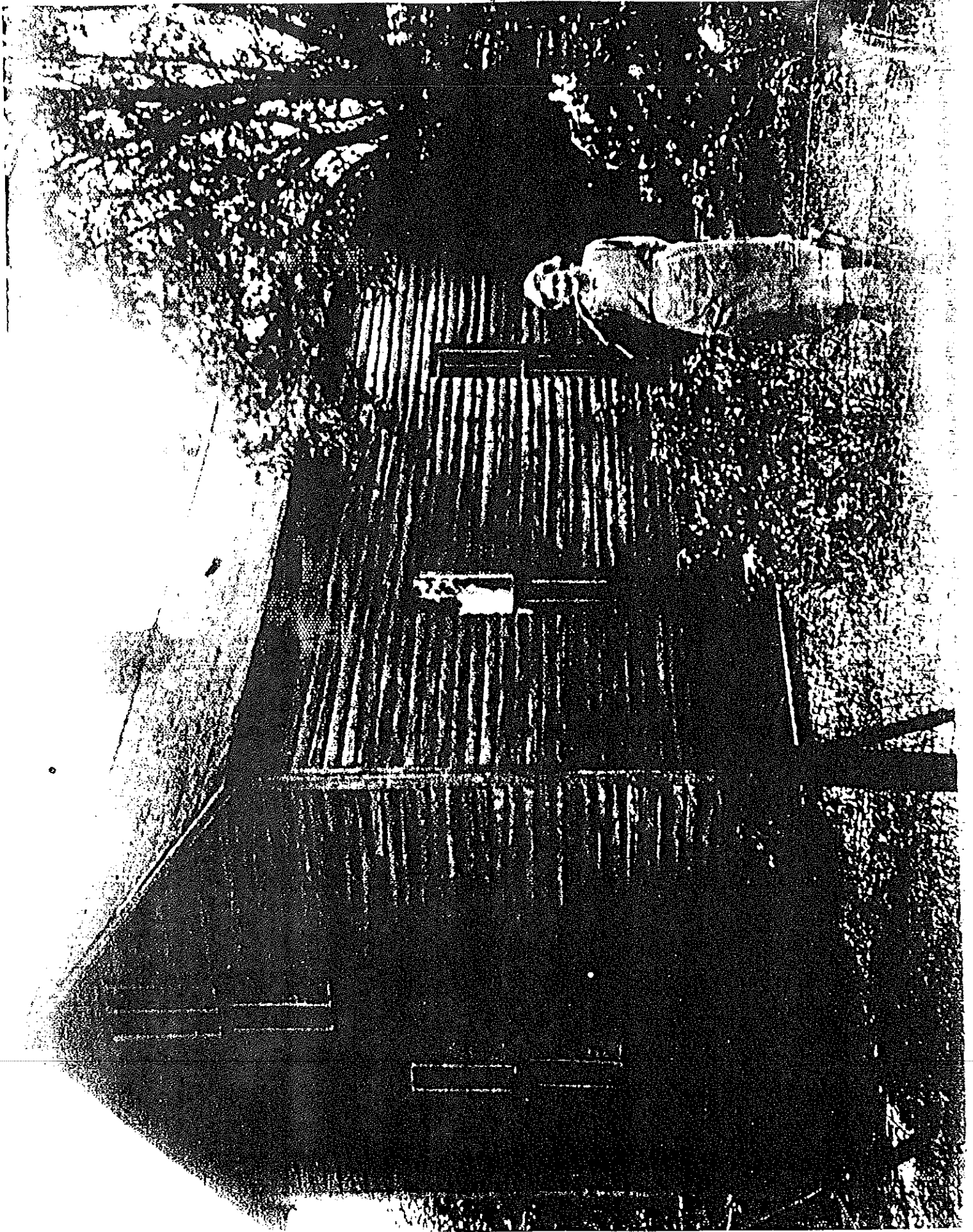
member of that family who had married, and also, to give the name and date of those who had died, but on account of some family record being lost and some families failing to furnish me the necessary information, some names and dates are left out of this book.

I have written hundreds of letters and have spent a great deal of time and considerable money in trying to get this record full and completed, and therefore, failing to have it completed is no fault of mine.

In compiling this work, I failed to discover that the Turpins had descended from royal blood, but I did discover that they descended from the Aryan, or white race, but as to which particular branch or sub-division of that race, I am unable to state, and I have discovered that our ancestors, Jacob and Martha Turpin, were married in 1804 and since that time there have been born to that couple and their descendants, about 800 souls. About 800 living human beings. Certainly a very prolific family.

It is said that about every fortieth child born in the United States and England is either an idiot or a degenerate. Among the children born in this family, I have found no idiots or degenerates. And in every town, village, and neighborhood, may be found among them, liars, drunkards, thieves, etc. and among the women, tattlers, slanderers, kleptomaniacs, etc. but among the hundreds of men and women born in this family, I have found no liars, drunkards or thieves among the men, nor tattlers, slanderers, or kleptomaniacs among the women, and have never heard of any member of this family being sent to a jail, or a poorhouse, or a lunatic asylum. The members of this family are not only moral and law abiding, but are honest and industrious and make good livings for themselves and their families and pay their honest debts. Can any other family of the state of Indiana, with an equal number of members, show as good a record as this family? I doubt it and challenge a comparison.....

