

INDIANA GENEALOGIST
Volume 19, Issue 3 September 2008
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SUBMISSIONS

Submissions of a genealogical nature that would be of interest to those researching Indiana ancestors are always welcome. Material from copyright-free publications is preferred.

WRITING AWARD

The Indiana Genealogical Society may bestow the Elaine Spires Smith Family History Writing Award (which includes \$500) to the writer of an outstanding article that is submitted to either *Indiana Genealogist* or *IGS Newsletter*. Submitters need not be members of IGS. To be eligible for consideration for the award, the article must be at least 1,000 words (or a series of articles on the same topic that totals 1,000 words). Abstracts, transcriptions, indexes or other forms of genealogy data are not eligible for consideration. Articles must be submitted by December 31 of each year, and the winner will be recognized at the IGS annual conference in April. Multiple submissions are welcome. The IGS Publications committee will judge all eligible entries and make a decision about the winner. IGS reserves the right not to bestow the award in a particular year.



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EDITOR'S BRANCH

Check out the wonderful article in this issue that details sources for military-related information for those conflicts that occurred between the end of the Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War. Ron Darrah has done a lot of footwork for you! And don't skip the IN-GENious column where Harold Henderson points out the pros and cons of using indexes.

This issue kicks off the sketches of the Indiana Civil War soldiers accepted into the Society of Civil War Families of Indiana (SCWFI) in 2008. For the first time, inductees themselves supplied the biographies of their ancestors.

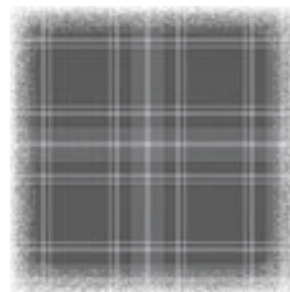
If you are a 2008 inductee, please let me know at quarterly@indgensoc.org if you plan to supply your own article. If you do not supply your own article, the usual short notice will be published. In addition, if you are a 2007 inductee and would like to expand on the article already published for your ancestor, please send an expanded biography to me at any time.

To supplement the articles about our Union SCWFI soldiers, we also have a write-up of a Hoosier *Confederate* soldier by Mary Kraeszig.

Transcriptions in this issue include the members of the Indiana University Board of Trustees from 1820 to 1890, marriage and death notices from the *Indiana Journal* for 1832, selected items of genealogical interest from the *Batesville Budget* in 1888, and various individual newspaper articles. In addition, you should note the excerpts from a history of Starke County, including short biographies, photographs of prominent citizens and public buildings, and lists of county officers.

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

I will not beg for submissions again in this issue, but, *if* you are interested in contributing, we now have **Author Guidelines** that should answer most of your questions about acceptable content and format. The guidelines are available at <http://www.indgensoc.org/publications/quarterly.html>), or can be obtained by e-mailing me at quarterly@indgensoc.org.



HOOSIER TARTAN

The Scottish Society of Indianapolis has proposed that Indiana declare an official tartan, similar to its official bird or tree. At least 21 states including Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin have official tartans.

Two Hoosier tartan designs exist that might be in the running. One is called the *Indiana Cardinal* and is primarily red and green. The other is simply called the *Indiana* and is based on the blue and gold of Indiana's flag. To see these tartan designs, you can use the "Tartan Ferrit" at the Tartan Authority website. Go to <http://www.tartansauthority.com/Web/Site/searchintroc2.asp>, then put "Indiana" in the Tartan name field.

Annette

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

by Ron Darrah

“ *There are no important military records between the Revolution and the Civil War!* ”

Buzz!! Wrong!! If you have not searched in this 80-year time frame, say 1781 to 1861, because you had the above idea, you may just be overlooking a significant group of records that can fill in several family holes, especially since many census returns for this period are so iffy.

Or maybe you have looked at the War of 1812 and perhaps the Mexican War and came up empty. Are you done? Not if you're determined to cover all your options and especially if your folks were frontiersmen migrating westward as the country developed.

The United States exercised its *manifest destiny* and moved from sea to sea in less than a century. This process was not painless and was certainly not without bloodshed and conflict. The military effort required to accomplish that settlement generated a long and constant stream of records, and those records may aid you in your three to four generation search for that elusive family.

