

THE ESAREY FAMILY

by

LOGAN ESAREY

VOLUME 1

THE ESAREY FAMILY

by

Logan Esarey

vii.



INDIANAPOLIS STAR

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1942

Dr. Logan Esarey, Retired I.U. History Professor, Dies at Florida Residence

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 24.—

(Special)—Dr. Logan Esarey, retired professor of history at Indiana University, author and foremost authority on Indiana history, died today at his home at Lake Worth, Fla., where he had lived since his retirement in 1910, it was learned here tonight.

Father of Ralph Esarey, state geologist and member of the IU geology department faculty, Dr. Esarey, who was 69 years old, taught at Indiana University 28 years.

His best-known book was "History of Indiana," but he wrote several others including "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana," "Letters and Papers of William Henry Harrison" and "Messages of Indiana Governors."

He was a member of the American Historical Association, Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Indiana Historical Society.

A native of Branchville in Perry county, he received three degrees from I.U., the A.B. in 1905, the A.M. three years later and the Ph.D. in 1913. From 1897 to 1903 he was Perry county superintendent of schools and later served as principal of Vincennes High School and dean of Winona College before joining the Indiana University faculty.

Survivors include the widow,



DR. LOGAN ESAREY.

another son, Robin Esarey of Hattiesburg, Miss., and two daughters, Mrs. Herbert Evans of Lake Worth, and Mrs. Ray Borland of Bloomington.

Funeral arrangements had not been made tonight.

Funeral Services For Dr. Esarey To Be Thursday

Funeral services for Dr. Logan Esarey, for 27 years a member of the University Department of History, will be at 2 p.m. Thursday in the Bloomington Masonic temple. Dr. William Moore of the Christian church will conduct the services. Interment will be at the Rose Hill cemetery.

A recognized authority on Indiana history, Dr. Esarey retired from the University staff in Sept., 1940. He had been in ill health for a number of years and was residing at Lake Worth, Fla., at the time of his death last Thursday.

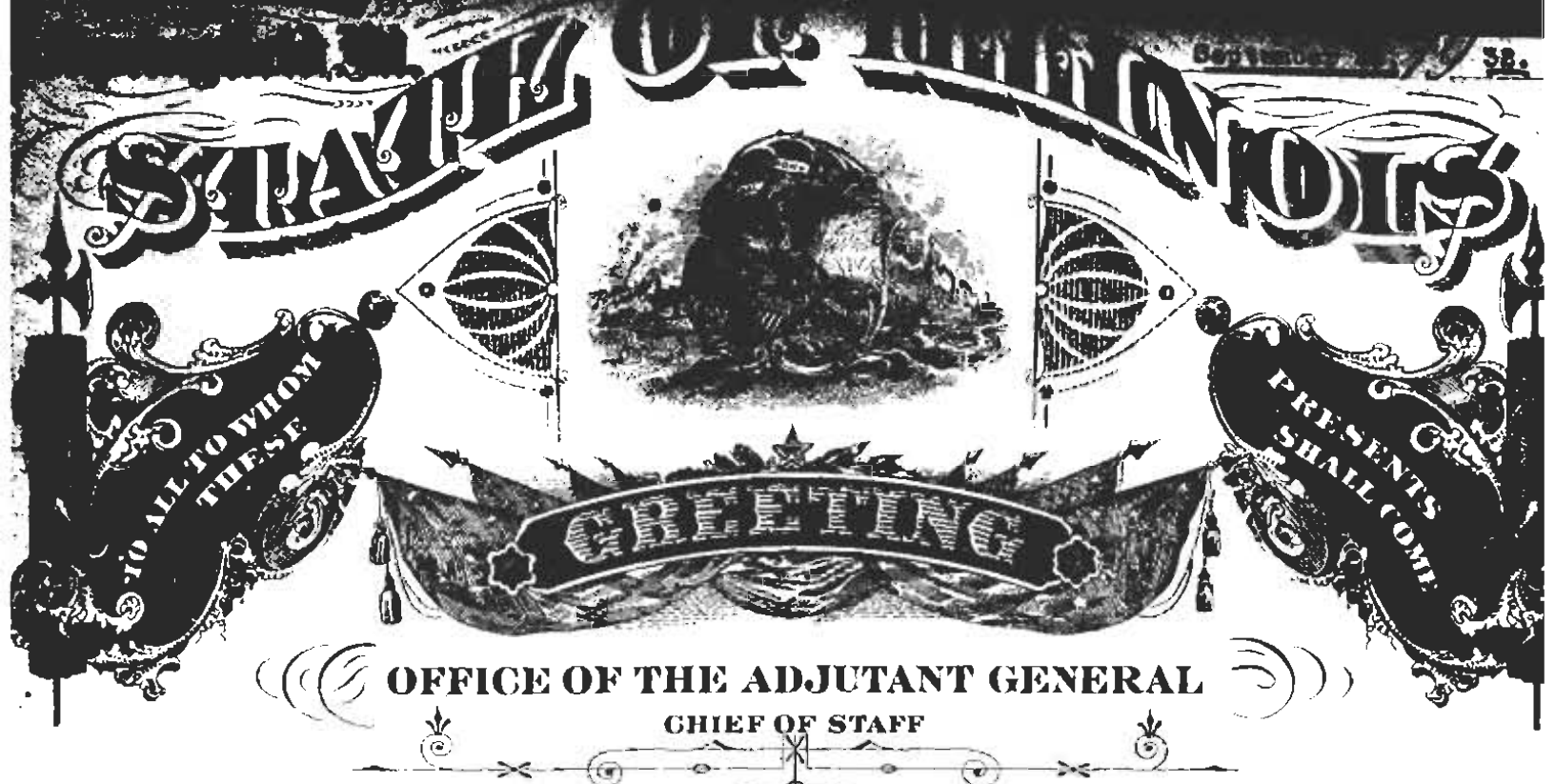
Dr. Esarey received the A.B. degree from Indiana university in 1905, the A.M. in 1909 and the Ph.D. degree in 1913, when he also became a member of the faculty here. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa honorary and Acacia social fraternities, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Bloomington Rotary club.

Surviving Dr. Esarey are two sisters, Mrs. Mary Frakes of Indianapolis and Mrs. Rose Goldman of Mooresville; one brother, Sol Esarey, Indianapolis lawyer; three daughters, Mary Esarey, a lawyer of West Palm Beach, Fla., Mrs. Herbert Evans of Lake Worth, Fla., and Mrs. Roy Borland of Bloomington and two sons, Dr. Ralph Esarey, State geologist and professor of Geology here and Robin Esarey, a chemist employed by the Hercules Powder company of Hattiesburg, Miss.

First and private edition

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The Mayse Co.



It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

P. WALTERS WILLETT

Enlisted on 5th day of August, 1862 *at* Mercer County, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service as a Private

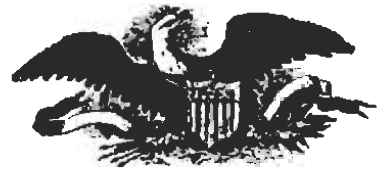
Company K, 102nd *Regiment, Illinois* Volunteer Infantry

Period of three years *on* 2nd day of September, 1862

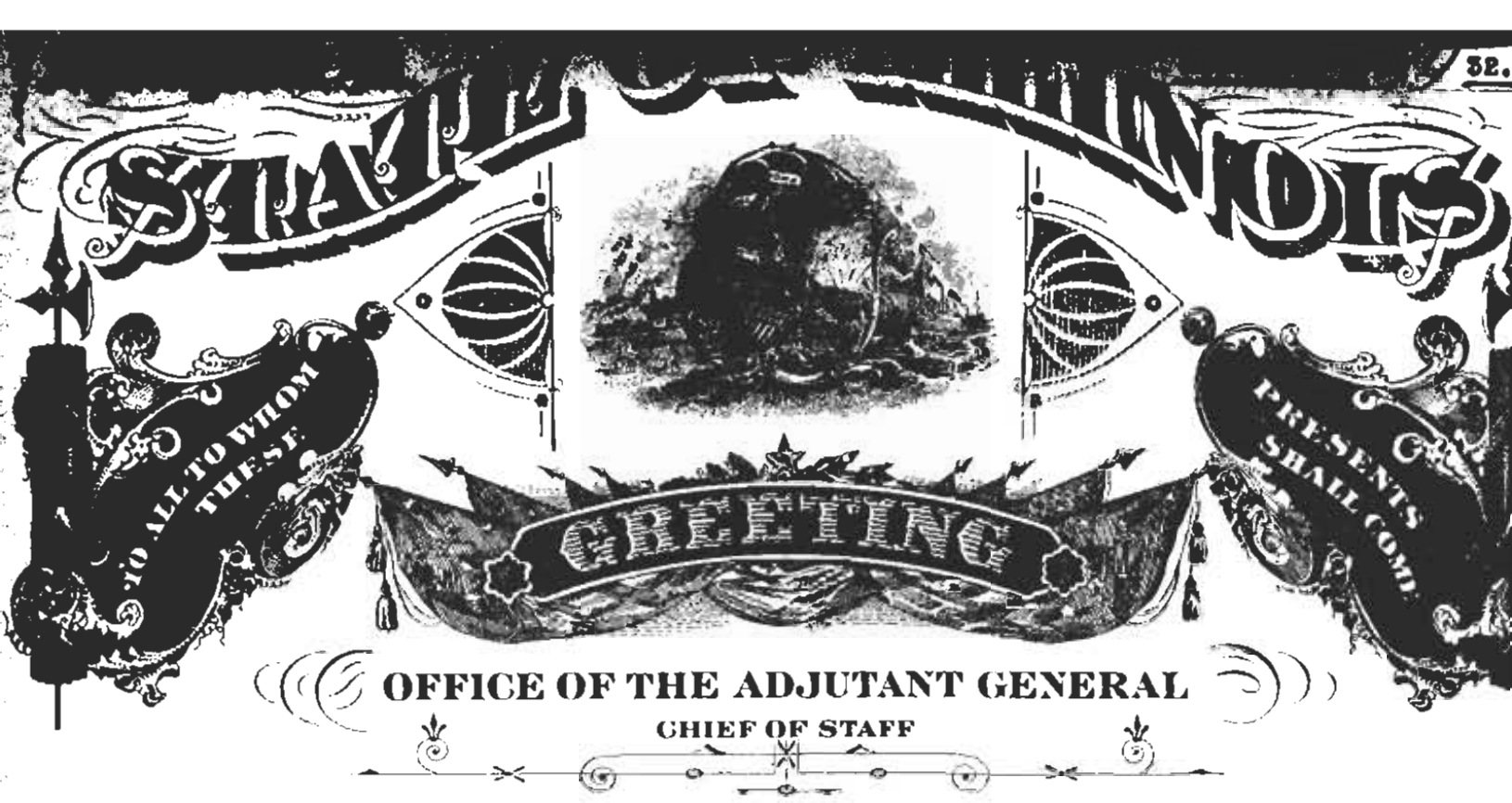
Residence when enlisted, Premption, Mercer County, Illinois

Certificate requested by M. E. Mayse, Bloomington, Indiana.

Age, 28 years; Height, 5 feet, 10 inches; Hair, black; Eyes, brown; Complexion, dark; Single; Occupation, farmer; Native of Meas County, Ky. Killed in action, May 15, 1864 at Resaca, Ga. Corporal.



C. J. Bea
The Adjutant



It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

THOMAS J. WILLETT

Enlisted on 12th day of May, 1864 *at* Aledo, Mercer County, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service as a Sergeant

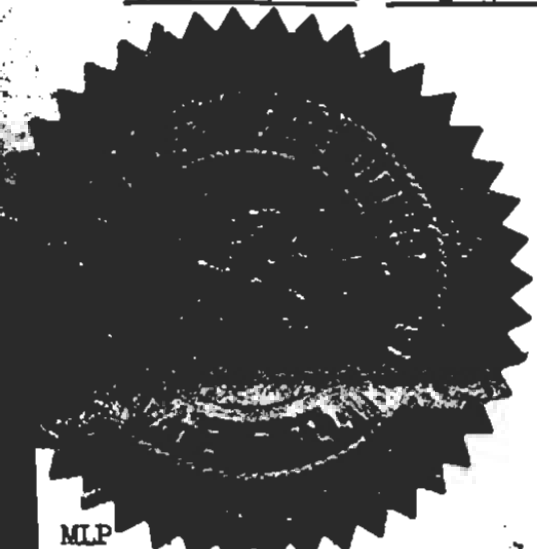
Company F, 140th *Regiment, Illinois* Volunteer Infantry

Period of 100 days *on* 18th day of June, 1864

Residence when enlisted, Aledo, Mercer County, Illinois

Certificate requested by M. E. Mayse, Bloomington, Indiana

Age, 26 years; Height, 6 feet, 0 inches; Hair, light; eyes, gray; Complexion, light; Single; Occupation, farmer; Native of Mead County, Ky. Mustered out October 29, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois.



C. J. Pea
The Adjutant



It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

EDWARD A. WILLETT

Enlisted on 12th day of August, 1861 at Aledo, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service, as a Private

Company A, 30th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Period of three years on 29th day of August, 1861

Residence when enlisted, Ferryton, Mercer County, Illinois

Certificate requested by M. E. Mayse, Bloomington, Indiana

Age, 21 years; Height, 5 feet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Hair, dark; Eyes, black; Complexion, dark; Single; Occupation, farmer; Native of Mercer County, Illinois.

Reenlisted as Veteran, January 1, 1864 for a period of three years and was mustered into the service of the United States, January 24, 1864.

Appointed Corporal, September 1, 1864

Appointed Sergeant, June 1, 1865.

Mustered out July 17, 1865 at Louisville, Ky.



C. J. Bea
The Adjutant General
Chief of Staff
State of Illinois



It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

RICHARD S. WILLETT

Enlisted on 11th day of November, 1861 *at* Millersburg, Mercer County, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service, as a Recruit

Company G, 30th *Regiment, Illinois* Volunteer Infantry

Period of three years *on* 11th day of November, 1861

Residence when enlisted, Aledo, Mercer County, Illinois.

Certificate requested by M. E. Mayse, Bloomington, Indiana.

Age, 20 years; Height, 5 feet, 7 inches; Hair, auburn; Eyes, black; Complexion, light; Single; Occupation, farmer; Native of Mercer County, Illinois.

Reenlisted as Veteran, January 1, 1864 for a period of three years and was mustered into the service of the United States, January 24, 1864.

Appointed Corporal, February 1, 1865

Mustered out July 17, 1865 at Louisville, Ky.



C. E. Bear
The Adjutant



Convict Declared Innocent by Dying Man's Word Doubts He Will Be Freed

CHESTER, Ill., Aug. 30.—(P)—

Jess Lucas, 50 years old, serving a life term in Menard prison for the slaying of Clyde Showalter of Mt. Carmel, Ill., on Oct. 19, 1905, reiterated his innocence today when told that George Pond, farmer of Decker, Ind., allegedly confessed the slaying before his death two months ago.

"I have always said I was not guilty," Lucas said. "I know that I was 'framed.'" Lucas said Richard Conrad of Mt. Carmel testified that he saw him (Lucas) kill Showalter and "for this was released from Pontiac prison, where he was serving a term for criminal assault."

Knew Neither Principal.

"I think Conrad is now in Mayfield, Ky." Lucas said, "I didn't know Showalter and I didn't know Pond. I have served twenty-three years for something I didn't do and would give anything to be free. But I don't know. I have applied for parole twice and have been turned down, although my record is good. Maybe they will let me out now that they know I am innocent."

Lucas was arrested in September, 1905, for the slaying of Showalter and was sentenced to Menard for life in 1909. Conrad served a term in the same prison for manslaughter, beginning in 1911. Lucas is a trusty.

Dr. M. F. Hollingsworth, coroner of Gibson county, Indiana, is attempting to prove, through Pond's alleged confession, that Lucas is innocent of the Showalter murder. Showalter, young Wabash county (Illinois) farmer, was slain in 1906.

OTHER MURDERS DOUBTED.

Slaying of Two Women Not Attributed to Confessed Killer.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 30.—

Doubt was expressed here tonight that George R. Pond, 62 years old, Decker farmer, who confessed June 20 to killing Clyde Showalter, Mt. Carmel (Ill.) stock buyer, twenty-six years ago, was involved in any other murders.

After it was revealed here yesterday that Pond had made a confession before his death, there were reports that Pond was implicated in the murder of a Milltown (Ind.) man, and in the deaths of his second and third wives.

Jesse Lucas of Mt. Carmel, Ill., was found guilty of the Showalter murder on April 23, 1909 and was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary. His mother, Margaret (Lib) Lucas, who was arrested with him, also was found guilty, but was granted a new trial. Charges against Mrs. Lucas later were dropped.

Women Heard Confession.

Pond, who became seriously ill at his home in Decker in June, summoned his wife, Mrs. Rachael Pond, and Mrs. Anna Smith, to pray for him. His condition grew worse and before he died on June 30, he told the two women that it was he, not Lucas, who killed Showalter, whom he thought was carrying a large sum of money.

Both Mrs. Pond and Mrs. Smith

swore out affidavits, in which they said Pond admitted the murder.

At the request of T. B. Wright, Mt. Carmel mayor, the two women, together with Dr. E. F. Small, Knox county coroner, and Ray Sisson, Decker justice of peace, went to Springfield last Wednesday and presented the new evidence before the Illinois pardon board.

Jury Pleads for Parole.

A new hearing for Lucas was ordered immediately, and it is expected to be held soon.

The body of Showalter, who was murdered Oct. 19, 1905, was not found until eight months later by two boys who were rowing in Patoka river at Mt. Carmel. Arrest of Lucas and his mother was not made until Sept. 30, 1908, and their trials were held the next spring. Both maintained their innocence.

Living members of the jury which convicted Lucas at Mt. Carmel tonight signed a petition approving of his release from prison.

HEAD-QUARTERS

October 5, 1932.

STATE OF ILLINOIS



GREETING

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF

It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

SAMUEL C. WILLETT

Enlisted on 25th day of May, 1861 *at* Peoria, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service as a Private

Company I, 17th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Period of three years *on* 25th day of May, 1861

Residence when enlisted, Keithsburg, Mercer County, Illinois

Certificate requested by M. E. Kayse, Bloomington, Indiana.

Age, 18 years; Description, etc. not shown.

Died at Keithsburg, Mercer County, Illinois,
October 23, 1861 of chronic diarrhoea.



C. J. Beach

*The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff
State of Illinois*





It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

DAVID B. WILLETT

Enlisted on 6th day of January, 1862 *at* Keithburg, Mercer County, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service as a Private

Company G, 30th *Regiment, Illinois* Volunteer Infantry

Period of three years *on* 6th day of January, 1862

Residence when enlisted, Keithburg, Mercer County, Illinois.

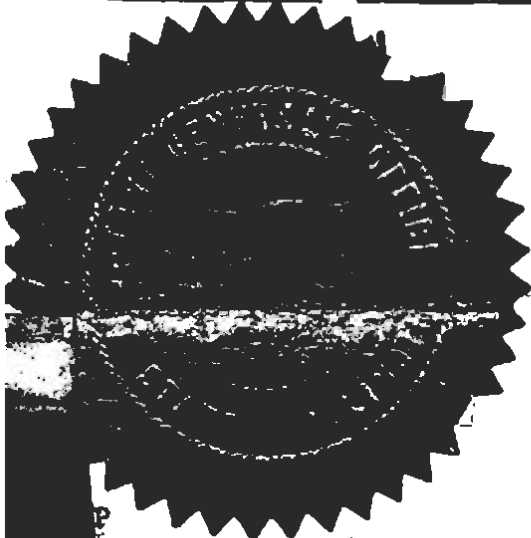
Certificate requested by M. E. Mayo, Bloomington, Indiana.