P.T. Lambert



MEXICAN WAR VETERANS ON BOONE COUNTY PENSION LIST, 1890

Jacks, William - Pvt. Co. C, 13th KY. Present Address: Lebanon, IN Center Twp.

Moore, William - 15th U.S. Present Address: Lebanon, Eye Shot out. Center Twp.

Norton, Thos. T. - Pvt. Co. I, 20th IND. Residence: Lebanon, Center Twp.

Workman, Thos. C. - Chaplain, 10th Ind. Res: Lebanon, Center Twp. Wounded in right wrist at Amosoda, April, 1847. Neuralgia 1861. Center

Colgrove, Riley - Pvt. Co. C, 1st Ind. Res: Lebanon P.O. Clinton Twp.

McAlear, Mathew - Sgt. Co. F, 5th Ind. Res: Elizaville, Clinton Twp.

Silver, James - Pvt. Co. D, 4th Ind. Res: Reese Mills, Clinton Twp.

Mann, David O. - Pvt. Co. F, 7th & 70th Ind. Res: Royalton, Eagle Twp. Paralysis of left side.

Hemphill, Barbary - Widow of Samuel Hemphill. Soldier died 1884. Jackson

Belt, Joseph - Pvt. Co. F, 50th Ind. Res: Shephard, IN Perry Twp.

Coolman, Robert - Pvt. & 1st Lt. Co. F, 86th Ind. Res: Thorntown, IN Wounded at Fortman, Mexico 1847, sunstroke. Sugar Creek Twp.

Gullion, George W. - Pvt. Co. F, 4th Ind. Vol. Res: Rosston, IN 2 children under age 16. Union Twp.

Landerbaugh, Wm. - Pvt. Co. K 4th Ohio Vol. Bayonet wound in side at Buena Vista, Feb. 22. Res: Reeses Mills, IN. Washington Twp.

Powell, James - Pvt. Co. H, 4th Ind. Res: Whitestown, IN Worth Twp.

1894 PENSION LIST

Cox, Geo. - Pvt. Co. B, 2nd KY Vol. 1 child under age 16. Res: Milledgeville, IN Harrison Twp.

Jacks, Wm. - Pvt. Co. C, 13th Ind. Res: Lebanon, Center Twp.

Moore, Wm. - Pvt. Co. K, 15th U.S. Infantry Vol. Res: Lebanon, Center Twp

Norton, Thos. T - Pvt. Co. G, 2nd Ind. Res: Lebanon, Center Twp.

Scholfield, Jared D. - Pvt. Co. A, 1st NY Artillery. In indigent circumstances, is dependent on others for support. Loss of eyesight. Res: Lebanon, IN Center Twp.

Workman, Thos. C. - Chaplain. Bugler? G H & H Mounted Rifles 10th Ind. Was in both Mexican & Civil War. Gun shot wound at Caragroda, Mexico April 18, 1847. Neuralgia & rheumatism, 1861. Lebanon, Center Twp.

Colgrove, Riley - Pvt. Co. C, 1st Ind. Vol. Res: B.O. Lebanon, Clinton Twp.

McAlear, Mathew - Sgt. Co. F, 5th Ind. Vol. Res: Elizaville, Clinton Twp

Silver, James - Pvt. Co. D, 4th Ind. Vol. Res: Elizaville, Clinton Twp.

Gibson, George - Pvt. Co. B, 1st U.S. Drag. Vol. Hurt breast caused by jar in Mexico. Pleurisy & chronic diahrea. Res: Jamestown, Jackson Twp.

Belt, Joseph - Pvt. Co. F, 5th Ind. Vol. Shepherd, IN Perry Twp.

Gullion, Geo. W. - Pvt. Co. F, 4th Ind Vol. Contracted fever in 1847, slightly disabled since. 1 child under age 16. Union Twp.

Joseph C. Bell
Maude A. Neal

Be it Remembered, That on this 30th day
March 1906 The Clerk of the Bo-
ne Circuit Court issued a MARRIAGE LICENSE, of which the follow-
ing is a true record, to wit:

State of Indiana, Boone County, ss:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, TO ANY PERSON EMPowered BY LAW TO SOLENNIZE MARRIAGES, GREETING:

You are hereby authorized to join together as HUSBAND AND WIFE
and Maude A. Neal and Joseph C. Bell
three months, according to the laws of the State of Indiana, and of your Certificate of Marriage made due return on it

Witness, Oscar Lindsay, Clerk of said Boone Cir-
cuit Court, this 30th day
March 1906

(SEAL)
Oscar Lindsay
Clerk Boone Circuit Court.

Deputy
I do it further Remembered, That afterwards, to-wit: On the 30th day of March A. D. 1906
the following Certificate was filed in my office, to-wit:

State of Indiana, Boone County, ss:

That Samuel R. Artman and Judge Joseph C. Bell hereby certify that on the 30th day
March A. D. 1906 they duly joined in MARRIAGE
and Maude A. Neal by authority of law, and of a License from the Clerk of the
Boone Circuit Court.

Given under my hand this 30th day of March 1906.
Samuel R. Artman.
Judge