It is important to know the history of the specific area where your folks lived, because they were part of that history. The **FIRST KEY** to most of the conflicts in all these periods is to **THINK LOCAL!** Most mini-wars, rebellions, and disputes were in small areas and were primarily fought by local residents.

The **SECOND KEY** to these early conflicts is to always be aware of the difference between the *FEDERAL* and *STATE* military forces. The federal units were composed of intermingled men from all over the country, and they had titles like “1st United States Infantry.”

The state units were mainly comprised of men from just that state, and they had the state name in their title, such as the “5th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.” Sometimes they were even more local, such as “The Marion County Mounted Dragoons.”

The federal unit records are in the National Archives, and the state unit records are *mainly* in the respective state archives.

Keeping these keys in mind and also that the following list is in no way exhaustive, especially as concerns U.S. Navy and Marine actions, let us scan through these decades and see what you might uncover.



Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown
by John Trumbull. Oil on canvas, 1820.

1781–1800

LATE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Contrary to some opinions, when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in October of 1781, the American Revolution was **not** over. The

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

official ending date of that war was 1783, and lots of fighting took place in 1782 and 1783, especially on the frontier. Remember, it wasn't over until it was over!

SHAY'S REBELLION, MASSACHUSETTS, 1786-87

WHISKEY INSURRECTION, PENNSYLVANIA, 1794

President George Washington led nearly 13,000 Pennsylvania and Virginia militiamen into western Pennsylvania to suppress this challenge to the new government.

FIRST NORTHWEST INDIAN WAR, OHIO, 1790-95

General Anthony Wayne's forces at the battle of Fallen Timbers near Toledo were composed of Regular army men and a group of Kentucky mounted militia, who were a long way north of the state boundary. Were your people there? Remember—separate the federal troops from the state troops!

QUASI-WAR WITH FRANCE, NAVAL, 1798-1800

The United States Navy got its feet wet with this conflict, and the Navy was in almost constant action for the next 200 years! The Navy was entirely a regular federal force, and the officers and men generated innumerable records since they functioned as the cutting edge of American foreign policy. Check the National Archives for Navy records—and don't forget that the Marine Corps was always part of the Navy.

1801-1810

TRIPOLI WAR, AFRICA/NAVAL, 1801-05

You know that Marine song that says "to the shores of Tripoli?" Well, this is it, and the first time that the U.S. got involved in the Middle East and fought a Muslim group. It was mainly a Navy show, with the Marines doing the land portion. If any of your folks were in the sea forces in this time period, they were probably involved.



*U.S. Schooner ENTERPRISE Capturing the Tripolitan Corsair TRIPOLI, 1 August 1801.
From a drawing (circa 1878) by Captain William Bainbridge Hoff,
U.S. Navy, in the collection of the Navy department.*

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

BURR'S INSURRECTION, MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, 1806-07

CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR, VIRGINIA/NAVAL, 1807

The HMS *Leopard* boarded the USS *Chesapeake* and removed four sailors; this was a preliminary round of the War of 1812. Did you have a family member aboard the *Chesapeake*? Are you sure?

1811-1820

SECOND NORTHWEST INDIAN WAR, INDIANA, 1811

You may have heard of William Henry Harrison and the Battle of Tippecanoe. There are many Hoosier files on this early state conflict. Most of the participants are known.

FIRST SEMINOLE WAR, FLORIDA/GEORGIA, 1812

If you have Deep South roots, there are several conflicts on this list that you might find interesting. And, if you have Native

American ancestry or just want a different perspective on American expansionism, remember that there were always two sides to these innumerable Indian wars. Many Native tribes were, and are, highly developed cultural entities of their own. Check out their websites for the rest of the story.

The Seminoles, among others, did not take kindly to being dispossessed; visit them at <http://www.seminoletribe.com>.

WAR OF 1812, GENERAL, 1812-15

Sometimes called the Second War of Independence, this was a major event. You might want to start with the book *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files* (Revised Edition), transcribed by Virgil D. White. It's available in most good genealogy collections. [See **General Resources** on page 109.]

On the Ohio Historical Society website you can search the full text of the roster from the Adjutant General records. Ohio



Capture and burning of Washington by the British, in 1814.