Age, 18 years; Height, 5 feet, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Hair, light; Eyes, blue; Complexion, light; Single; Occupation, farmer; Native of Mercer County, Illinois.

Reenlisted as Veteran, January 1, 1864 for a period of three years and was mustered into the service of the United States, January 24, 1864.

Appointed Corporal; March 1, 1865.

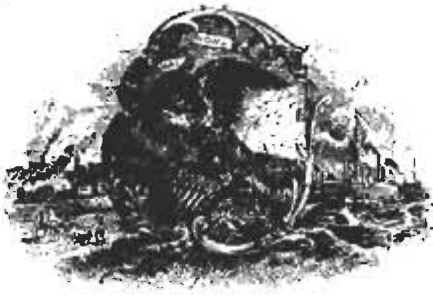
Mustered out July 17, 1865 at Louisville, Ky.



C. J. Black

*The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff
State of Illinois*

STATE OF ILLINOIS



GREETING

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF

It is Hereby Certified, That it appears from the Records of this Office, that

THOMAS WILLETT

Enlisted on 6th day of January, 1862 at Keithsburg, Mercer County, Illinois

Mustered into the United States Service, as a Recruit

Company G, 30th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Period of three years on 6th day of January, 1862

Residence when enlisted, Keithsburg, Mercer County, Illinois

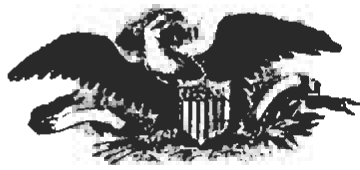
Certificate requested by M. E. Mayse, Bloomington, Indiana.

Age, 17 years; Height, 5 feet, 4 1/2 inches; Hair, light; Eyes, gray; Complexion, light; Single; Occupation, farmer; Native of Mercer County, Illinois

Reenlisted as Veteran, January 1, 1864 for a period of three years and was mustered into the service of the United States, January 24, 1864.

Appointed Corporal, March 1, 1865.

Mustered out July 17, 1865 at Louisville, Ky.



C. J. Black
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff,
State of Illinois





Judge
James W Willett
Tama, Iowa

3 Generations of Lawyers in Firm



Above, on the left, is shown Judge J. W. Willett, former National G.A.R. commander, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday Sunday at Tama, Ia. With him are his son, James H. Willett, 55, and grandson, Walter J. Willett, 24. The three generations of Willetts belong to the same law firm.



Sarah
Wife of
J.D. Esarey

Born

Jan. 9. 1778

died

Aug.

*Esarey at 9,
Jonathan Esarey Esarey*

In Mason
Kentucky
by 10, 18
ar, mill
ter mill
in Branch
Kemp

Elisabet
ed at Br

Elisabet
rn Novemb
ed in Gra
grand
ughter,
wife
ried Nov
Isaac



erry c
1929
Book
by
Melan

John Elmer Esarey at grave of
Jonathan Davis Esarey

1-3-4-2-7 Theodore Hiram Frakes

born September 9, 1866

died November 26, 1918 at Beggs, Oklahoma
married Jane Harpe, June 1, 1890 at Branchville, Ind.

daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Toothman Harpe
He inherited the merchandise business of his father. Later
as partner with his brother-in-law T. J. Gibson. Sold out
November 1906 and moved to Beggs, Oklahoma where he died.
Jane lives in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, 1209 N. Griffin St.



Jane Frakes

Wills, December 1918, Oklahoma

1-3-4-2-7 Condalia Elvonia Frakes born June 11, 1922

1-3-4-2-7-5 Iva Ellen Frakes
born December 3, 1911
lives 1209 N. Griffin St., Okmulgee, Oklahoma



Iva Ellen Frakes



Mary Emogene Goldman
Flora E Trakes Goldman
Bethel Joyce Goldman
Rosaltha Eleanor Esarey Goldman
Violet Joan Goldman
Blody Lloyd Goldman
George Harold Goldman



1-3-4-6 Elvira Esarey

"Aunt Bide"

Executive Department Indiana



ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS,

October 10, 1932.



This Certifies, That the official records of which I am the lawful custodian per file in this office show that Joseph Lynch

joined for duty and was
enrolled as a Private of Company (E) 81st
Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, at Corydon, Indiana on

the 28th day of July 1862, by W. H. Timberlake

and that he was duly mustered into the Military

Service of the United States, at New Albany *on the* 29th
day of August 1862 *for the term of* 3 *years, by*

Lt. Morris *Mustering Officer*

Age - 26: Eyes - Dark: Hair - Dark: Height - 5 Ft. 10 In.:

Complexion - Light: Nativity - Crawford, Indiana: Occupation - Farmer:

Mustered Out At Camp Harker, Tennessee June 13, 1865.

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and

Muster Out of Joseph Lynch *of*

Company E 81st *Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.*
Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL E. TOMBAUGH,
Adjutant General, Indiana.

Joseph Lynch,

Co. E 81st Regt. Ind. Vol.

Executive Department, Indiana

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS

August 24

19 74



This Certifies, That the official records (of which I am the lawful custodian) on file in this office show that George W. Lynch

joined for duty and was
enrolled as a Private of Company (F), 26th
Regiment Indiana Volunteers, at Indianapolis, Indiana on
the 30th day of August, 18 61 by Capt. Johnson

and that he was duly mustered into the Military
Service of the United States, at Indianapolis, Indiana on the 30th
day of August, 18 61, for the term of 3 years, by
Lt. Col. Wood *Mustering Officer*

Age - 20; Eyes - brown; Hair - dark; Height - 5 ft. 10 in;

Complexion - dark; Nativity - Kentucky; Occupation - farmer;

Discharged at Vicksburg, Miss. Jan 11, 1866.

Vet. Feb. 1, 1864. Wounded at Spanish Ft. Ala. March 29, 1865.

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and
Discharge of George W. Lynch

of
Company F 26th Regiment Indiana Volunteers
Witness my hand and official seal.

ELMER F. STRAUB

Adjutant General, Indiana.

George W. Lynch

Co. F 26th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Executive Department Indiana

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS,

October 10, 19 32.



This Certifies. That the official records (of which I am the lawful custodian) on file in this office show that Jonathan M. Eseray

joined for duty and was
enrolled as a Private (Recruit) of Company K, 49th
Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, at Jeffersonville on

the 14th day of November 1861 by ---
and that he was duly mustered into the Military
Service of the United States, at Jeffersonville on the 21st
day of November 1861 for the term of 3 years, by
Lt. Bickham *Mustering Officer*

Age - 20; Eyes - Black; Hair - Dark; Height - 6 Ft. 1 In.; Complexion - Dark;

Nativity - Harrison, Indiana; Occupation - Farmer;

Mustered Out At New Albany, Indiana January 10, 1865 Disability

Transferred from Company F, 49th Regt. February 3/64. Veteran February 3/64.

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and

Muster Out of Jonathan M. Eseray of
Company K 49th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.

Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL E. TOMBAUGH,
Adjutant General, Indiana.

Jonathan M. Eseray,

Co. F 49th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Executive Department Indiana

ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS.

October 10, 19 32.



This Certifies, That the official records of which I am the lawful custodian per file in this office show that Johnathan M. Esery

joined for duty, and was enrolled as a Private *of Company* F, 49th *Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, at* Jeffersonville *on*

the 14th *day of* November *18* 61, *by* Cap. Peckenpaugh

and that he was duly mustered into the Military Service of the United States, at Jeffersonville *on the* 21st

day of November *18* 61, *for the term of* 3 *years, by*

Lt. Bickham *Mustering Officer*

Age - 18: Eyes - Blue: Hair - Black: Height - 5 Ft. 11 In.:

Complexion - Dark: Nativity - Harrison, Indiana: Occupation - Farmer:

Vet. Trans. to Co. K. (Vet) 49 Ind. Vol. (Esery)

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and

Record of Johnathan M. Esery *of* Company F *49th* Regiment, Indiana Volunteers

Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL E. TOMBAUGH,
Adjutant General, Indiana.

Johnathan M. Esery,

Co. F 49th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Executive Department Indiana

ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS,

October 8, 1932.



This Certifies That the official records of which I am the lawful custodian for file in this office show that Jesse C. Esarey

enrolled as a Captain

joined for duty and was
Capt. Jesse C. Esarey's Co.

Regiment Indiana Legion

the --- day of --- 18--- by --- and that he was duly mustered into the Military

Service of the State of Indiana United States at Perry County, Indiana on the 21st day of September 1862 for the term of 5 Days

Mustering Officer

No record of Discharge.

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and

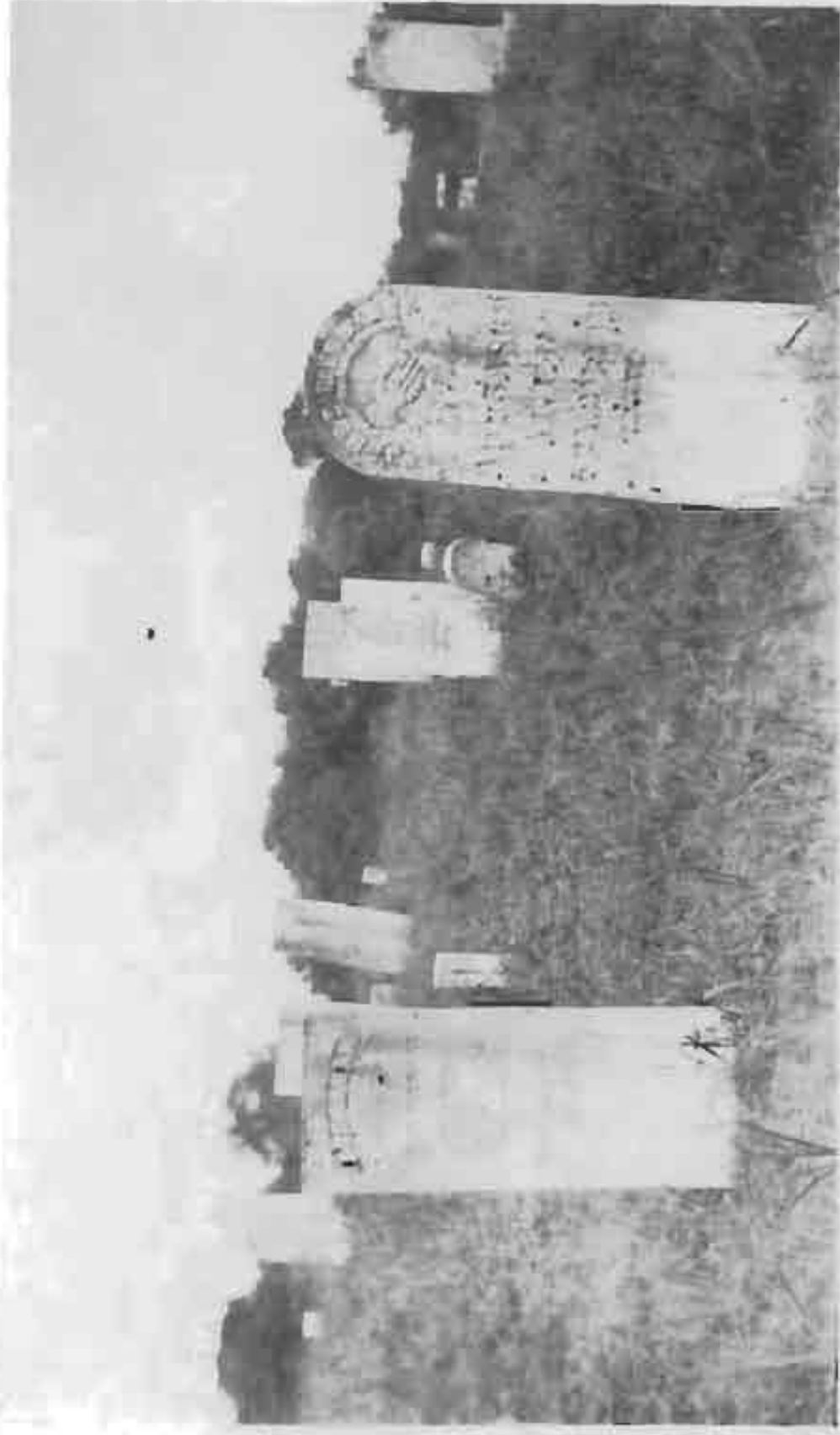
Record of Jesse C. Esarey of Capt. Jesse C. Esarey's Co. 5th Regiment Indiana Legion

Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL E. TOMBAUGH,
Adjutant General, Indiana.

Jesse C. Esarey,

Capt. Jesse C. Esarey's Co. Oil Rifles 5th Regt. Ind. Legion.



Jesse C Esarey

died

April 5, 1869

aged

52 yrs 2m 10da

Susannah

Wife of

Jesse C. Esarey

INDIANAPOLIS

ARMY.

August 31, 1934

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the following is a copy of the service record of

Elbert Ewing taken from the Official Records of this office.

Ewing Elbert 460,116 *White*Colored
(Surname) (Christian name) (Army serial number)

Residence Leavenworth INDIANA
(Street and No.) (Town or City) (County) (State)

Enlisted R.A. Jefferson Bks Mo on Apr 20 19 17

Place of birth Perry Co Ind Age, or date of birth 26 3/12 yrs

Organizations Ho Co 38 Inf to disch

Grades, Corp Mch 14/18; S.t June 1/18; 1 Sgt Aug 1/19

Engagements:

Wounds or other injuries received in action: None.

Served overseas from Mch 29/18 to Aug 20/19 from to

Honorably discharged on demobilization Aug 25, 1919

In view of occupation he was, on date of discharge, reported 0 per cent disabled.

Remarks:

Elmer F. Straub, The Adjutant General.



Goldie Ewing Brooks
Meda Campbell
Albert Ewing

1-3-6-1-3-5-2 Michael Sprinkle,

1-3-6-1-3-5-3 Paul Sprinkle, bo





Mr + Mrs. Jewell ^{Graham} Ewing



Lois Nadine Ewing



Albert Ewing, Sergt
Sergt. Smith
- Scott
St. Wigman
2-1-19
On the Rhine

1-3-6-1-6 James Alonzo Ewing died in infancy

1-3-6-1-7 John William Ewing

born July 5, 186 1876

died at New Albany, Indiana, June 24, 1916

married Ella Copeland

lives 619 E. Main St., New Albany, Ind.

no ch



Paul Ewing Campbell



Meda Campbell



Arthur Campbell
Ruby Ewing Campbell



Ruby Ewing Campbell
Rebecca Olive Ewing Osberry



Executive Department Indiana



ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS,

October 8, 1932.



This Certifies. That the official records of which I am the lawful custodian per file in this office show that John C. Esary

joined for duty, and was
enrolled as a Private (Drafted) of Company G, 53rd
Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, at Jeffersonville on

the 27th day of September 1864 by Cap' Meriwether

and that he was duly mustered into the Military
Service of the United States, at Jeffersonville on the --
day of -- 1864, for the term of 1 years, by

Cap' Meriwether *Mustering Officer*

Age - 22: Eyes - Blue: Hair - Light: Height - 5 Ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.:

Complexion - Fair: Nativity - Perry County, Indiana: Occupation - Farmer:

Discharged G.O. #94 C.S. War Dept.

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and

Discharge of John C. Esary *of*
Company G 53rd Regiment, Indiana Volunteers

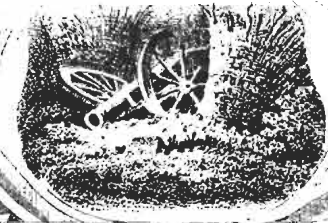
Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL E. TOMBAUGH,
Adjutant General, Indiana.

John C. Esary,

Co. G 53rd Regt. Ind. Vol.

Executive Department



ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE

INDIANAPOLIS,

October 8, 1932.



This Certifies. That the official records of which I am the lawful custodian per file in this office show that John C. Esarey

joined for duty and was
enrolled as a Private Legion Capt. Jesse C. Esarey's Co.
Regiment, Indiana Volunteers at ----- on

the ----- day of ----- 1862, by -----

and that he was duly mustered into the Military

Service of the United States at Perry County, Indiana on the 21st

day of September 1862, for the term of 5 Days

specified by
----- Mustering Officer

No date of Discharge.

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and

Record of John C. Esarey of Capt. Jesse C. Esarey's Co. 5th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers Legion

Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL E. TOMBAUGH,
Adjutant General, Indiana.

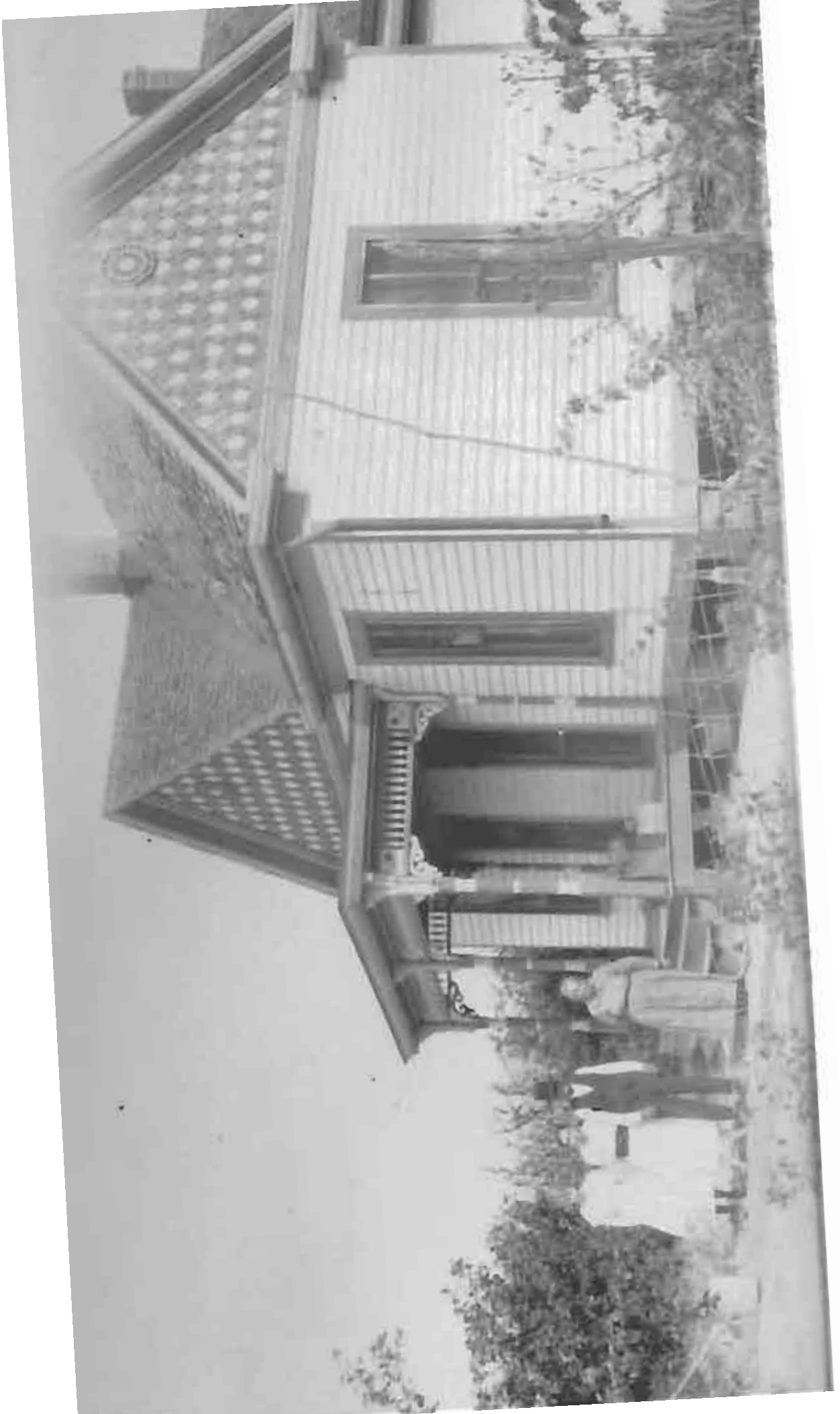
John C. Esarey,

Capt. Jesse C. Esarey's Co. Oil Rifles
5th Regt. Ind. Legion.



John Clark Esmeray residence
Tolnauport 1916

John Clark Esmeray
Frances Howell Esmeray
Myra Esmeray
Robina Howell













John Clark Esaney

Myra Esaney

Rosalie Esaney





Sol H. Esarey
William Esarey
Logan Esarey



John Elmer Esarey
Henry Alto Esarey
Felix Ewing Esarey



Three men in a field, 1908.



John Elmer Esarey



MARY Isabelle Esaney Frakes
Rosalita Eleanor Esaney Goldman
John Elmer Esaney



MARY JS

Rosalie

John E





Olive Idora Esarey Gibson King

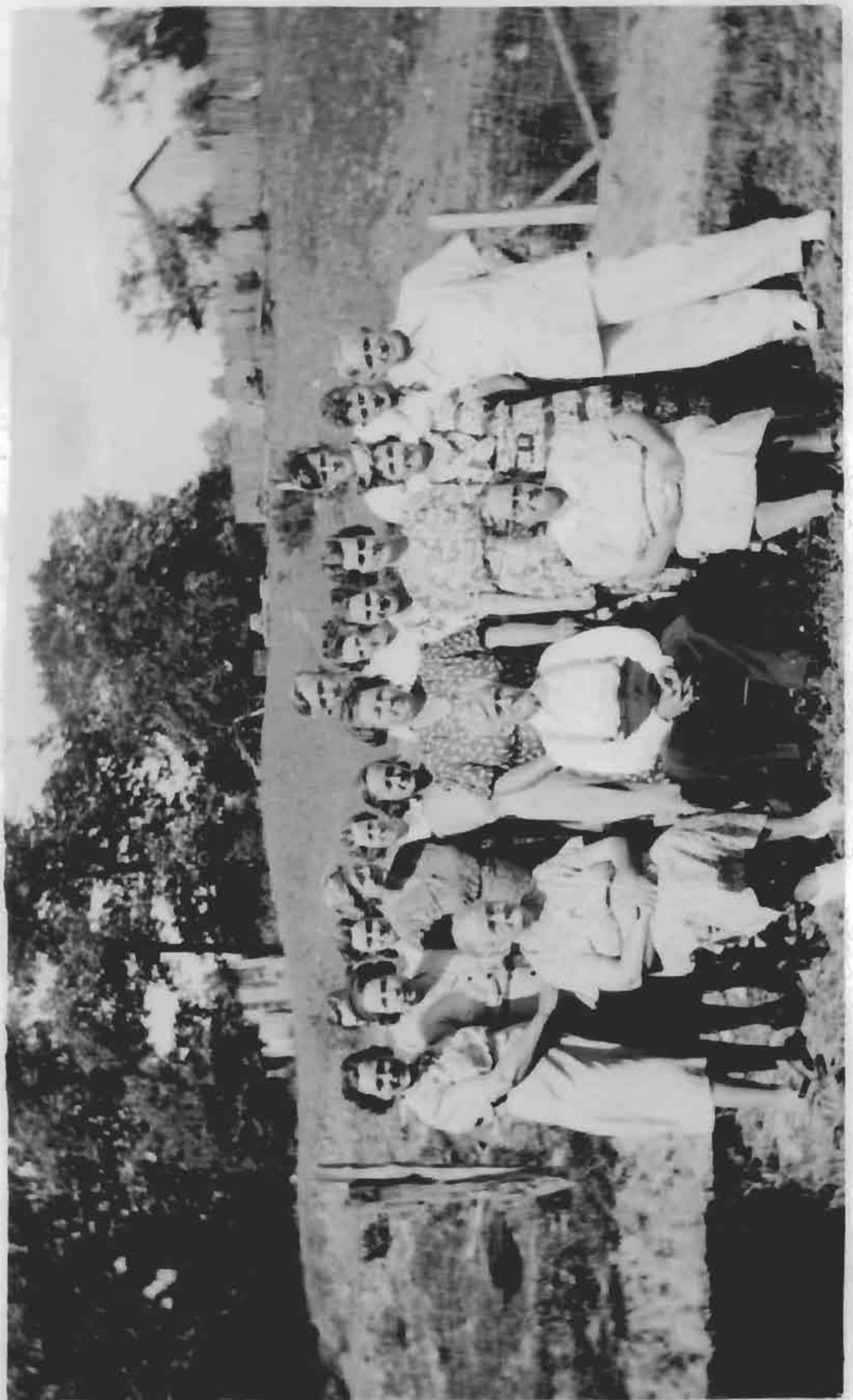
John Elmer Esarey

Rosalthe Eleanor Esarey Goldman





May 27, 1937



Left to right James Goldman, Sol H. Esarey, Lillie Morris, Mary J Frakes,
Rose E. Goldman. June 26, 1938.



1 Elizabeth Rice Parr Esarey
2 Joan Willis Esarey
3 Rose Johnson Esarey
4 Joseph Clark Esarey
5 Elva Esarey Pollard

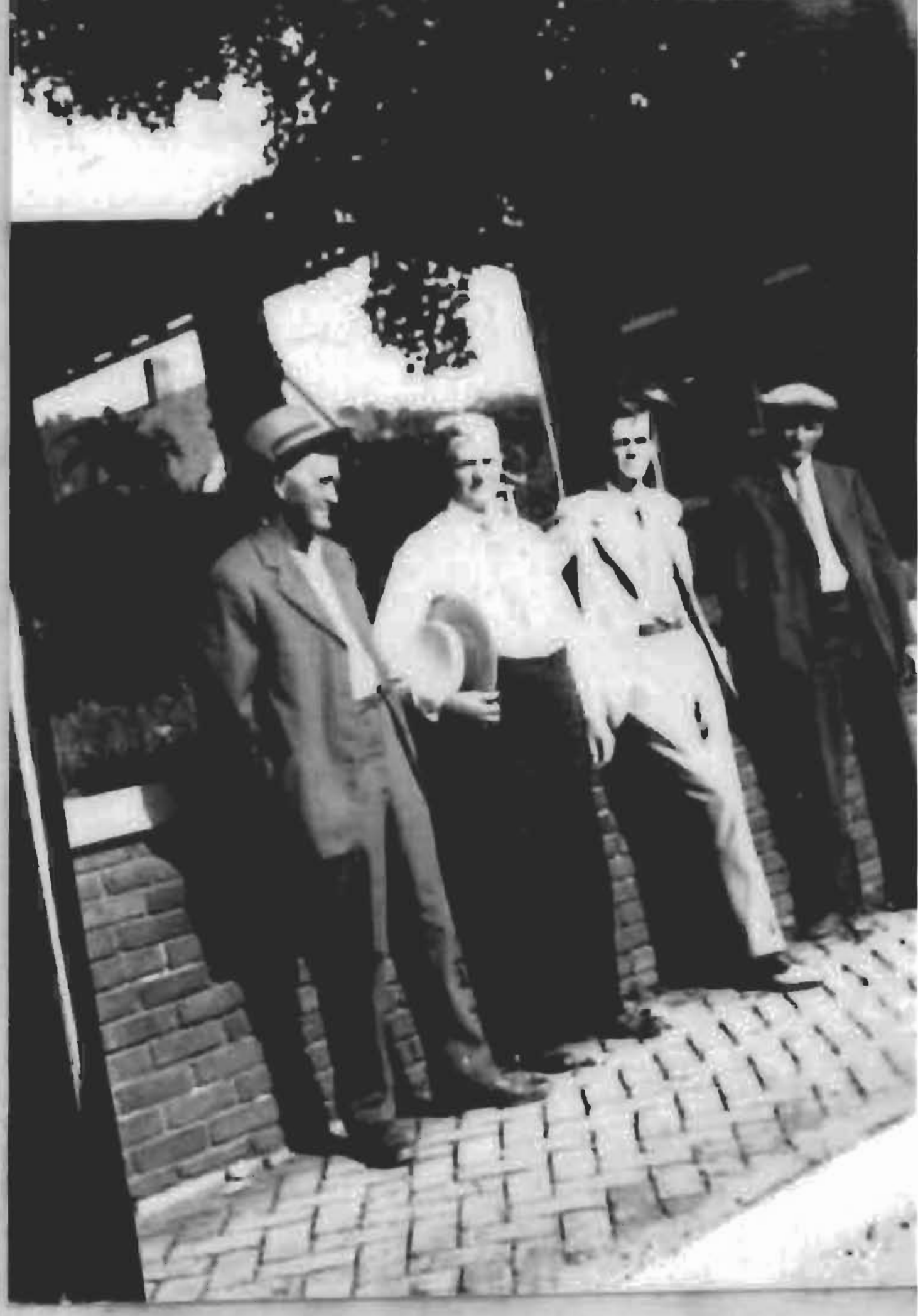


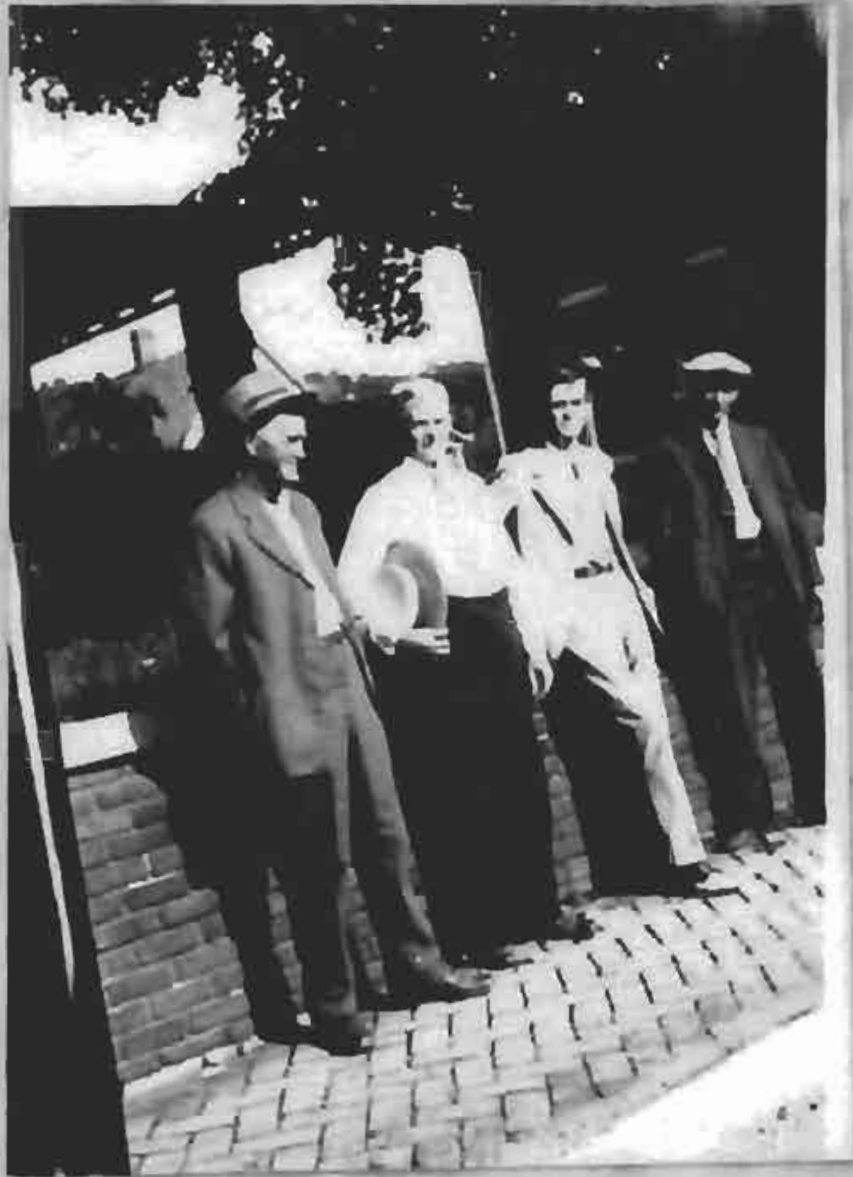


Joan Willis Esarey
Elizabeth Rice Parr Esarey
John Elmer Esarey Jr
John Elmer Esarey Sr.

Presented by Mrs. Esarey
Box 2-12
Edwards and Macy Road

Ann Bursh





Navy
Earl

Charles Sydney Esauy
Solomon Hervey ..
Marcus Logan ..
Babe ..



Mary Isabelle Frakes
Earl Frakes



Franklin
Dillon

- 1 Charles Russell 4 rakes
- 2 Elizabeth Ann 4 rakes
- 3 Geo. Rogers 4 rakes
- 4 Beatrice Belle 7 rakes
- 5 girl

Aug 17, 1941



Apr 20, 1939

Chas. S. F. rakes



STATE OF INDIANA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS

ARMY.

August 31, 1934

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the following is a copy of the service record of
Charles S. Frakes taken from the Official Records of this office.

Frakes Charles S 1,976,051 *White*~~Colored~~
(Surname) (Christian name) (Army serial number)

Residence 905 W 27 St Indianapolis INDIANA
(Street and No.) (Town or City) (County) (State)

~~Enlisted R.A. E.R.C.~~ Inducted at Indianapolis Ind on Oct 4 1917

Place of birth Branchville Ind Age, or date of birth 25 6/12 yrs

Organizations served in, with dates of assignments and transfers.
Co I 334 Inf to April 29/18; Co B 116 Sup In to June 2/18; M T Co 310
Tn 403 To disch

Grades, with date of appointment: Pvt 1c1 Feb 1/19; Corp April 16/19

Engagements:

Wounds or other injuries received in action: None.

Served overseas from April 9/18 to July 11/19; from to

Honorably discharged on demobilization July 22, 1919

In view of occupation he was, on date of discharge, reported 0 per cent disabled.

Remarks:

Elmer F. Straub,
The Adjutant General.



Mary Isabelle Esarey Frakes
Ruby Belle Frakes Beaver
Earl Frakes



Earl Frakes



Mary Isabelle Frakes
Earl Frakes
Marion C Beaver
Ruby Belle Frakes Beaver



Ruby Belle Frakes Beaver
Mary Isabelle Esarey Frakes
Earl Frakes



Daniel Earl Dillon



Donald Frakes
Mariana Frakes
Leathel Rosenbanger Frakes
James Eldon Frakes
Ivan Clark Frakes
Ivan Clark Frakes Jr.



Ruby Belle Frakes Beaver



James Russell Frakes



Franklin Dillon
Mary Isabella Esarey Frakes



Robert Dillon



Robert Dillon
Franklin "

Young Children

Little Frakes



Robert Dillon
Donald Frakes
James "
Marionna "
Ivan Frakes Jr.



Ruby's House

Robert Dillon
Mary & Esarey Frakes



Ruby B Frakes Beaver
Robert A Esarey
Mary & Esarey Frakes



Ivan's House



Ivan's children



Leethel Frakes



Out of Drains



Grace Goldman
Pearl Esarey

1916



Adman Esarey 1916



Charles Sydney Eassey



Pearl Eassey
Elva Eassey
Tolland



William Guillaume
Charles Sydney Eassey

1916



Charles Esarey
James Goldman
John E. Esarey

Olive Idora Esarey
Charles Sidney Esarey
Mark Logan Esarey

In Memoriam

Ind. Daily Student

A speaker at a teachers' institute once remarked that the successful teacher was the one whom students remembered—the one whose personality blended into his subject so that students remembered both.

The late Prof. Logan Esarey for whom services have been scheduled on Thursday, will be remembered by those who knew him intimately not only for his achievements in the field of history, but for the humor and the human approach he used in his classes.

In history he will be remembered as the authority on Indiana history—a man from a line of ancestors who pioneered in the settlement of this state. But to his students and fellow faculty members he'll be remembered as the professor with a rare sense of humor, one who could keep people laughing—as the professor who left the room during a test and whistled before he came back into the room. Those same students, and faculty persons, will recall him as the professor who taught that it was more important to realize that actual, breathing human beings, like ourselves, made history rather than to remember a string of dates.

Bloomington circles will recall that Prof. Esarey not only took an active interest in the University but was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Rotary club.

He was a great man and his achievements will not be forgotten. But greater than his worldly achievements, to us, was his understanding of people—that perfect blending of personality with subject which makes a successful professor. And now the University pauses in tribute and adds the accolade, "Well done, thy good and faithful servant."

The literary spirit among the early Ohio Valley Settlers.
n.p., n.pub., n.d. 143-57 p.
Reprinted from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review,
Vol. 5, No. 2, Sept. 1918.

The Organization of the Jacksonian Party in Indiana
(In Mississippi Valley Historical Association
Proceedings, Vol. 7, p. 220-243. 1913-14)

The origin of the name of Bloomington, (Bloomington,
Ind.) n.d. 2 p. Typewritten ms.

Some suggestions for teaching civil government. n.p.,
n.pub., n.d. 195-200 p.

Caption title.

Extract from Indiana Magazine of History. Vol. 9 1913

The sources of Indiana History. (In Indiana State
Teachers' Association. Proceedings. 62nd. p. 36-365. 1915)

State banking in Indiana, 1814-1873. (In Indiana Univ-
ersity. Bulletin, v. 10, no. 2. 1912)

Indiana University. Studies, v. 1, No. 15, 1912.

Bibliography: p. 303-05.

State banking in Indiana, 1814-1873; by Logan Esarey,
A.M. (Bloomington, Ind. 1912) (Indiana University
Studies 15) At head of title: Indiana University
Bulletin. Vol. x, no. 2. Bibliography: p. 303-305.

The struggle of the abolitionists for the freedom of the
mails. (Handwritten ms.) (Bloomington, Ind.) 1905.
39 p. (Thesis A.B. - Indiana University).

The approach to history. n.p., n.pub., n.d. 150-8 p.
Caption title.

Extract from Indiana magazine of history, v. 17, 1921.

Early Indiana history: Bibliography, notes, and list of lantern slides. Bloomington. Extension Division of Indiana Univ., 1916. 15 p. (Indiana University -- Extension Division. Bulletin, v. 1, 2No. 6)

History of Indiana, by Logan Esarey...New York, Harcourt, Brace and company (c1922, 1921)

A history of Indiana ...by Logan Esarey...3rd ed. Fort Wayne., Hoosier press, 1924. 2 v. illus.(maps tables). Contents: 1. from its exploration to 1850. 2. From 1850 to the present.

A history of Indiana from its exploration to 1850. by Logan Esarey...Indianapolis, W.K.Stewart Co. 1915 Same. V. 2. From 1850 to the present. B.F.Bowen and Co. 1918. 1143+573+1148p. Tables.

Same, vol. 3 History of Indiana from its exploration to 1922...Dayton, O. Dayton pub. co., 1922-23. lv. in 4. Plates. Ports. Facsim. Tables.

Contents:

v.3f...An account of Fulton county from its organization, ed. by H.A.Barnhart.

v.3s...An account of St. Joseph county from its organization, ed. by J.B.Stoll.

v. 3v...An account of Vigo county from its organization, ed. by W.F.Cronin.

v. 3va...An account of Vanderburgh county from its organization, ed. by J.E.Igglehart.

Esarey, Logan History of Indiana from its exploration to 1933, by Logan Esarey...Also an account of Indianapolis and Marion county, ed. by Kate Milner Rabb and William Herschell...Dayton, O., Dayton historical pub. co., 1924. 4 v. Plates. Ports. Maps.
Second edition. Vol. 1-2, 3-4 paged continuously. Bibliographical foot-notes.