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

furnished 1,759 officers and 24,521 enlisted men for this war. For every state look for ADJUTANT GENERAL RECORDS. The AG is the top state military position, and his office always created reports for all conflicts where his state forces participated.

You might want to check out *Indiana War of 1812 Soldiers* by Charles M. Franklin, a compiled list of the militia soldiers who served in the eight regiments (78 companies) of Indiana during the War of 1812. Counties from which these regiments were formed were Clark, Dearborn, Franklin, Harrison, Jefferson, Knox, and Wayne. These were the only counties in Indiana Territory at that time and had different boundaries.

PEORIA INDIAN WAR, ILLINOIS, 1813

The Access Genealogy website has a good section on Native American history and census records (to help balance the account!)

CREEK INDIAN WAR, SOUTHEAST, 1813-14

Look for state records like this entry from the Tennessee State Archives:

Military Records, 1813-1836. 1 reel.
TSLA Mf. #RG 158.

Muster rolls and payrolls for Creek War 1813-15 and Seminole Wars 1818 and 1836. Arranged by Captain's name.

Tip: Follow the officers, not the privates!
Also: Visit the Creeks at <http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov>.

BARBARY WAR, AFRICA/NAVAL, 1815

ROUND TWO OF THE TRIPOLI DISPUTE (see above)

SECOND SEMINOLE WAR, FLORIDA/GEORGIA, 1817-18

Round Two here also; the Seminoles are still in Florida—so who won?

1821-1830

Remember THINK LOCAL!

LAFITTE'S PIRATES, GALVESTON, 1821

RICKAREE INDIAN WAR, MISSOURI RIVER/DAKOTAS, 1823

At first I thought this was something Al Capp made up, but there were Rickarees and the Americans did fight them.

WINNEBAGO INDIAN WAR, WISCONSIN, 1827

The Wisconsin Historical Society has lots of good material on this *disturbance*. Go to <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>. One thing that is seldom mentioned in the various Indian wars is the presence of Native Americans fighting for the United States against other Indians. Look for this in the National Archives.

Smith's Company, (Menamemie Indians), Mich.

O-ge-maw-mo - Ki-u.

(Signification: The chief rising from the depths.)

Warrick, { Capt. Smith's Co. of Menamemie Indians in the Military service of the United States.

Winnebago War, 1827.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

(Not dated), 1827.

Period of service:

Commencement Aug. 23, 1827.

Expiration Sept. 16, 1827.

This muster card of a Native American soldier is in the National Archives.

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

1831-1840

SAC AND FOX INDIAN WAR, ILLINOIS, 1831

BLACK HAWK INDIAN WAR, ILLINOIS/WISCONSIN, 1832

Look for materials such as this file listed by the Illinois State Archives:

Black Hawk War Records. Ca. 1832-1891.

1 cu. ft. No index.

Files contain both original muster rolls of Illinois volunteers who served in the Black Hawk War and copies of muster rolls filed with the federal government. Copies of federal muster rolls were made pursuant to an 1881 act of the General Assembly which provided for the transcription of these records (L. 1881, p. 30). Original muster rolls are filed by brigade, while federal muster rolls are grouped by county. Entries on each muster

roll include: soldier's name, rank, date and length of enrollment, county of residence, amount of pay due, and number of traveling rations drawn. For mounted soldiers the rolls also give the value of arms and equipment issued and the value and description of horses issued. Files also contain a small amount of correspondence concerning men who served in the Black Hawk War and material relating to a reunion of those veterans in 1891.

Hoosiers were involved in this one. Check out this collection at the Indiana State Archives:

Indiana Black Hawk War Militia Index, May-July 1832

Alphabetical card file includes name, rank, unit, term of enlistment, and by whom enlisted.

TOLEDO CONFLICT, OHIO/MICHIGAN, 1835-36

There's a good discussion in Wikipedia on this to get you started! Some folks think this was the start of the Ohio State-Michigan football rivalry, but I don't think so!

TEXAS WAR, SOUTHWEST, 1835-36

This wasn't all about the Alamo; there was fighting in several places, and much of it was done by American citizen-volunteers.

CREEK INDIAN WAR, GEORGIA/ALABAMA, 1836-37

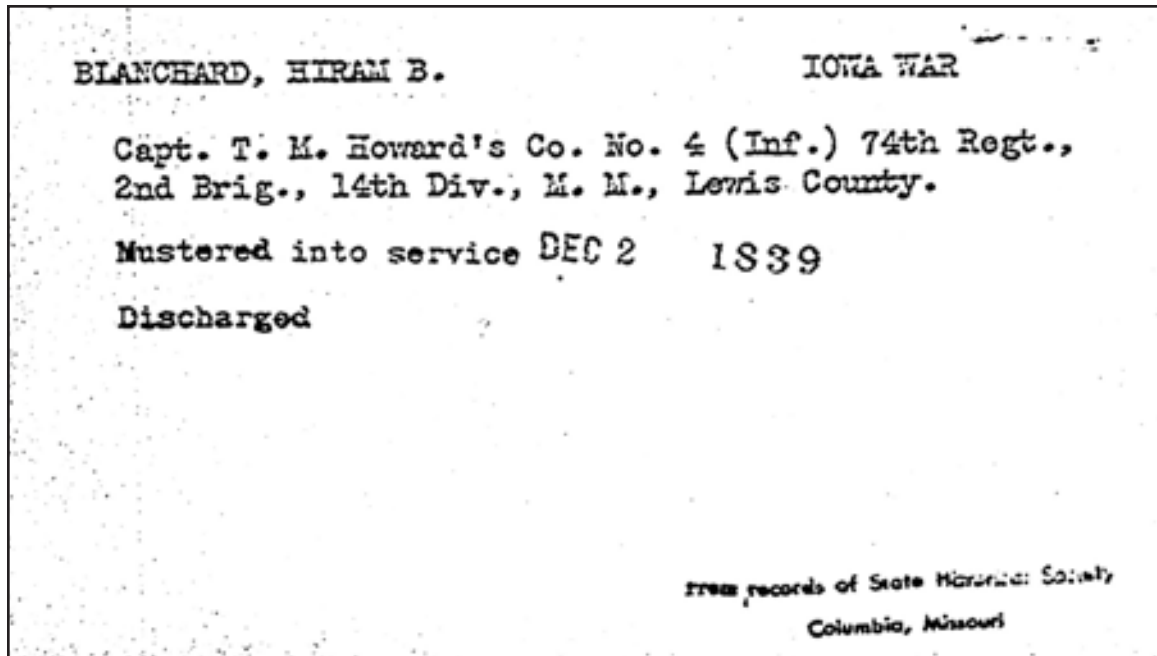
Again look for state or local compilations, such as *Index to Compiled Service Records of Alabama Units, Creek War, 1836-1837* by Benjamin Achee and Margery Wright, 1971. This two-part reference is in the Indiana State Library, among other locations.

THIRD SEMINOLE WAR, FLORIDA/GEORGIA, 1835-42

Yes, they're still hanging on!



MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)



My relative was in the Lewis County, Missouri Militia.

CHEROKEE WAR, 1836-38

The Tennessee State Archives has this file:

Index to Compiled Service Records of the Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the Cherokee Disturbances and Removal in Organizations from Tennessee and the Field and Staff Officers of the Army of the Cherokee Nation. 2 reels. National Archives M908. TSLA Mf. #865.

Index is arranged alphabetically by soldier's surname. Also includes rank and unit.

Related print material:

The Cherokee Wars, Hays, 1987. (F 208. H39) and card file in Archives Reading Room.

MORMON WAR, MISSOURI, 1838

The Missouri State Archives has lot of material on this conflict. See **Iowa War** entry in the next column.

AROOSTOCK INDIAN WAR, MAINE, 1839

IOWA WAR, IOWA/MISSOURI, 1839

What? You didn't even know Iowa had a war? Actually I didn't either until I found a Missouri relative who almost had to attack the Iowa militia. The Missouri State Archives has a great searchable online database of Missouri service cards from the War of 1812 to World War I. Go to <http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives>.

1841-1850

Check for both FEDERAL and STATE records!

DORR'S REBELLION, RHODE ISLAND, 1842

MORMON WAR, ILLINOIS, 1844

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

MEXICAN WAR, SOUTHWEST/MEXICO, 1846-1848

Indiana was a large part of this major and largest conflict in the time frame. There are lots of resources for the Mexican War, and they are relatively easy to find. See this collection at the Indiana State Archives:

Indiana Mexican War Volunteer Index, 1846-1848.