Indiana local history: a guide to its study, with some bibliographical notes, by Logan Esarey...(Bloomington) 1916. (Bulletin of the Extension Division, Indiana University...vol. 1, no. 7.

Internal Improvements in Early Indiana, by Logan Esarey, A.M. Indianapolis, E.J.Hecker, printer, 1912. (Indiana historical society publications, vol. v, no. 2).

Esarey, Logan,
ed.

Indiana--Historical bureau Governors messages and letters, v. 1-3 ...Ed. by L. Esarey. Indianapolis. Ind. hist. comm. 1922-24. 3 v. (Indiana historical collections, v. 7, 9, 12.

v.1. Messages and letters of William Henry Harrison, 1800-1811.

v.2. Messages and letters of William Henry Harrison, 1812-1816.

v.3. Messages and papers of Jonathan Jennings, Ratliff Boon, William ~~Harris~~ Hendricks.

Indiana university. Educational reports to the state of Indiana. 1820-1830. n.p., n.pub., n.d.v.p.

Cover title. Typewritten ms. of articles copied from the House Journals of the state of Indiana. Compiled by L. Esarey.

Major, N.J.

The pioneers of Morgan County; memoirs of Noah J. Major, ed. by Logan Esarey...Indianapolis. E.J. Hecker, printer, 1915. 3 p. plus p. 231-516. Map. (Indiana Historical Society. Publications, vol. v no. 5)

Esarey, Logan
Monks, Leander John,
eds.

Courts and Lawyers of Indiana; Leander J. Monks, LL.D., editor-in-chief Logan Esarey, Ph.D. Ernest V. Shockley, Ph.D., editors....Indianapolis. Federal publishing co., inc., 1916. 3v. Fronts. Plates, Ports. Maps.

Esarey, Logan
unpublished
manuscripts

War of the Traders. (A history of the Old Northwest Territory from its earliest beginnings to the end of the Revolutionary War, including the feud of the English and French Traders).

The Indiana Home (A series of sketches of pioneer life in Indiana).

A History of the Esarey Family. A Genealogy of the descendants of John Esrey 1740-1828

Messages and Papers of Governors

**Monroe Lodge #22, F. & A.M.
Worshipful Master, 1922 and 1935.**

**Bloomington Chapter #127, R.A.M.
High Priest, 1921.**

**Bloomington Council #87, R. & A.M.
Illustrious Master, 1921**

**Bloomington Commandery #63, K.T.
Commander, 1935.**

**Scottish Rite 14° Mar. 29, 1927
16° Mar. 30,
18° Mar. 30
32° Apr. 1, 1927**

**Indiana Historical Society 1916-1921, member of
executive committee. (Member from 1910
to 1929).**

**Bloomington Chapter #223, Order of the Eastern Star
Worthy Patron through 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927
1928.**

Faculty Facts

(This is one of a series of biographical sketches of Indiana university faculty members prepared by Yette Browne, '34.)

DR. LOGAN ESAREY.

Many students agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson that it little matters what you learn, the question is with whom you learn, and accordingly enroll in Logan Esarey's history classes regardless of whether they receive or do not receive credit for the work. Some have called it a "course in Esarey," which means a course in good, "straight" Hoosierism. Who could be better qualified for discussing Indiana's history than one who has studied and written about that subject for more than 30 years? That is Mr. Esarey.

He was born in Branchville in 1873. He received three degrees at Indiana university—the A.B. in 1905; the A.M. in 1908, and the Ph.D. in 1913. He married Laura Pearson, who had been his schoolmate for seven years at Danville, in 1897. He was county superintendent of schools in Perry county for six years; principal of the Vincennes high school for two years; dean at Winona college three years, and has been a member of the Indiana university faculty since 1912. His specialty is history of Indiana and development of the West.

Oversees Seminar.

He is in charge of research work in the History Seminar of the University, is secretary of the Indiana History Survey and a member of the American Historical association, the Mississippi Valley Historical association, the Indiana Historical association and the Acacia fraternity. He is the author of numerous books, the most important of which are "History of Indiana" and "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana." He compiled "Letters and Papers of William Henry Harrison" and "Messages of Indiana Governors." He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Methodist and Rotarian.

Mr. Esarey doesn't mind admitting that in his spare time he does nothing but read wild western stories, books by Zane Grey and the Bible. His wife "drags" him to the

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932.

show about three times a year, and he has never seen a production of Garrick Gaieties or of the Jordan River revue. He enjoys the Saturday night radio concerts—that is, the barn dances from Nashville, Tenn. Stating that he "knows no more about music than a rat," he added that he was "strong for ole man Henderson of Shreveport."

Likes Cob Pipes.

His long cigars and corn cob pipes having been noticed frequently, he was asked if he smoked all the time. The reply was "Naw, I sleep part of the time." He likes his two-for-a-nickel corncob pipes, but finds that they "are a good deal of trouble, always breakin' and burnin' up."

Fraternal organizations are approved by Mr. Esarey because they "furnish employment to people who otherwise wouldn't do anything."

MIAMI, FLORIDA, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1926.

INDIANA HISTORIAN VISITS CITY



Dr. Logan Esarey, professor of history at Indiana University, who is on a year's leave of absence from the university, is a visitor in Miami for the first time. He is accompanied by his son Robin. Dr. Esarey is a recognised authority on the history of Indiana and he has written several volumes on the subject. His best known books are his "History of Indiana" and "Papers of William Henry Harrison." He is editor of the Indiana Magazine of History. Dr. Esarey has been spending his vacation at Lake Worth.—Herald Photograph, Lemmon.



Logan Esarey
at Daniel Boone marker
Cumberland Gap 1925

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON

Office of the President

June 9, 1941

Professor Logan Esarey
P. O. Box 696
Lake Worth, Florida

Dear Professor Esarey:

I have the honor and the pleasure of informing you that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University, held on May 30, 1941, you were given the title Professor Emeritus of History, effective July 1, 1941.

I want to take this opportunity to express to you our deep appreciation for your many years of valuable and distinguished service to the University.

Sincerely yours,

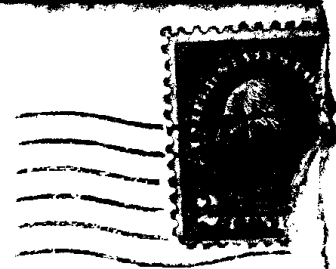

H. B. Wells

MC

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO

GUESS WHO

BLOOMINGTON, IND.



Dr. Logan Esrey - History Dept.,
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Bloomington, Indiana

May 1, 1936

Dr. Logan Esrey,
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Esrey:

Here is the impression you made on the mind of one of your former students of ancient date- back in the 20's-, at the meeting last night- Republican Rally. Thinking of you this morning and digesting your speech with this conclusion: Will Rogers will never be dead as long as Dr. Logan Esrey is alive. Your Oh, Be Joyful attitude and with which emphasized the many true statements you made of the present regime of the political control, kept your audience in convulsions. And now- just a little encouraging assurance of a brilliant future for you! When the time arrives that you no longer enjoy treading old Mother Earth on the Indiana University Campus- just inform Hollywood- that you are in the market for the movies- and when called on for a demonstration- turn yourself loose, and convince the Producers that Will Rogers still lives. You may wear diamonds as big as your head and will not lose your head in so doing.

With very best wishes for your success, and to say, your speech went over big last night,

Most sincerely

Your former student- Guess Who

Dr. Logan Esarey on Year's Leave in Florida

Dr. Logan Esarey, professor of Western history in Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind., widely known author, and recognized authority on Indiana history, was a visitor in Miami yesterday, accompanied by his son, Robin.

On a leave of absence for one year, Dr. Esarey is enjoying life in the open. He has built a house at Lake Worth, where he has been living with his wife, son and daughter, Mary, who is practicing law in Palm Beach.

Dr. Esarey is editor of The Indiana Magazine of History. He is author of "History of Indiana," and "Papers of William Henry Harrison," which was published in two volumes by the Indiana Historical Commission.

Dr. Esarey has received several degrees from Indiana university. He is a Mason, member of Acacia fraternity, Indiana Historical Society, American Historical Society and Mississippi Historical Society.—Miami (Fla.) Herald.

DR. LOGAN ESARAY

In the death of Dr. Logan Esarey, at Lake Worth, Fla., where he had lived since his retirement from the faculty of Indiana University, Indiana and the Middle West lost a historian whose work was widely commended. His contribution to Hoosier archives was noteworthy and will prove to be of permanent value.

During twenty-seven years as a history teacher at Indiana University, Dr. Esarey devoted much time to research. In addition to his "History of Indiana," he published "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana," "Letters and Papers of William Henry Harrison," "Messages of Indiana Governors" and many shorter pieces for historical magazines and bulletins.

He was a thorough scholar with a passion for accuracy. Thus what he compiled was as authoritative as it was interesting. Dr. Esarey was a native of Indiana with an abiding pride in the achievements of his own state. With this background he wrote with affection for the material which his research produced, and with a marked enthusiasm for his field of work.

Prominent Son of Perry County Passes

Perry county lost one of its most illustrious sons in the death last week of Dr. Logan Esarey, professor emeritus at Indiana University.

The county is no more proud of Dr. Esarey than he was of Perry county, the place of his birth and a place which he held dear and one he always spoke about warmly.

His classes were the most popular in the university and there was always a mad rush of students to enroll in them. This was true because the subject, history, was made so interesting, so absorbing. He wrote the history of Indiana which was used as a textbook at the university, but he never used a book when teaching . . . he knew the subject so well.

Although he had flattering offers from other universities, including Columbia, he never seriously considered them for he was satisfied with his Alma Mater, although he never signed a contract with I. U.

He was so human that the students loved him and his wit and dry humor were a joy to those who were privileged to know him.

He broke down that great reserve which for generations had existed between the professors and the students, meeting the students on an equal footing.

Dr. Esarey was a rare person, a great person, his former students agree.

Indiana University had produced some eminent men but Dr. Esarey was one of the men who made I. U. great.



Logan Esarey



Logan Esarey

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Dr. Logan Esarey Dies In Florida

Dr. Logan Esarey, 67, native of Perry county and professor emeritus of history at Indiana University since 1912 died Thursday, September 24 at his winter home, Lakeworth, Fla. Funeral services were held at two o'clock Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1st, at the Masonic Temple, Bloomington, Dr. William Moore of the Christian Church conducting the services. Burial was in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Dr. Esarey was born January 3, 1873 at Branchville, son of John Clark Esarey and Barbara Ewing Esarey. After receiving the rudiments of education in Clark Township he attended Central Normal College and here at Danville he married Miss Laura Pearson in 1897.

Dr. Esarey was superintendent of Perry County schools from 1897 to 1903 and lived on St. Louis Avenue where the Charles A. Clark family now reside. He was principal of the high school at Vincennes from 1907 to 1909 and dean of Winona College from 1909 to 1912. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1905; his master of arts degree in 1908 and in 1913 became a doctor of philosophy at Indiana University where he has since been professor of history.

Dr. Esarey specialized in history of Indiana and in the development of the West. He was in charge of the research work in history at the university and was secretary of the Indiana Historical Survey.

Dr. Esarey was also a member of the American Historical Association, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Indiana Historical Society. He belonged to the Masonic lodge, and was an Odd Fellow and a Rotarian. He was an author, having written a History of Indiana (used as a textbook at Indiana University) and compiled the letters and papers of William Henry Harrison and the messages of Indiana Governors, and he was editor of the Indiana Magazine of History.

Five children were born to him and Mrs. Esarey. They are Mary Logan Esary, attorney in West Palm Beach, Fla.; Myra (Evans), Lakeworth, Fla.; Ralph Emerson Esarey, now state geologist and professor of geology at Indiana University; Rosalee Esarey (Borland), Bloomington; and Robin Adair Esarey, chemist with the Hercules Co., Hattiesburg, Miss. These sons and daughters as well as Mrs. Esarey survive. Also surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Mary I. Frakes, Indianapolis and Mrs. James Goldman, Mooresville, Ind., and a brother Solomon H. Esarey, attorney of Indianapolis, and six grandchildren.

Mrs. Wm. Dhonau, this city, is a niece.

The Esarey family maintained a home at Bloomington but for the past four years have lived in Florida.



Logan Esarey
Laura Esarey

Mary Esarey Becomes First Woman To Be Appointed City Attorney Here

NEW CITY ATTORNEY

—V—
UNANIMOUS VOTE BY COMMISSION IS APPLAUDED BY WOMENS CLUB MEMBERS
 —V—

Members of the city commission in special session last night unanimously named Miss Mary L. Esarey city attorney, and again made some kind of history for the state, because Miss Esarey is thought to be the only woman to ever be city attorney here or in Palm Beach County, and she also is thought to be the only one of one of very few in the State of Florida.

Miss Esarey takes the place of former City Attorney Russell O. Morrow, who entered the Naval service at Key West.

Miss Esarey, who owns her home here at 1826 North J Street, comes to the position well qualified. She received her degree at the Indiana University Law School and is a member of the Palm Beach County Bar, Florida State Bar, American State Bar and National Association of Women Lawyers.

Miss Esarey is a member of Alpha Omicron Pi. She was graduated with an LLB and BL degree. She came here in 1921, teaching commercial law in the Palm Beach High School during the 1924-1925 term. In 1925 she entered the law office of Winters and Foskett, with whom she was associated until she opened her own law office which she still maintains.

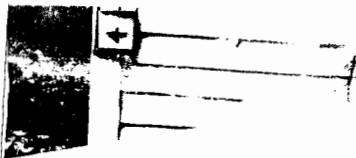
In addition, Miss Esarey is a member of Lake Worth Chapter 111 Order of Eastern Star, affiliated with the Business and Professional Womens Club of both Lake Worth and West Palm Beach; president of the West Palm Beach club; and has served in the state club as first vice president, parliamentarian, and also on a committee of the national organization.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Logan Esarey, live at their home, 717 North J Street and Mr. Esarey holds a professorship with the University of Indiana.

The high regard in which women of the community regard Miss Esarey has been well proven during the last few days, after Miss Esarey made known her intention of making application for the position, with women in all walks of life backing Miss Esarey in her application. More than 20 women attended the meeting and applauded the unanimous selection by the commission.



MISS MARY L. ESAREY



Mary
 P. O.

Mary
Robin
Mother





Mary Logan Esauy





Mary Logan Esauley

Installation Banquet To Be Held By BPW

Miss Mary L. Esarey, local attorney, and other new officers of the Business and Professional Women's Club will be installed at the annual installation banquet of the club at the Hotel George Washington at 7:45 o'clock Monday night.

Music will be featured during the dinner, following which Miss Gwen Jones, Fort Pierce, newly elected director of District 6, will install the 1941-42 officers. Reservations for the banquet may be made with Mrs. Vincent Gilbride at the Hotel George Washington.

On Ration Board



MISS MARY L. ESAREY, of 529 Palm Way, who has been appointed community service member of the Lake Worth Price and Rationing Board, has a wide background of civic and public service. A graduate of the University of Indiana and Lake Worth city attorney, she is licensed to practice law in state and federal courts. She has served as first vice-president of the State Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and as a member of the national legislative steering committee of the national BPW organization and was president of the West Palm Beach BPW for two years.



"Now is the time for all club members to come to the aid of the Federation Legislation program. Talk to your state senator and representatives both individually and as clubs and write to them. Insist that they vote favorably on the bills restoring contract rights to married women and making all women eligible for jury duty—unless we tell them they cannot

know how we want them to vote.

Our women, whether married or single, need to be able to take care of themselves in the business and civic worlds—let us enable them to do so. Our own Bill, remember, will not, unless amended in the legislature, change the present law as to Homestead, estates by entreties or dower.

I want you all to know the Legislative Committee appreciates your every effort.

Sincerely,

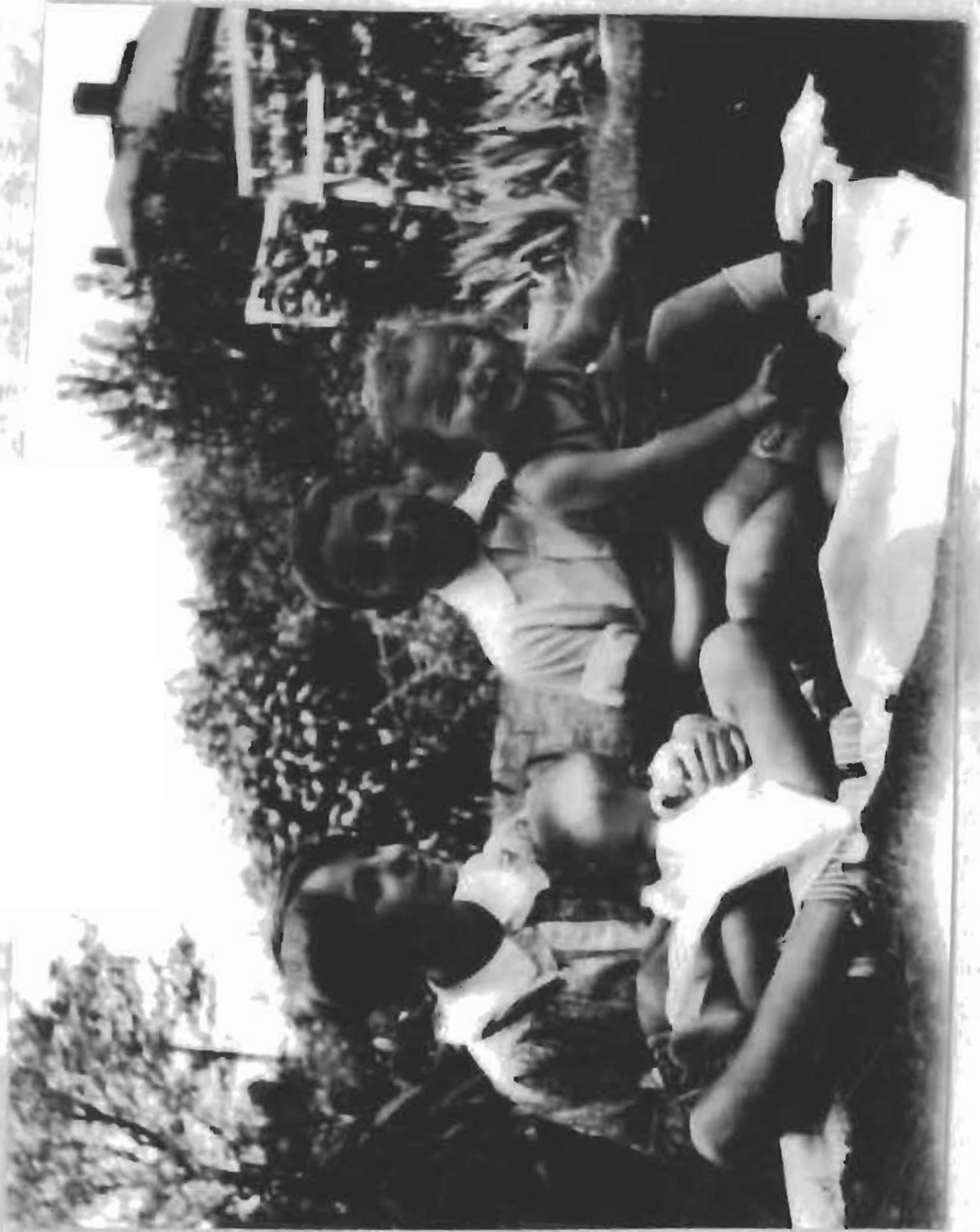
MARY L. ESAREY,
Second Vice President for
Florida



Ralph Esarey
Lois Logan Esarey
Janette DeBaun Esarey
William Logan Esarey









Bloomington Telephone 12/10 1940

To Attend Annual Dinner Of Indiana Society Of Chicago

Six Bloomington men. President Herman B Wells of Indiana University, Ward G. Biddle, Ralph E. Esarey, Paul Feltus, Joseph W. Piercy, and Glen B. Woodward, will attend the annual formal dinner of the Indiana Society of Chicago, which since 1905 has had the reputation of being the most brilliant gathering of distinguished men held in the United States, not excepting the famous Gridiron Club banquets in Washington, at the Stevens hotel in Chicago Saturday night.

More than 1,200 residents of Indiana and former Hoosiers will attend the dinner and hear speeches by Will Hays, former U. S. postmaster general and now czar of the movie industry; F. Harold Van Orman, former lieutenant-governor of Indiana

and prominent hotel operator; Philip Maxwell of the Chicago Tribune; Herb Graffis, Chicago Times columnist, and Al Wynkoop, managing editor of the Lebanon Reporter.

The Indiana University Glee Club of 58 boys and four girls will provide the musical background for the meeting.

Mark A. Brown of Chicago is president of the organization, and vice-presidents include Dwight Green, governor-elect of Illinois; Homer E. Capehart, Gen. Roy Heehn, Ernest M. Morris, Wendell L. Willkie and Walter L. Gregory.

New State Geologist



RALPH ESAREY

Professor Ralph Esarey, of Indiana University, has been named by Governor Paul V. McNutt as state geologist.



Mother
Bill and Janette
Ralph + Lois



Mother, Lois, Jeff, Myra,
Janette and Bill



I. U. MENTOR NAMED AS STATE GEOLOGIST

Appointment of Prof. Ralph Esarey of the Indiana University geology department to succeed Dr. W. N. Logan as state geologist was announced yesterday by Governor Paul V. McNutt. The Governor acted upon recommendation of the Indiana University geology department and Virgil M. Stumason, commissioner of the State Department of Conservation. Dr. Logan resigned because of illness, which has forced him to give up some of his duties. He has been serving as professor of economic geology of Indiana University in addition to his duties as state geologist.

The new state geologist has been a member of the staff of the geological survey since 1923 and at times has served as assistant state geologist and acting director during the absence of Dr. Logan from the state. Born in Cannelton in 1901, Prof. Esarey was educated in the Bloomington public schools and at Indiana University, where he received the A.B. and A.M. degrees in 1922 and 1923, respectively. He did advanced work in geology at the University of Chicago and was assistant on the geology faculty there in 1929. He has been on the Indiana University geology faculty since 1923, with the exception of about a year when he was in Chicago. He will continue his work as an Indiana University faculty member in addition to directing the state geological survey.



PROF. RALPH ESAREY.



EDITS MAGAZINE AT 32—Harlan Logan, newly named editor and publisher of Scribner's magazine, with Mrs. Logan and their two children, Deborah, 4½ years old, and Lois Logan, 1½ years old. The picture was taken at Bloomington during the family's visit at the home of Mr. Logan's parents, Prof. and Mrs. W. N. Logan. The editor and his family live at Springdale, Conn.



*Speaks in Indianapolis
On George Washington*



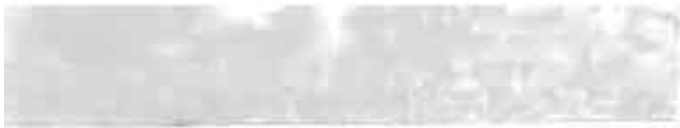
— Courtesy The Indianapolis Star.

Prof. Logan Esarey.

Prof. Logan Esarey, of the History department of Indiana university, spoke at the Indianapolis Extension Center of the University last Tuesday night on "Washington." Dr. Esarey received his A.B. from Indiana university in 1905, his A.M. in 1909, and his Ph.D. in 1913.



Hogan Esarey





Betty Eleanor ...
Fall 1908 at Fall City, Wis.
at 7143 - The ...

Mother
Betty Eleanor



STATE OF INDIANA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS

ARMY.

August 31, 1934

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the following is a copy of the service record of

Logan Esarey taken from the Official Records of this office.

Esarey Logan 4,555,296 *White *Caucasian
(Surname) (Christian name) (Army serial number)

Residence 330 S. Henderson St Bloomington INDIANA
(Street and No.) (Town or City) (County) (State)

~~Entered R.A. # E.R.C.#~~ Inducted at Bloomington Ind on Oct 1 1918

Place of birth Branchville Ind Age, or date of birth Jan 3/73

Organizations served in, with dates of assignments and transfers
Students Army Tng Corps Indiana University Bloomington Ind to disch

Grades, with date of appointment: Pvt

Engagements:

Wounds or other injuries received in action: None.

Served overseas from NQ to from to

Honorably discharged on demobilization Dec 2, 1918

In view of occupation he was, on date of discharge, reported 0 per cent disabled.

Remarks:

Elmer F. Straub,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF INDIANA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS

ARMY.

August 31, 1934

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the following is a copy of the service record of
Ray Borland taken from the Official Records of this office.

Borland Ray OFFICER-ORC *White/Colored
(Surname) (Christian name) (Army serial number)

Residence R R 3 Bloomington INDIANA
(Street and No.) (Town or City) (County) (State)

~~Enlisted in U.S.A. Inducted at~~ ~~###~~ ~~###~~

Place of birth Bloomington Ind Age, or date of birth Oct 8 1894
and staff assignments: 327 FA to disch

Organizations served in, with dates of assignments and transfers
Called into active service as 2 Lt FA May 14/18 (ING)

Promotions: None

~~Grades, with date of appointment:~~
Principal stations: France

Engagements:

Wounds or other injuries received in action: None.

Served overseas from Commission to Mch 1/19 from to

Honorably discharged ~~in demobilization~~ Mch 4/19 for convenience of the Government
services no longer required.

In view of occupation he was, on date of discharge, reported 0 per cent
disabled.

Remarks: Enlisted service

Elmer F. Straub,
The Adjutant General.



Ruby Froakes Beaver
Robin Esarey
Aunt Mary Froakes



Aunt Mary Froakes
Sister to Logan Esarey



Robin, Mary, Aunt Mary

Mary Isabelle 205-212



Mr. & Mrs Logan Esarey
Tippicannoe Lake
Northern Indiana





Robin Adair Esarey
Betsy Eleanor Burland



Laura Esarey Burland
Rosalie Esarey Burland
Betsy Eleanor Burland
Patricia Anne Burland



Mr + Mrs. D. C. Conroy



Jeff and Ruth Gurd



Jeff and Ruth Gurd



Robin Esarey



Robin Esarey



Robin Esarey



Robin Adam Esarey

Mr. and Mrs. Robin A. Esarey
Announce the arrival
of
a daughter
On June 18, 1937
Weight $7\frac{3}{4}$ pounds
Name Robin Merle



Merry
Christmas





James E. Goldman
Ed Davis
Rupertia Davis



Annie Goldman
Fouie



William Guillaume

1916

Roma Elizabeth Goldman Guillaume

Mary Evelyn Guillaume



Lafayette Goldman
Howard ..



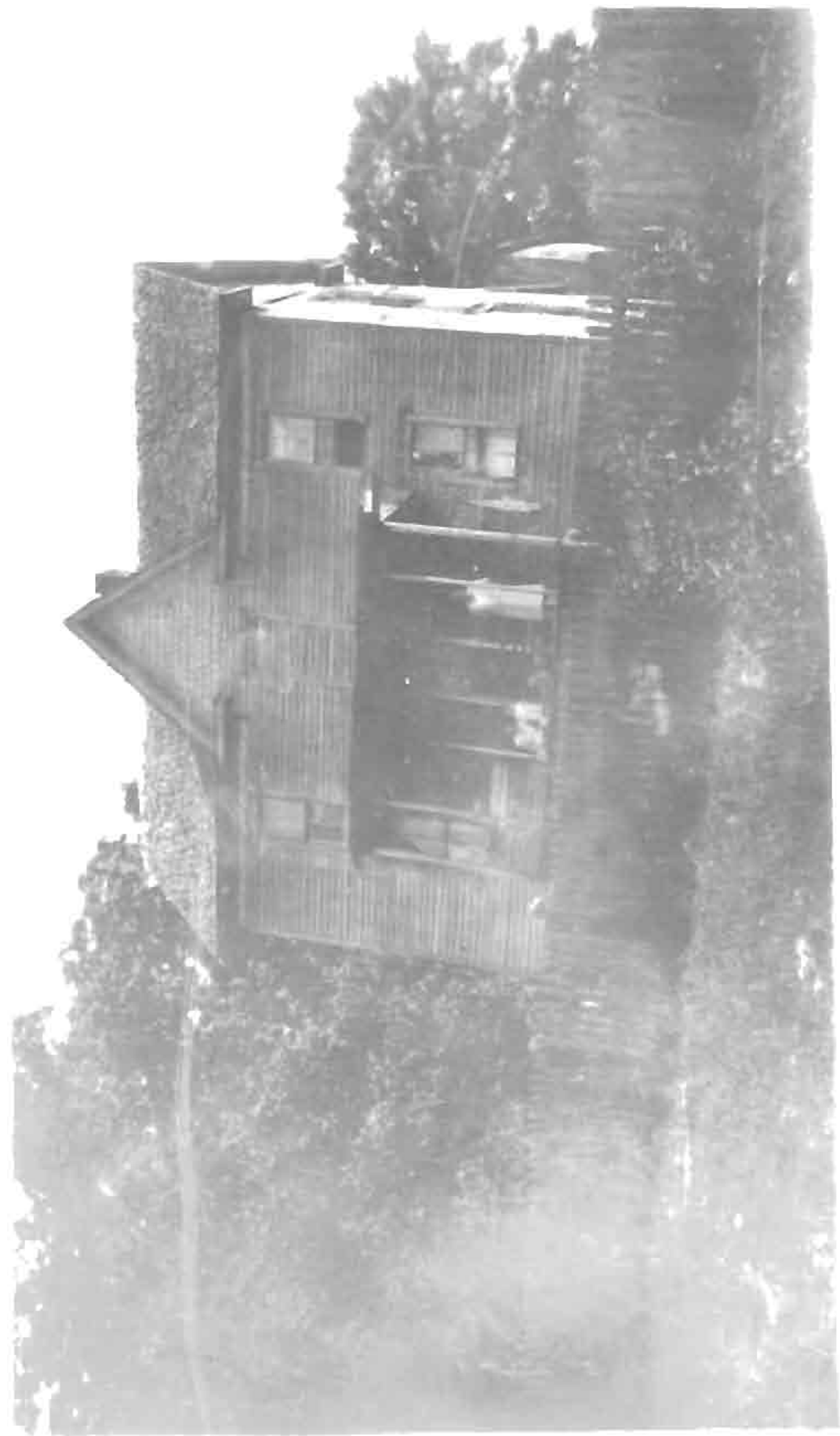
Lafayette Goldman
Howard



Roma Elizabeth Goldman Guillaume
William Guillaume
Mary Evelyn Guillaume



Mary Emogene Goldman
Flora E. Frakes Goldman
Bethel Joyce Goldman
Rosaltha Eleanor Esarey Goldman
Violet Joan Goldman
Lloyd Goldman
George Harold Goldman





Lester Esaney
James E Goldman
Lester Hershey Esaney
Russel Aaron Esaney
Marjory McCoy



- Earl Frakes
Annie Goldman



Lester Kersey Esarey
Lester Esarey

Rosaltha Eleanor Goldman
Russel Caron Esarey
Mary Ethel Goldman Esarey
James E Goldman
Babe Esarey



Lester Kersey Goldman
James E. Goldman
Rosaltha Eleanor Esarey Goldman
Russel Caron Esarey
Babe Esarey
Mary Ethel Goldman Esarey



Jesse Lafayette Goldman

Edman Esarey
Laron Esarey
Bersey Esarey
Esarey
Goldman



Rosaltha Eleanor Esarey Goldman



Franklin Earl Dillon
Howard Hansel Goldman
Louie Evelyn Goldman



Louise Evelyn Goldman
John Elmer Esaney



Carrie Antoinette Gibson Esarey
John Clarke Esarey

1-3-6-3-2-4-4 Mary Cathar



"Mayme" Mary Belle Meeks Jones



Sullivan Armstrong
Herman + Louis
Born in the 1880s; all were
a part of her family
John 1885; William 1886; Jim
John 1902; Mary N. 1905
John 1930.



Mary Belle Meeks Jones
aged 17



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1895
1921
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Sally Sp



Melvin Marcus Esarey b. 1910
Calvin Duane Esarey b. 1921



Melvin Marcus Esarey

1910

Calvin Duane Esarey

1921



Harriet Beecher Esarey Hyland



Helen Hyland



Ellen Goldman Esarey
Felix Ewing Esarey

Marks 90 Years



Felix Esarey, grandson of Jonathan D. Esarey, who founded the village of Branchville in 1810, celebrated his 90th birthday anniversary last Sunday.

He is pictured next to the spring which pours a stream of water from the cliffs surrounding Branchville and where his grandfather built his home about 1812. Mr. Esarey makes his home with his son, John Esarey, at Dale. He is in Branchville for the annual homecoming celebration, Labor day. Another son, Philip Esarey, lives on the site of the original home.





Felix Ewing Esarey
Amanda Hughes Patrick
Ellen Goldman Esarey
John Elmer Esarey



Verilla Ray Esarey Gaither



COMFORT AND HOSPITALITY

WILSON INN

CLASSES



Nola Pearle
Blunk



Rosalie
Blunk



Bernita Alice
Blunk



Mary Paula
Blunk



Constance Blunk Carr

18 1900

1900

in N. Kenold, November 22, 1900
W. ... Susan Sadler Kenold



- 5 Verilla Ray Esarey Gaither
- 6 Lelia Mulvihill
- 7 Maud Lee Esarey Senn
- 8 Hettie Louisa Kenold



John H. Konold



Avis Estella Jones
 Calvin Esarey
 Norma Lee Jones
 Nancy Ellen Jones
 Lily Elaine Esarey Jones
 Benjamin H. Jones

Capt. in Africa Italy Germany

June 6, 1943

June 14, 1944

Esarey Long Island

Avis in Ches la Monte June 6, 1943
 1 Ches to May 2-8, 1944
 2 Surg. Sec to Mar 3, 1948

Morris in Harbick Front May 5, 1944
 1 Avis Ann to May 7, 1943

Master Sgt in Pacific War
 Jackson Ave
 Pine Bluff, Ark



Richard Pfister
Richard Pfister Jr.
b July 21, 1933





Mary Ann Eckerty
age 20 months
Ellis girl



Ben and Lily Jones
Dicky Pfister
Mary Ann Eckerty



Burr Jones & Lily Esarey Jones at left



Burr & Lily Jones and their family



Richard
Charles
Pfister
2 yrs old



Norma Lee Jones
Avis Estella Jones
Nancy Ellen Jones
Nola Fern Jones Pfister



James Hughes Esarey

Executive Department, Indiana



ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS,

November 2, 19 32



This Certifies. That the official records (of which I am the lawful custodian) on file in this office show that William Carmickle

joined for duty, and was
enrolled as a corporal of Company D, 35th
Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, at Perry Co, Ind on

the 8th day of September 18 61 by Capt. Dunn

and that he was duly mustered into the Military
Service of the United States, at Indianapolis on the 9th

day of September 18 61 for the term of 3 years, by
Col. Wood *Mustering Officer*

Age-18: Eyes-grey: Hair-dark: Height-5 ft, 7 in: complexion-dark:

Nativity-Perry Co, Ind: Occupation-farmer:

Killed at Kenesaw Mt, Ga. June 20, 1864, Sergeant

This Certificate is given as official evidence of enlistment, service and
record of William Carmickle of
Company D, 35th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.
Witness my hand and official seal.

A. L. T. LEACH
Adjutant General, Indiana.

William Carmickle,

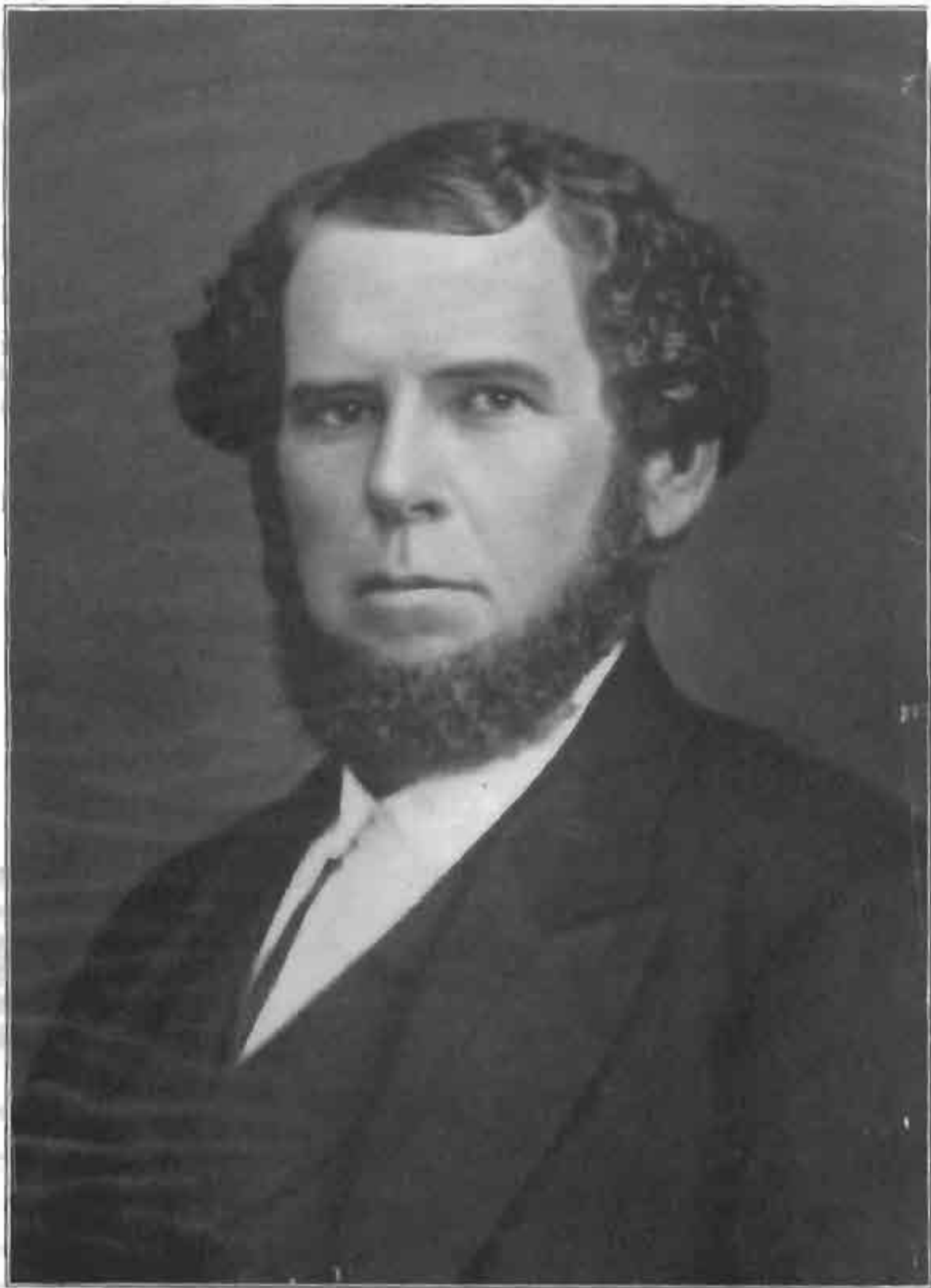
Co. D, 35th Regt, Ind. Vol.



Jonathan Joseph Carmickle aged 83
Martha Ella Carmickle Walter
Elizabeth Walter Markle
Charles David Markle



Henry Alto Esarey



John Esrey

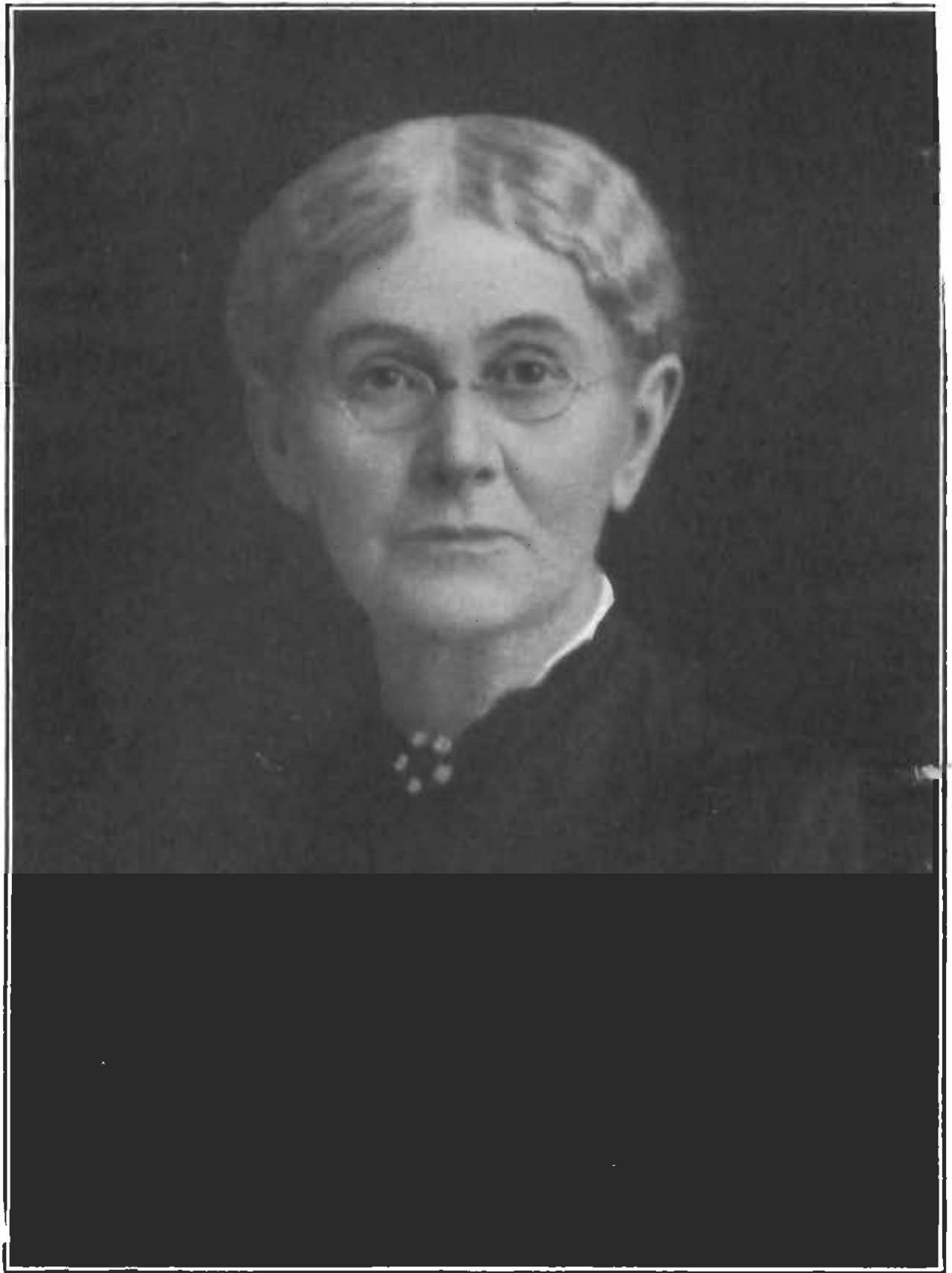
JOHN ESREY.—More than half a century has come and gone since John Esrey came across the plains to California and settled thirty miles south of Fresno at a town now known as Lemoore, taking up his abode there in 1864, and made that his home to the day of his death. His daughter, Mrs. Eliza Ann Sutherland, whose sketch also appears in this work, still owns a ranch adjoining the original home place, which is now very valuable. Great have been the changes that have occurred since John Esrey first located there. The wild land has been reclaimed for the purposes of civilization, and has been transformed into rich and productive places. Towns and villages have sprung up and all the comforts and conveniences of an older civilization have been introduced. In all matters of citizenship and business life and in every relation with his fellow men, Mr. Esrey displayed the sterling traits of character that in every land and clime command respect and confidence. He was born in Illinois, June 28, 1828, and in Missouri in 1849 he married Miss Sarah Jane Stratton, a native of Kentucky, born September 6, 1829, and in 1864, on account of his wife's delicate health, joined the overland train under Captain Duncan, consisting of thirty families, with horses, mules, oxen and cows. The long journey across the arid plains to the West was fraught with severe hardships, and the constant fear of attacks from the Indians, made the adventure one long to be remembered. Owing to Mrs. Esrey's state of health, she was an easy prey to moun-tain fever, so prevalent in those days, and though everything was done for her that loving hands could do, she died and was buried at the little village of Galena, about three miles from Washoe, Nev. Mr. and Mrs. Esrey were the parents of five children: Eliza Ann, the widow of James Sutherland, whose biography appears in this volume; Madelna, Mrs. William Ingram, deceased; John Wesley Esrey, residing at Lemoore; Mrs. Mary L. Martin of Los Angeles, and Thomas S. of San Francisco. At the time of crossing the plains, their daughter, Eliza Ann, was thirteen years old, and the incidents of the journey and the losing of her mother, can never be erased from her memory; to add to their sorrows, the two younger girls, Madelna and Mary, were taken sick with the same disease that their mother died with, and for many weeks they lingered between life and death, so that when they became convalescent they were unable to walk.

A CLARA COUNTY

Weary of heart with his misfortune, but with that true pioneer spirit, so inherent in those early settlers of California, John Esrey pressed on until he arrived at his destination in what is now Kings County, where relatives had settled at an earlier date. When he retired he moved to Millville, Shasta County, where he died June 2, 1888, after a most noble and useful career. His influence was ever on the side of justice, truth and right and his honorable career exemplified his belief in all that was uplifting and of permanent benefit to mankind.



John Wesley Esrey aged 79 yrs 10 mo. 1936
Home Lemoore Calif
R 2 Box 33



Eliza Ann Sutherland.



James Sutherland

Western Times
Dec 17 1926

HATHERLEIGH'S LOSS

Death of Mr. J. Essery, a Worthy Native

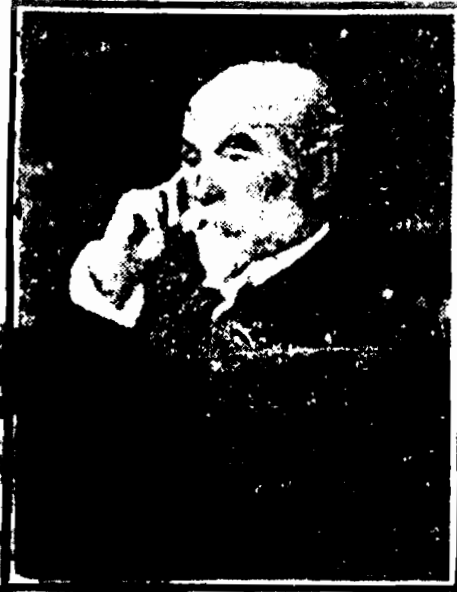
ACTIVE PUBLIC LIFE

By the death of Mr. John Essery, Hatherleigh has lost one of its oldest, most highly respected and successful townsmen. He had been in failing health for some months, but it was only recently that he was confined to his bed.

He was born in Hatherleigh in 1840, of parents who had business connections with the town, which at that time was one of the largest agricultural trading centres of the county.

Early in life the late Mr. Essery took advantage of Hatherleigh's commercial position and started a drapery and grocery business, which developed into one of the finest trading establishments in North Devon. He was the first to introduce American flour, and in this connection enhanced his financial position considerably. A large tailoring connection, which gave employment to several men and apprentices, was built up. A disastrous fire at his business premises hampered him on one occasion, but all difficulties were overcome, and a new block of buildings was erected to meet the needs of growing trade. At the same address in Hatherleigh Mr. Essery lived all his life, managing a large business and taking an unusual interest in public affairs at the same time. Later in life he started farming, and, using large quantities of artificial manures, improved many acres of moorland grounds, on which he produced, year by year, immense quantities of hay.

In public life deceased was a prominent figure for more than 50 years. It was in 1888 that he first came into prominence. Lord Amberley was at that time the Liberal candidate for Parliamentary honours in the Tavistock Division, and Mr. Essery was one of his chief helpers. From that time onward he was an ardent worker in the Liberal cause. For the past 30 years he had acted as Liberal agent at Hatherleigh, and in this particular office he will be much missed.



LATE MR. JOHN ESSERY.

In 1888 he was elected a member of the Hatherleigh School Board, a position which he retained for over 20 years, often in the capacity of Chairman. In 1894 he became a Guardian and District Councillor, representing Hatherleigh on the Okehampton Rural District Council. For three years he was Chairman of the Guardians, and for three years Chairman of the District Council. He was elevated to a seat on the Magisterial Bench, and later was made a J.P. for the County of Devon.

He was on the R.D.C. after 12 years' service. Mr. Essery was elected Councillor for the Hatherleigh Division in 1911, and was last made as the result of his illness, and retired.

Mr. Essery was one of the promoters of the Torrington to Okehampton railway scheme, and for three years worked hard in its interest. In 1915 the deceased gentleman was one of the five members elected on the Advisory Committee for the Southern Division of Devon to carry out Lord Derby's recruiting proposals. He was also a member of the local advisory committee, and its chairman. He also served on the school attendance committee and, up to the time of his death, on the Old Age Pensions Committee. No man in the district took a keener interest in local affairs, and for many years no committee seemed complete without him.

"Punctuality" was one of his characteristics, and whatever meetings were arranged Mr. Essery could be relied upon to be there at the time appointed. He always did well at the polls. He fought many elections—some of a very severe character—but never once during his whole career did he suffer defeat. His connection with the Baptist community in Hatherleigh was a notable feature in his career. In all the difficulties of his life, with its continued prosperity and its personal popularity, he never wavered in his adherence to the little Nonconformist church of his youth. Although not himself a church member, he followed with keen interest all the activities, and it would be something unusual to find his seat in the chapel empty on Sunday.

A large and generous employer, his Liberal principles often led him to champion the cause of the workers. As a Guardian he was sympathetic to the poor. It was during his term of office that the Institution was remodelled and much improved, Mr. Essery co-operating in the matter with the late Mr. Breyley and others. Deceased was a well-known sportsman, and at the height of his business prosperity he found time for his favourite pastimes. Once a week in the hunting season he followed hounds, and was usually in the lead. Fishing was another of

(Continued at Bottom of Next Column.)

his recreations, and as there are many fine streams in the neighbourhood he spent many hours on these waters, and often reported "fine sport." Throughout his life he played cricket, and even when past the allotted span was alert and active in the cricket field. Later he was the leading spirit in forming and maintaining the Hatherleigh Bowling Club. The present bowling green was provided for the town mainly as the result of his untiring efforts. W.G.F.

Western Times
Dec 17, 1926

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Retiring from the R.D.C. after 12 years' active service, Mr. Essery was elected Constable of the Hatherleigh Division in 1911. In 1912, however, in view of his advanced age, he was laid aside as the result of an accident, and retired.

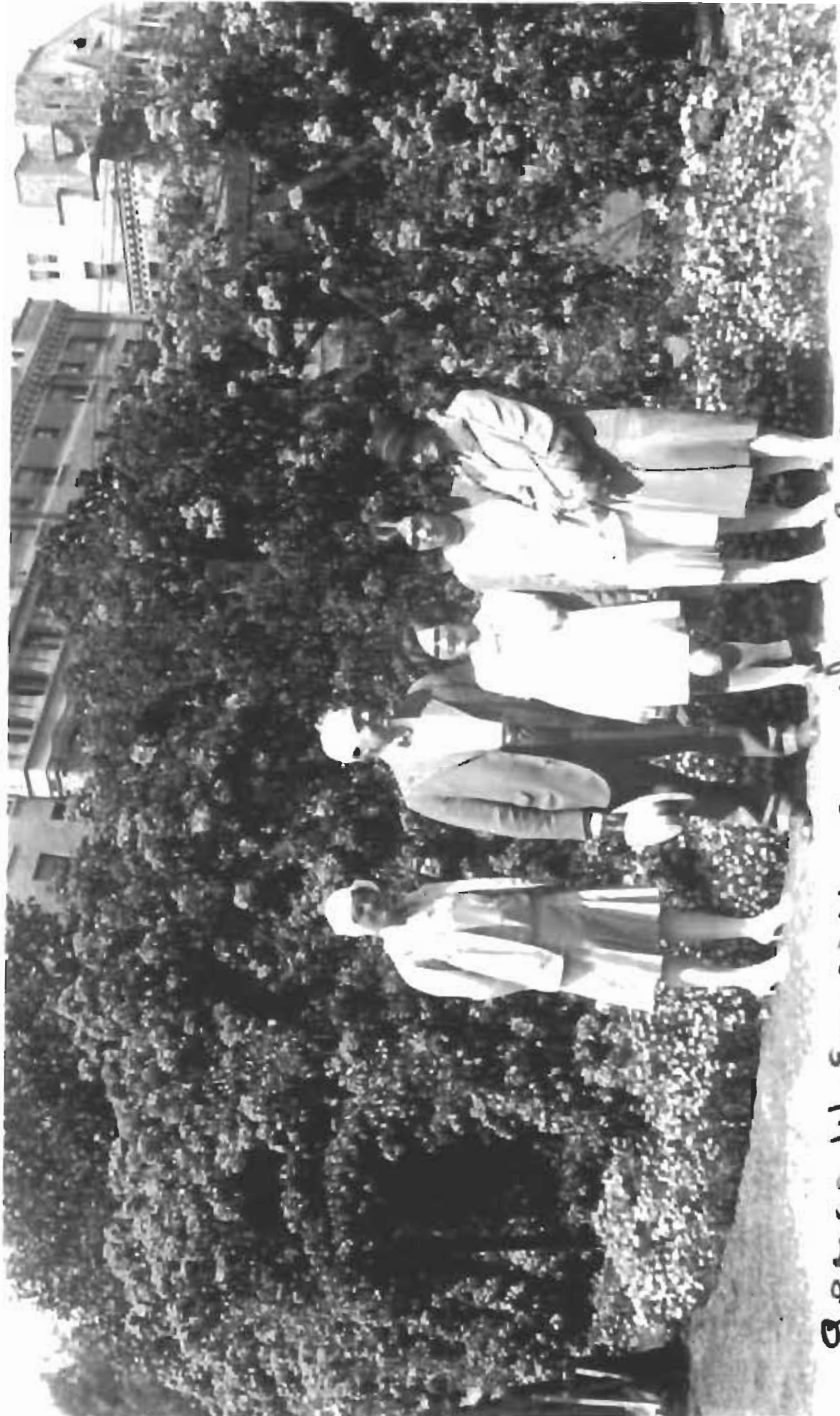
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George W. Eassey - Family 1929

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History of Indiana

Established

The second volume of Logan Esarey's "History of Indiana" is ready. Prof. Esarey, of Indiana university, whose work in the Indiana historical survey is known to all loyal students of the Hoosier commonwealth, has included in this volume the history of the state from 1850 down to the present. His first chapter deals with Indiana in the fifties, and is a delightful description of the ways in which people lived in those days; their church life, the homes, dress, society of the people; their wealth, morals and public health; their social occasions, travels and mental capacities, with tables showing the percentage of illiteracy and population during many years. This chapter is as good to read as a novel by Eggleston, for it is full of humorous and picturesque description.

Dr. Esarey devotes another fascinating chapter to Indiana politics during the civil war, with all the interesting questions of slavery, temperance, women's rights and immigration claiming attention, even before the great struggle began. A chapter discusses the growth of the common school system, another one the growth of the railroads. Naturally the civil war furnishes much interesting material, with the stories of border raids, Knights of the Golden Circle, the bounties and drafts and experiences of the soldiers. After the war, the reconstruction period furnished Indiana with much historical material. At this time the care of dependents began to occupy the public mind. Agricultural development, Greenbackers and grangers come in for a share of treatment. A chapter is devoted to the mining and quarrying interests of the state, with brief reference to the waste of the natural gas that made the early nineties so promising to Indiana manufacturers and homes.

Dr. Esarey naturally devotes much discussion to the schools and colleges of the state, and his description of the early sectarian institutions is especially interesting to those who have watched the progress of such institutions in the state. The effect of orthodoxy on education is touched on briefly, with some humorous sidelights on the situation; the early collegiate education of the Indians was also affected by the immigration situation, the lack of any generally appealing course of study, and by the rigid New Englandism of many of the leaders. The growth of the cities, the commercial development of the state, the political parties and the place of Indiana literature are delightfully discussed. Dr. Esarey brings the story down to the present day in his description of Indiana military matters, in the Spanish war, on the Mexican border, and in the war with Germany in 1917. Dr. Esarey has made abundant use of all sorts of historical material, giving many quotations from old newspapers, letters, recollections and documents in support of his statements. His book is not only a mine of detailed information, but makes very good reading for anybody. He is straightforward and bold, unbiased in his statements. He takes off a few halos in the course of the story, but tells the truth bravely. (Bloomington, Ind. Logan Esarey. \$4.00.)

INDIANA FAILED TO KEEP PACE IN HISTORY

SPEAKER POINTS TO EAST IN LAMENTING NEGLIGENCE.

PIONEER SOCIETY MEETS

"Nothing has been done to put forward the actions and ideas of Indiana's great men in history, a circumstance which is to be much lamented, as the east has done a great deal along this line," said Dr. Logan Esarey, of Indiana University, in an address today at the annual meeting of the Indiana Historical Association, held under the auspices of the Indiana Society of Pioneers, at the Claypool hotel. The meeting began Friday evening and will close with a dinner tonight.

"As a result," Dr. Esarey said, "Indiana gets scanty recognition in United States history books. There are no biographies which might contribute to the student's knowledge of his state; there is no history with histories like the vividness of the England men. We must get our representative men before the world, with historical accuracy, of course, so that they can be seen and known."

Seminary of History.

"At Indiana University we have started a seminary of Indiana history, but the results are sometimes discouraging. We do historical research, and publish our results in a little monthly magazine, but it seems as if the only people who bought the magazine were those who contributed to it. Our aim, however, is the preparation of the foundations of Indiana history, and we hope that what we do will be recognized as the basis for greater efforts, because as long as historians have no knowledge of Indiana's history, our history will be left out of history books."

Professor Herbert Briggs, of Terre Haute, read a report of the committee on Indiana history in the schools. He said it was found that there was no chapter on Indiana history in the textbooks used in Indiana schools, and this committee arranged for such an insertion in the books it used.

Mrs. Nora C. Pretageot, of New Harmony, read a paper on "The Relation of Community History to State History," in which she told of the work in New Harmony. Local history was being listed on cards, much for the information of travelers, but also with the idea that it will be of some use to historians when they come to write a state history. Accuracy is the aim of this card system, and Mrs. Pretageot said that the obstacles in the way of truth were often discouraging, but this local source of history should be of great value in helping out the compilers of state history.

Southern Indiana History.

Mrs. Susan M. Garvin read a paper on "The Southwestern Indiana Historical Society; its Organization and Aims," and the meeting closed with an open discussion under the leadership of Dr. B. F. Shambaugh. The session was presided over by Prof. T. F. Moran, of Purdue University.

Dr. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the state board of charities, presided at the afternoon session. The theme of the meeting was patriotic and war history. Papers were on the program as follows: Judge Robert W. McBride, "The Last Days of Lincoln"; Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson, "What the D. A. R. and Similar Organizations Can Do to Promote the State's History"; Mrs. Edward F. Hodges, "The Mayflower Society in Its Relation to Indiana," and Dr. John W. Oliver, "Indiana War History Records."

"The real business of historical societies is to make history accessible to all the people," declared Dr. B. F. Shambaugh, superintendent of the Iowa Historical Society, at the opening session Friday evening.

Most Amazing Thing.

"History is the most amazing thing in the world; every individual act of ours depends on our knowledge of previous actions, or the knowledge of the actions of others," said Dr. Shambaugh. "Everything has to be learned through history, because history, is experience, and by history, I mean the events in the local community as well as the events of the nation as a whole. The real history of America can not be written until these local events are investigated and recorded. Every persons can do something along this line, and submit his results to the proper authorities, where they will be subjected to a critical research test before they are accepted and published. These historical monographs are often dry and monotonous, and will not be read by the people at large until they are translated into literature. That is why I say it is the business of these historical societies to make history accessible to the nation as a whole, because they are the only ones who can make literature out of the bare facts."

Captain Joseph A. Goddard, of Muncie, read a paper recounting his personal recollections of the capture of Jefferson Davis. A short business meeting was held and it was proposed to continue the annual meetings to discuss Indiana history and urge legislation fostering research in archaeological subjects. Mrs. E. C. Rumpfer, of Indianapolis, president of the State Federation of Clubs, presided.

The final discussion at the banquet in the evening will be on "The Centennial Spirit." Walter C. Woodward will talk on "Indiana's Centennial," William L. Bryan on "Indiana University's Centennial," John H. Holliday on "The Indianapolis Centennial" and Harlow Lindley on "Another Centennial."

THE PIONEER CHILDREN.

THEIR HARD LIFE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF INDIANA.

"All Work and No Joy," but Jack Did Not Always Prove to be a "Dull Boy"—How They Were Treated and Taught.



HE contrast between the environments of the pioneer children and those of well-to-do parents of to-day is very great. The children of that time had nothing but absolute necessities, and not enough of them. Their clothing was the coarsest of homespun, and in many instances scant for the first few years. Tow-

linen "breeches" and linen shirts served for all kinds of weather. Their shoes were made at home, if their father was jack-of-all-trades, as many of them had to be. Some of those yet living can tell of not having a shoe on until they were three years old, because the father was not a cobbler and had so many children that the youngest had to go without.

All children of both sexes were put to work at whatever they could do as soon as old enough to do anything. And there was always something to do, if it were nothing but lugging a younger child or rocking a cradle. In the spring there was brush to pile, trash to rake; corn to cover, then thin and hoe when large enough. When evening came the boys were to hunt, and this was a terror to some, the girls especially. The cows roamed the forests at will, and though one of the number was usually "belled," they would stray so far away in search of grass that the bell could not be heard from the house, and unless the cows had calves at home there was nothing to induce them to return and evening found them many miles away.

It fell to the lot of the girls, many times, to hunt the cows, and the mothers of some would threaten to whip them if they failed to bring them home.

Once a mother started her girls out after the cows and they passed through a sugar orchard or "camp" and saw a bear drinking out of a sugar trough. They were frightened nearly to death, but did not dare to return. Before they could hear the bell it was dark and they became lost. In their wanderings they finally heard the welcome tinkle of the bell and followed up the sound until they found the cows. They knew not which way to start home, but in their desperation they started the cows, trusting to them to find the way. One of the girls lost her shoe in the mud as she ran crying, O mammy, O mammy.

The boys were put to plowing as soon as they could reach the plow-handles and hold the plow in its place. The Hoosier boy of to-day who mounts his riding-plow can not comprehend what it meant for a boy of nine to use the plow common in those times.

The plow was a cumbersome affair. It had a long beam six feet or more in length, and was called a bar-share plow. The bar was from two to three feet in length. This bar was on the land side, with a broad, flat share running to a point at the forward end and attached to a colter with a steel nose in front. Two wooden handles, one attached

to the beam and to the bar of the land side of the plow, and the other handle connected with a wooden mold-board, which turned the sod over, thus leaving the furrow in which the plowman walked while following the plow. These handles were long and partially curved near the ends and were held firmly by wooden pins or rounds about the size of a chair-round, giving the back of the plow the resemblance of a chair-back. It looked so much like a chair that children sometimes asked for a ride around the field while "pap" plowed, and if the father was in the humor, the three-year-old would cuddle down on the mold-board, lean back against the rounds, and ride to "shut-eye-town," provided there were not stumps and roots enough to knock it to "kingdom come."

Such a plow presented a huge appearance and it was laughable to see the distance between the horses and the driver, but if the driver, or plowman, was a boy of ten, who could only just reach the handles, the sight was more painful than funny, and would have been had there been anyone sympathetic enough to pity the child's hard lot. When the plow struck a root it would knock a boy over, and if the handle happened to strike him in the "pit" of the stomach it was quite dangerous. "Billy" Eaton says such plows used to knock him down and kick him after he was down.

If girls predominated in a family they were put out doors to work, and if boys excelled in numbers they were often pressed into house service. Parents did not seem to think they were compelling their children to work too hard, or if they did they felt that it could not be "helped." They had always been accustomed to hard work and encouraged no idleness in children. The work had to be done and each child had his share to perform. Mothers were sometimes compassionate and pleaded for the children, but if the father was a "pusher" the boys must be out of bed at 4 o'clock, especially during the busiest part of the year. Mrs. Watt lamented that her oldest son had to work so hard and constantly and thought being part at the plow while so young had injured him. Besides working in the field from early morning till night he had the baby to take care of at dinner time and any other time he was about the house. She thought it caused his drooping shoulders.

"And then," she said, "when he was of age he must start out for himself. It seems hard that he must break himself down at work for us and then start on nothing to make a home for himself."

Hard work seemed to be almost a mania with some people. The writer was once sitting on a porch with a farmer who had brought up a large family, mostly boys, who had worked from the time they were "knee high to a toad," to use a Hoosier expression. He had a large farm and roomy brick house, and the porch we were sitting on commanded a beautiful forest view to the east. We were watching three little girls play in the yard, ranging from four to seven years; two of them being his grandchildren and motherless. After looking at their enjoyment awhile the old farmer said: "Now, if them gals wuz only big enough to work?"

Most anything was thought to be good enough for children. They could be tucked away anywhere and no thought given to their sensitiveness. At night the trundle-bed was piled full of them, where they could breathe all the gases arising through the crevices of the puncheon floor, when there was no attic. If there was an attic accessible they could sleep there, and waken in the morning to find the top comfort a cover of snow, which the wind carried, not only under the clapboard roof, but also a single one, as later years proved.

When company came the Hoosier lads and lasses must keep still while in the house; could be seen but not heard; and at meal time eat whatever was left when older ones were done. The best of eatables were always saved for company, and this only made the little ones the more anxious.

Bacon was every day diet but when company came there was sure to be chicken, and where is the child that did not love chicken as well as any prercher? One of these boys of pioneer times liked to tell, after he became a man, of a time when his parents had company to dinner and, as was the custom, the children were banished until their elders were done. Remembering past experiences, he was very uneasy for fear of not getting any of the fowl, and his anxiety got the better of his teachings, and he put his head in at the door and bawled out, "Don't eat up all that rooster; I want the gizzard anyhow." His mother shook her fist at him and he knew what the consequence would be so he left the premises and did not return until night.

The obedience of children was usually

secured in the most dominant way, the parents maintaining a rigid demeanor, for fear of losing control over them. The rod was resorted to for every little offense.

Children were made to feel—or, if they did not feel it then, they did in later years—that they were responsible for their existence, and must work out the penalty, and if they did not come up to requirements they were told that they did not earn their salt. It took twenty-one years to earn freedom, or, rather, about sixteen, since they could do but little before five years of age. Perhaps all parents were not quite so strict and may take exception to this, since they believed they were doing their duty, but at this distance it seems like oppression in some instances.

Brute force was the method used to secure obedience, and so sure were the people that this was the true method that it was thought to be the only kind for the pedagogue as well as the parents. The teacher who did not keep several seasoned hickory gads conspicuously laid up was not thought capable of managing the youth under his charge.

Some of the pedagogues were a little too chivalrous to use them on the young women who attended school, and instead would take them across their laps and spank them. A dose of "hickory oil" in those times was thought to possess all the virtues of the patent medicine of to-day; that is, a cure-all for every ill. A dose of "hickory oil" was administered for disobedience in about the same sized dose that was required for inability to learn a lesson. It was equally efficacious for boys who told "fibs," got into a fight or were afflicted with forgetfulness when there was work left them to do in the absence of their parents.

Another one of the hardships of the school-room was sitting perched upon a bench without any back. The bench was often much too high, but woe unto the boy who assumed a lazy attitude by trying to rest his tired back or relieve the pressure upon his thighs by leaning forward with his elbows on his lap or was found looking off his book.

Only thirty-three years ago the Hoosier school-boy and girl in District No. 12, Washington township, Marion county—only ten miles north of Indianapolis—went to school in a hewed log house that had been Leburn Stanley's residence, which he left to move into one which was on the highway on a farm which he had bought of Abner Roberts. They sat on benches without backs, and the writing-table, common to all, was a shelf at one side made by laying a plank on pegs in the log. The writing lesson was enlivened by the music which goose-quill pens send forth when in use. Prior to that time school had been "kept" in a round log hut, which had become so dilapidated that it would no longer serve the purpose, except in summer, when it did not matter whether it had any daubing in the cracks or not. The girls could usually start to school at the beginning of the term, which was not early in the season, as there were sometimes less than three months' free school during the year; but the boys who were large enough to work on the farm must wait until the corn was gathered and other work done which they could not do of

Jan 13 1890 INDIA

OLD WINTERS RECALLED

WARMTH OF THE PRESENT DUPLICATED IN THE PAST.

White Cap Outrages at Crothersville - Train Wrecked by a Tree - Two Men Killed in a Hand-Car Collision-Notes.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

RICHMOND, January 13.-Mrs. Susan Brady, of this city, notwithstanding her advanced age, possesses a remarkable memory, and she is able to recall the winters from her early girlhood to the present time, giving striking characteristics of each, with incidents showing how firmly the remembrance is fixed in her mind. Her reminiscences begin with 1822-23, when she was ten years old, and she says that 1825-26 was the first winter the people could recall when the mercury dropped below zero, except one "cold Friday" in 1827. The winter of 1827-28 was the warmest within her recollection, people going about the same as in summer. There was one little snow in February, but only one. In May the frost killed the fruit, but the summer which followed was very warm and vegetation was thrifty. In 1828 Christmas day was so warm that people dined with the doors open, the same as in summer, and with the exception of the 19th and 20th of February, the weather continued moderate until spring, and the following summer there was a remarkable abundance of fruit, particularly of peaches and apples. Men were plowing corn on the 12th of May, which she distinctly remembers because there was a quilting party at her father's house on that day, and she wore a white dress. There was no sleigh-riding during the winter of 1829-30, and the weather was moderate, with an early, warm spring.

In 1832 and 1833 there was another warm winter, with a few skiffs of snow, and an early vegetation in the spring, and the following August the cholera came. In 1833-34 there was a very warm February. On Christmas Day herself and husband took a walk out-doors, and in March it was too warm to make sugar. The cholera came again that year, in March. The winter of 1834-5 was cold as whiz all though, and so was the winter following, the latter characterized by an abundance of sleet, which, however, did not affect the fruit. In 1837-8 the weather was moderate until February, when a deep snow went off in rain, and by March 1 it was warm, which continued through the hottest, driest summer ever known. There were no potatoes, cabbage or anything of the kind that summer, and the supply of water was so limited that movers had to buy it, or go without. The only rain between June and September was on July 30, when there was an awful thunder-storm, in which sheep were killed and wheat was knocked every which way. After a moderate winter in 1838-9, frost killed all the fruit and early vegetables in May, but the field crops were exceptionally good that season. There was hot, dry weather by the close of February in the winter of 1839-40, and it was so warm March 5 that cooking could not be done by the fire-place, and there was no sugar-making. There was a pretty summer that year, and a fruitful one. There was an early spring and no frosts following the winter 1841-2, with peach trees in full bloom March 30. It was summer from that on with no cold breezes. There was no sugar making until April following the winter of 1842-3, with but little fruit, but the next year the winter was warm, with an early spring. In 1844-45 there was another warm winter, with summer in March and very warm in April. There was but little fruit, being nipped by a frost in May.

The great New Year's flood came in the winter of 1846-7, and a remarkably nice, warm spring followed the winter of 1847-8. Barring a few cold days in February the winter of 1848-9 was moderate, and hens came off their nests with broods by the 1st of March. There was plenty of fruit, but it went to waste because the cholera came on the 13th of July, and people were

afraid to eat it. Frost killed the fruit in the spring of '51, and the following winter it was too cold for sleigh riding, and washing had to be done in snow water, wells and streams being frozen up. There was a great freshet in January, 1853, and in April, 1854, stores were taken down on the 8th, and it continued extremely warm. Spring came with continued rains early in February, 1855, and it rained in torrents until May 9, when the wheat, which had grown very rank, was broken down. The summer following was hot and wet. There was sleighing for eight weeks during the winter of 1855-6, and it was awfully cold weather, with a very late spring. It "snowed like Boston" March 15. The summer was hot, with little fruit. The winters from 1857 to 1862, inclusive, were not specially marked, but in 1863-4 came the awful New Year, the coldest day in her recollection. By the middle of February, however, the farmers were making sugar. During March there was more cold, and finally all the fruit was killed, even the blackberries. The winters of '64-5 and '65-6 were unpleasantly cold, and the cholera appeared in August of the last mentioned year.

There was no specially marked features in the winters following until 1871-2, when it was fearfully cold, beginning the first week in December and continuing blustery throughout March. The winter of 1873-4 was also severely cold at times. In 1876-7 there was a nice fall, with a cold Christmas. The following Christmas things were growing in the garden, such as "youth and old age," and other old-fashioned flowers, and on March 1 the grass was green, and the warm weather continued throughout the month. Christmas and New Year, 1879-80, were beautiful days, and there was a nice February, with March a pretty month, but there was hardly any pleasant weather during the following winter, with snow on the ground April 1. The cold and sleet combined killed the trees. In February, 1884, there were terrible freshets, and there were also floods during the winter of 1884-5, together with sleet. Christmas, 1886, was a sunny day, and there was a delightful spring. December, 1887, was a pretty month, and so was February, and last year there was a moderate winter, with Christmas and New Year particularly pleasant. In recalling these various winters Mrs. Brady adds: "How so many have forgotten these otherwise phenomenally warm winters I have mentioned and say they never before saw a winter approaching this in mildness, I can hardly comprehend, for they come to my mind as plainly as if I were turning the pages of a diary."

mornings and evenings, before and after schools, and as school began at 8 o'clock and ended at 5, these mornings and evenings for work were not very long.

No wonder so many fell by the wayside. No wonder men were left widowers and women widows, and young men were sometimes so broken down at majority that they had little vitality left to hew out a home for themselves after helping their fathers to clear one. Girls were not encouraged to go to school after they were old enough to be much help at home. They were not expected to have much use for learning beyond reading and writing, and some parents objected to that much. "What's the use for girls to know how to write; they would just be writin' love-letters to the boys. Better be larnin' how to spin 'n weave," were the words of one mother who did not know the alphabet.

But for all their hardships the children and youths found many ways to enjoy themselves. Youth and health are ever full of fun and frolic. Just let them get somewhere where "dad" and "mam" could not see or hear them and their animal spirits were given full vent, even at the risk of being reported and receiving punishment. These punishments came so often that they were little feared and the end sought often defeated. One man above Broad Ripple was a hard whipper, and when he was at home the boys were quiet; but when he was away they made up for lost time, for "niam grants every lick harder than the hits" was the consoling word to one another among the boys.

Winona Assembly
Review July 23-1894

WINONA ASSEN

Early Indiana Canals.

Another interesting educational lecture was delivered yesterday by Prof. Logan Esarey, of the Winona College. The theme was the early canals of the state. By means of a map the speaker showed the location of many of these early canals. The first of any importance was the Wabash and Erie. Many interesting incidents were related of the building and how at one time, the militia had to be called out to quiet a controversy among the workers. It was later decided that Lafayette should be the southern terminus of this canal.

The route of the White River and Central canals were traced by the speaker. The passing of the law authorizing the construction of these canals was hailed with joy by the people and towns sprung up all along the line. Eastern papers spoke of the progress and push of Indiana and a committee went back to borrow money. Some \$9,000,000 was raised in this way, but the last \$3,000,000 was a loss to the state. In 1839 an end came to this construction with the state of Indiana about \$12,000,000 in debt.

Prof. Esarey will lecture this morning at 8:45 in the chapel of the Westminster instead of in the afternoon.

July 27 1887
27 1889
OLD-TIME CAMP MEETINGS.

When Preachers Were Muscular as
Wall as Eloquent.

The arrival of the camp meeting season suggests the change of character in these popular assemblages from wholly religious, often largely imbued with revival qualities, to conventions somewhat in the nature of scientific and literary institutions, conducted with an eye equally to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge by no means of an unmixed religious tendency, though of course moral and elevating in tone and purpose.

With this change, which, though in progress, is by no means complete, the bald-headed reporter and reminiscence does not propose to deal. His purpose runs on the lower level of historical interest, so far as it may elicit any at all. The first camp meeting he recalls, now some fifty or more years in the "offing" of time, was held in what was then called the "Military Ground," extending from Washington street along the west side of West to the crossing of that street and Indiann avenue, then called the Crawfordsville road. Our "Military Park" is the remnant left after the "reservation" had been sliced up and down and all round. West street for some years before and after the opening of the canal, now just fifty years ago, was a favorite race course for "quarter nags," the start near the present line of the mill-race and the finish at LaQuott's Tavern, on the point between West street and the avenue. The favorite riders of the later period of the track's existence were John Ritchie, a white boy, and Aranza Wright, a half-blood, who had once been connected with a circus, and was then a waiter at the Palmer House (Occidental), kept by John C. Parker, previously of Charlestown, Clark County. The ground was densely covered with hackberry trees, walnuts and beeches. It was the camping ground of the "Bloody Three Hundred" men rendezvoused for the march to Chicago—then a mere Indian trading post and frontier fort, Dearborn, in 1832, against Black Hawk and the Sacs and Foxes. It was also a favorite place for political mass meetings. A barbecue of the real old-fashioned kind was held here in 1844, when an ox was roasted whole in a ditch dug near the Blake street side of the ground.

The camp-meeting was established near the middle of the woods, the pulpit platform on the north, the "mourners' bench" on the south front, and the seats running south to near the line of Father Baquelin's Catholic Church—the first in the city, built about 1840. The tents were on the east and west sides mainly, closely shaded by the big trees. The principal preacher was Rev. James Havens, as powerful a man physically as a prize-fighter, and as ready to use his strength to maintain order—as he did sometime to the ludicrous discomfiture of the "roughs" and "chain-gang" men who interfered with the services. He was one of the Peter Cartwright men, brave, strong and deeply religious. Hell was his favorite tonic when he came to administer to such cases as "old Dave Buckhart's" or big John Fletcher's, and he not only preached it, but when it was obviously the remedy indicated physically he, in the language of General Taylor to Captain Bragg, "gave it to them" with a fist like a twenty-pounder. He did it much to the improvement of old Dave Buckhart's manners on the occasion of this particular meeting, which the b. h. r. thinks was '41. Buckhart was the leader of the "chain-gang," a lot of toughs left here by the abandonment of the National Road by the General Government, and of the canal by the State Government. They made an ostensible support by digging wells and moving houses, and helped it along by stealing "roasting ears," pumpkins, pigs and chickens. During the progress of the meeting General Morris, and Hugh O'Neal, a leading lawyer, either over-

heard or were told of a plot contrived by Buckhart and one of his gang to disturb or break up the camp, and they determined to prevent it. They attended the meeting at the time appointed, and Old Dave, bare footed and bare headed as usual, and half drunk, as was more than usual, tolerably incessant in fact, soon appeared in among the tress at the back end of the seated space, and marched back and forth, singing or yelling, while Mr. Havens was preaching, "Shiverdee, shiverdee, freeze; all the gal's coats 'up to their knees." Of course he spoiled the meeting for all who heard him. General Morris and O'Neal broke for him at once. He dodged them, but only to run up against the far more formidable hostility of the iron-bound old preacher, who, without asking explanations or waiting for apologies, knocked him down and left them. He was arrested and taken before 'Squire Scudder, where he was considerably subdued, his contrite spirit being largely reinforced by a scuffle that he got into with Samuel Merrill, the old State Treasurer, father of Colonel Sam and Miss Professor Kate, who threw him a violent fall in wrestling in the 'Squire's office. The chain-gang leader concluded that decency was too much for him and by an abject apology and promise of future good conduct was saved a heavy fine and a residence in jail. To do the old rough justice it is but fair to say that he kept his promise, and soon after he went off to the Bluffs, where he lived a good many years soberly and decently, and died.

The next place where camp-meeting was held for some years was in the big sugar woods north of town, near the canal, on the Henderson farm or adjoining it. For many years it was known as the "Turkey Roost," being a favorite resort of wild turkeys in the season. After this the camp was fixed for several summers in the woods east of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The reminiscence does not remember that it was ever taken to the west side of the river or farther southward than Washington street, or the line of the National Road, except when east of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and then it was adjacent to the road on the south side.

Oct 13, 1891
BRAVERY OF PIONEERS.

A BAND OF SPARTAN SCOUTS—
WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED.

General Wayne's Army During the
Campaign Against the Indians of
the Northwest—Fighting the
Savages in the Early Days.

Written for The Indianapolis News.
After permanent settlements were made at Marietta, Loantville (Cincinnati) and other points in the Northwest, a stream of immigration began to pour from the older States in this direction. This alarmed the Indians, arousing their native jealousy, and they at once united their forces, with the determination that the white man should not be permitted to take possession of their rich hunting grounds, robbing them of their homes and the graves of their kindred. So hostile and bitter did they become that every Indian swore his child to an eternal hatred and bloody hostility toward the white intruders; and so constant, persevering and daring were their attacks upon the frontier settlements that all the force that could be raised was not adequate to repel their bloody invasions.

It was now found to be absolutely necessary to change this policy from that of a defensive to an offensive warfare. Accord-

organized an army... the command of this army was given to General Harmer, who advanced into the heart of the Indian country in the fall of 1790, his main efforts being directed against the Miami and kindred tribes located in the territory now embraced by the State of Indiana. But I shall not stop to relate the history of this ill-fated campaign; how, through the strategic shrewdness of the great Miami war chief, Little Turtle, the army was surprised and almost annihilated. This defeat encouraged the Indians, giving them a keener relish for deeds of revenge and cruelty, and, as soon as the remnant of Harmer's army departed, the Indians at once renewed their attacks on the frontier settlements with increased force and ferocity.

Notwithstanding the discouraging outlook the powers at the national capital determined at all hazards to suppress the troublesome Indians of the Northwest, and to that end created an army of 3,000 efficient troopers, and under the command of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the movement was directed as before, against the Miami villages on the Maumee and Wabash rivers. Again, through the strategy and prowess of Little Turtle, commander of the combined Indian forces, this army was surprised and overwhelmed, a complete rout and stampede followed, and, had not Little Turtle called back his warriors, who were following the retreating whites and dispatching them at every step, there would have been none left to tell the story of this unfortunate and fatal collision. As it was, General St. Clair lost 89 officers and 693 men killed and 22 officers and 242 men wounded.

General Washington, while deeply chagrined and overwhelmed with disappointment on hearing of the terrible disaster that had befallen the army in which he placed so much hope and reliance, at once determined to place another army in the field of the Northwest, and to place at its head the hero of "Stony Point," General Wayne. This was a happy thought, a better selection could not have been made. This announcement restored confidence in the minds of the despondent settlers in the Northwest who, by this time, began to doubt the ability of the general Government to afford them protection against the assaults of the savages.

General Wayne soon commenced to concentrate his forces at Greenville, now the county seat of Dark county, Ohio. From the recent disastrous experience of his predecessors he found that he had a bold, vigilant and wily foe to contend with, and it became essential that he should use the utmost precaution in his movements to guard against surprise, to secure his army from a possibility of being ambuscaded. To this end he selected a number of the best woodsmen the frontier afforded to act as spies and rangers. The success that attended his efforts in this direction is shown in the speech delivered by Little Turtle to the Indians the night before the battle of the Rapids, in which he said: "We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders. We can not expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps: the night and the day are alike to him, and all the time he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him."

A very effective company of spies and scouts was organized and commanded by Capt. William Wells. Captain Wells had been captured by the Indians when a lad of fourteen years, and was adopted by the Miamis, and grew to manhood with them, becoming a leader among them both in time of peace and war. He had fought with Little Turtle in the battles with both Generals Harmer and St. Clair. After St. Clair's defeat, fearing that he might have slain with his own hands his kindred, those of his own blood, because he was under no further obligations to the Indians, and, as he said to his particular friend, Chief Turtle, when leaving the Miamis: "After calm reflection, I shall leave your nation for my own people. We have been friends and are friends yet, until yonder (designated by him);

you I may. As you know, I did not become an Indian from choice; I was captured by them when a child and forced to remain with them. I have fought for them; have always been true to them, but my conscience, my duty, calls me back to my people." He at once made his way to Greenville and tendered his services to General Wayne, who made him a captain of scouts, knowing that he was well acquainted with the country which was about to become the theater of action; he spoke the language of the tribes with whom they were contending, knew their ways and strategies and withal, he was a desperately brave man. Such a soldier was a great acquisition to the army. Composing this command were the following-named persons: Robert McLelland, (whose name has been since immortalized by the graphic pen of Washington Irving, in his "Astoria") was one of the most athletic and active men on foot ever known on this continent. On the parade ground at Ft. Greenville one day, to show his activity, he ran and leaped over a road wagon with the cover stretched over it; the wagon and bows were eight feet high. The next was Henry Miller. He and his younger brother, Christopher, had been made captives by the Indians when young, and adopted into an Indian family. Henry lived with them until he was about twenty-five years of age, when he determined to leave the Indians, and so informed his brother Christopher, whom he tried to induce to accompany him in his flight, but his arguments were of no avail; Christopher remained behind. Captain Wells was well acquainted with Miller during his captivity, and knew he possessed the firm intrepidity which would render him a valuable companion in time of need. Added to these was a Mr. Hickman and a Mr. Thorp, both men of tried worth in Indian warfare.

Captain Wells and his four associates who composed a very important and extremely responsible branch of the service, were confidential and privileged characters in camp and were only called upon to do duty on special occasions, when they were given a carte blanche among the horses of the dragoons and when on duty went well-mounted. There was also another detachment of spies and rangers under Captain Kibby, that operated on foot, and were kept constantly on the alert, scouring the country in every direction.

In the month of June (1794), while Gen. Wayne was rapidly bringing his army into a shape to advance upon the Indians, he dispatched Captain Wells and his company with orders to bring into camp an In-

Indian as a prisoner, in order that he might ascertain from him the future intentions of the Indians.

Captain Wells proceeded with cautious steps through the Indian country. He crossed the River St. Mary and thence to the Anglaize river without meeting an Indian. In passing up the Anglaize they discovered a smoke; they then dismounted, tied their horses and proceeded cautiously to reconnoitre the enemy. They found three Indians camped on a high, open piece of ground, clear of brush or underwood. They found it would be difficult to approach the camp without being discovered. They saw, not very far from the camp, a tree that had lately fallen. They at once went round the camp, so as to get the top of the fallen tree between them and the Indians. The tree-top being full of leaves, served to screen them from observation. They went forward upon their hands and knees with the noiseless movement of the cat till they reached the tree-top. They were now within seventy or eighty yards of the camp. The Indians were sitting about the fire, roasting their venison, laughing and making merry antics, little dreaming that death was about stealing a march upon them. Their purpose of attack was soon settled; they determined to kill two of the enemy and make the third a prisoner. McLelland, who was almost as swift on foot

One was to shoot the Indian on the left. Their rifles were in prime order, the guns were placed on the fallen tree, and were aimed at the heart of each of the two Indians; at a given signal the guns were discharged, and both Indians fell dead. McLelland instantly bounded forward with tomahawk in hand to secure the live Indian, who was running at full speed down toward the river. The river here had a bluff bank about twenty feet high. When he came to the bank he sprang down into the river, the bottom of which was a soft mud, into which he sank to the middle. McLelland, on reaching the top of the bank, without hesitation sprang upon him as he was wallowing in the mire. The Indian drew his knife. McLelland raised his tomahawk, telling the Indian to throw down his knife and surrender, or he would kill him instantly. He threw down his knife and surrendered without further resistance. Just then Wells and Miller came to the bank and discovered McLelland and the Indian quietly sticking in the mire. They went to a place where the bank sloped to the river and dragged the captive out of the mud and tied him. He was very sulky, and refused to speak either Indian or English. Some of the party went back for the horses, whilst the others washed the mud and paint from the prisoner. When washed, he proved to be a white man, but still refused to speak or give any account of himself. The party, after scalping the two dead Indians, started with their prisoner for headquarters. While on the way Henry Miller concluded that it was possible his prisoner might be his brother, Christopher, whom he had left with the Indians several years before. Under this impression he rode alongside of him and called him by his Indian name. At the sound of his name he started and stared round, and eagerly inquired how he came to know his name. The mystery was soon explained—the prisoner was indeed Christopher Miller! A mysterious providence had saved his life, for had he been standing on the right or left at the time of the attack he would inevitably have been killed. But that fate which had doomed the Indian race to extinction permitted the white man to live.

On arriving at Ft. Greenville the prisoner was placed in the guard-house, where General Wayne frequently interrogated him as to what he knew of the future intentions of the Indians. Captain Wells and Henry Miller were almost constantly with Christopher in the guard-house, urging him to abandon the thought of living longer with the Indians, and to join his relatives among the whites. Christopher, after a time, agreed that if they would give him his freedom he would remain with the whites. Captain Wells and Henry Miller solicited General Wayne to release Christopher. The General could not deny such pleaders any reasonable request they might make, and without hesitation ordered Christopher Miller to be set at liberty, remarking that should he deceive them and return to the enemy they would be but one the stronger. On gaining his liberty Christopher joined the spies under Captain Wells, and fought bravely against the Indians during the continuance of the war. He was true to his word, and at all times proved himself an intrepid, daring soldier.

As soon as Captain Wells and company had rested themselves and recruited their horses, they were anxious for another bout with the red man. Time, without action, was irksome to such stirring spirits. Early in July they again left Greenville; their orders were to bring in a prisoner. They pushed through the country, always dressed and painted in true Indian style; they passed on, crossing the St. Mary's river, and then on to the Anglaize, where they met a single Indian, and called to him to surrender. This man, notwithstanding that the whites were six against one, refused to surrender. He raised his rifle, and as the whites approached him on horseback, he

fired, but missed his mark, and then took to his heels to make his escape. The undergrowth and brush was so thick that he gained upon his pursuers. McLelland and Christopher Miller dismounted, and McLelland soon overhauled him. The Indian, finding himself overtaken, turned round and made a blow at McLelland with his rifle, which was warding off. McLelland, in his intention not to kill, he kept him at bay until Christopher Miller came up, when they closed in upon him and made him prisoner without receiving any injury. They turned about for headquarters, and arrived safely at Greenville. Their prisoner was reputed to be a Pottawatomie chief, whose courage and prowess were scarcely equaled. As Christopher Miller had performed his part on this occasion to the entire satisfaction of his brave associates, he had their entire confidence.

I have only selected a few of the daring acts performed by Captain Wells and his Spartan band of followers, to show the kind of men that composed the frontier settlers of the Northwest. History in no age of the world has ever furnished so many instances of repeated acts of bravery as were performed by the pioneer settlers of this country.

During General Wayne's campaign, Capt. Wells and his little command brought into camp not less than twenty prisoners, and killed as many more. To show that desperate as they were in combat, bravery was only a part of their merit, is demonstrated by the following circumstance: On one of Captain Wells's expeditions through the Indian country, as he came to the bank of the St. Mary's river, he discovered a family of Indians coming up the river in a canoe. He dismounted and concealed his men near the bank of the river, whilst he went himself to the bank, in open view, and called to the Indians to come over. As he was dressed as an Indian and spoke to them in their own language, the Indians, not expecting an enemy in that part of the country, without suspicion of danger went across the river. The moment the canoe struck the shore, Wells heard the click of his comrades' rifles, as they prepared to shoot; but who should be in the canoe but his Indian father and mother, with their children! As his men were coming forward with their rifles cocked, ready to shoot, Wells called upon them to hold their fire. He then informed them who those Indians were. He said "that family had fed him when he was hungry, clothed him when he was naked, and kindly nursed him when sick, and in every respect were as kind to him as they were to their own children." This short, pathetic speech found its way to the sympathetic hearts of his hunting-shirt companions. Here was a scene of nature, and gratitude the motive; they all at once entered into their leader's feelings. Those hardy soldiers approved Captain Wells's motives. They threw down their rifles and tomahawks, went to the canoe and shook the hands of the trembling Indians in the most friendly manner. Captain Wells assured them that they had nothing to fear from them; he informed them that General Wayne was approaching with an overwhelming force; that the best thing the Indians could do was to make peace; that the whites did not wish to continue the war. He cautioned his Indian father for

the future to keep out of the reach of danger. He then bid them farewell; they appeared very grateful for his clemency. They pushed off their canoe and went down the river as fast as they could propel it.

On another occasion General Wayne requested Captain Wells to go to Sandusky and take a prisoner for the purpose of obtaining information. Wells said he could take a prisoner, but not from Sandusky. "And why not from Sandusky?" said the General. "Because," said the Captain, "there are only Wyandots there." "Well, why will not Wyandots do?" "For the best of reasons," said Wells, "because Wyandots will not be taken alive."

an army was on the move, and had reached a point on the Anglaise river, subsequently known as Ft. DeSage. Wishing to learn more regarding the purposes of the Indians, General Wayne again dispatched Captain Wells to bring in another prisoner. The distance from where they were now encamped to the British fort, at the mouth of the Maumee river, was only forty-five miles, and he would not have to travel far before he would find Indians. As his object was to bring in a prisoner, it became necessary for him to keep out of the way of large parties, and endeavor to fall in with stragglers, who might be easily subdued. They went cautiously down the Maumee river until they reached a point only two miles above the British fort, then known as Ft. Campbell. On the west bank of the Maumee was an Indian village. Wells and his party rode into the village as if they had just come from the British fort. Being dressed and painted in perfect Indian style, they rode through the large village, frequently stopping to talk with the Indians in their own language, the enemy believing them to be Indians from a distance coming to take a part in the battle which they all knew was shortly to be fought. After they had passed the village some distance, they fell in with an Indian man and woman on horseback, who were returning from hunting. The two were made captives without resistance. While rapidly proceeding up the Maumee, after dark, they came near a large encampment of Indians, who were merrily amusing themselves around their camp-fires. Their prisoners were ordered to be silent, under pain of instant death. They went around the camp with their prisoners till they got a half mile above it, when they halted to consult on their future operations. They decided to gag and tie their prisoners, and ride back to the Indian camp and give them a rally, in which each should kill his Indian. They deliberately got down, gagged and fastened their prisoners to trees, rode boldly into the Indian encampment and halted, their rifles lying across the pommels of their saddles. They inquired when they had last heard of General Wayne, and the movements of his army; how soon and where it was expected the battle would be fought. The Indians were very communicative, answering all their questions without hesitation. At length an Indian, who was sitting some distance from them, said in an undertone, in another tongue, to some who were near him, that he suspected these strangers meant mischief. Wells overheard what he said, and at once gave the pre-concerted signal and each shot an Indian not over six or eight feet distant. The Indian who had suspected them and a number of others, had raised up with their rifles in their hands, but not before Wells and his party had discharged their rifles. At that instant Wells and his men put spurs to their horses, laying close to their horses' necks, so as to escape, if possible, the bullets of the Indians. They had not got out of the light of the camp-fire before the Indians shot at them. Captain Wells was shot through the arm on which he carried his rifle; the arm was broken and his trusty rifle fell. McLelland was shot in the shoulder-blade, the ball coming out at the top of the shoulder. The rest of the party and their horses received no injury.

What self-possession, what heroism, was here displayed. To ride into the enemy's camp and enter into conversation with them without betraying the least appearance of trepidation or confusion, shows how well their souls were steeled. This action of real life, rivals the fictions of the Grecian poet. Homer sends forth his invincible hero, protected by the invulnerable panoply of Jupiter, to make a night attack upon the enemy. Diomedes makes the successful assault upon sleeping foes. Not so with our Western heroes, they boldly went into the midst of the enemy, while their camp fires were burning brightly, and openly commenced the work of death. After performing this military act of supererogation, they rode at full speed to where their captives were, mounted them on horses, and set off

for headquarters, about thirty-five miles away. Suffice it to say they arrived safely in camp, where the wounded heroes were duly taken care of, and in a short time thereafter had entirely recovered from their injuries.

The long-looked-for battle was fought and a brilliant victory won soon after this affair took place. Captain Wells and his daring comrades were not engaged in any further acts of a hostile character, for this battle resulted in bringing about a lasting treaty of peace.

See! again the smoke is curling
From the friendly calumet,
And the club of war is buried,
And the star of slaughter set.

After peace was declared, as a recognition of the valuable services he had rendered the Government (he had been of great assistance to General Wayne in negotiating the peace treaty), Captain Wells was appointed Indian agent to reside at Ft. Wayne, where a military garrison was maintained until after the war of 1812. Here he was joined by his Indian family, consisting of a wife and two children. His wife was a sister of the great Miami war chief, Little Turtle. The Government had also given him a large tract of land lying opposite the fort, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in the bloody massacre at Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) August 15, 1812. His reputation for bravery was so great that after he was shot down by the treacherous Pottawatomies they took his heart out of his body and cut it in small parcels and divided it among themselves, for they religiously believed that each one who ate of it would become as brave as he from whom it was taken. The family of Captain Wells after his death continued to reside upon the homestead reserve, upon a portion of which the beautiful city of Ft. Wayne is built. His descendants were well-known and respectable citizens of that place for many years. E. F. C.

**COME TO THE
BRANCHVILLE
HOMECOMING**

AND ALL DAY PICNIC

At The Methodist Church

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 1

Various types of entertainment featuring: Old Time String Band, including songs by a local composer; Branchville Junior Choir; Branchville Mixed Quartette; Hiram Frakes and his Kentucky Mountaineers and other vocal and instrumental numbers.

Fried Chicken Dinner

Served inside beginning at 11:00 o'clock

Other Refreshments Will Be Served On The Grounds

Attendance Prizes

Will Be Awarded At 4:00 P. M. For

Oldest person present; youngest person present; the one from farthest distance; largest family present.

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