This is an alphabetical card file for five Indiana Volunteer Regiments. Information given is name, rank, muster in and muster out dates.



*Lands
gained in
the Mexican
Cession*

1851-1860

CALIFORNIA INDIAN WAR, CALIFORNIA, 1851-1852

Also called the Mariposa Indian War; visit the California Military Museum website for a good discussion at <http://www.militarymuseum.org/Mariposa.html>.

UTAH INDIAN WAR, UTAH, 1850-1853

NICARAGUAN WAR, NAVAL, 1854-1858

The U.S. Navy and Marine Corps were active around the world throughout this Early Republic time period. I did not list the dozens of events, but be aware of them.

KANSAS CONFLICTS, KANSAS, 1854-1859

YAKIMA/KLAMATH INDIAN WAR, OREGON/WASHINGTON, 1855

FLORIDA INDIAN WAR, FLORIDA, 1855-1858

JOHN BROWN'S RAID, VIRGINIA, 1859

This, of course, was one of the preliminaries to the Civil War, but not part of it.

GENERAL RESOURCES:

1. *Index to Old Wars Pension Files 1815-1926*, transcribed by Virgil D. White

The "Old Wars" pension application files are for service based on death or disability incurred in service in the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps between the end of the Revolutionary War and the first year of the Civil War in 1861. The claims are for service in the Mexican War, the Indian Wars, the early part of the Civil War, and a few are for service in the War of 1812.

These files are for regular federal military members, not state militia. This book is in the Indiana State Library and many good genealogical collections.

2. *Index to U.S. Military Pension Applications of Remarried Widows 1812-1911*, transcribed by Virgil D. White

This index was prepared from records located at the National Archives. Many of the entries will contain the name of the remarried widow, date claim was filed, application and certificate numbers, name of husband upon which her claim was based, names of other husband or husbands, military service of each husband as well as application and certificate numbers for each husband when applicable, and cross-references to other claims filed by the widow. Also inter-filed in this index are some claims by

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

minor or helpless children, mothers, fathers, and sisters of serviceman.

3. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, transcribed by Virgil D. White

This is an index for those veterans, and widows of veterans, who filed applications for pensions based on military service in all branches of the military during the War of 1812. This is one of the most informative indexes ever published on national military records. This revised edition also contains a cross-reference index of 58,126 entries to the wives, widows, and other family members as shown in the main index. The wives and widows are indexed under their maiden name when it was available.

4. *Index to Volunteer Soldiers, 1784-1811*, transcribed by Virgil D. White

This 747 page compilation was taken from National Archives microfilm.

5. *Index to Pension Applications for Indian Wars Service Between 1817 and 1898*, transcribed by Virgil D. White

The compilation was taken from microfilm group T318, 12 rolls of 16 mm microfilm at the National Archives. Much of the material is post-Civil War, but much is in our study range.

[Do you think Virgil White has an apartment in the archives?]

6. Indiana Constitution, Article VII, 1816

Sect. 1st. The Militia of the State of Indiana shall consist of **all free able bodied male persons; Negroes, Mulattoes and Indians excepted, resident in the said state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or**

hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general Assembly may provide by law.

Sect. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to do Militia duty; provided such person or persons shall **pay an equivalent for such exemption**; which equivalent shall be collected annually, by a civil officer, and be hereafter fixed by law, and shall be equal as near as may be, to the lowest fines assessed on those privates in the Militia, who may neglect or refuse to perform Militia duty.

Sect. 9. **All militia officers** shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their Commissions during good behavior, or until they arrive at the **age of sixty years**.

[Emphasis added.]

All states had militia laws similar to Indiana, derived from the U.S. Constitution. Many militia censuses taken in the early years of the republic survive. Many militia units were organized, and a number of their muster rolls survive. Note this one:

Militia Census, 1793; Department of Defense, Adjutant General's Office (SDEA0004); New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey.

Is this important? Well, the 1790 Census of New Jersey was destroyed, so this can fill in some holes.

7. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the Indian Wars and Disturbances, 1815-1858*, M629, 42 rolls.

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

This microfilm series in the National Archives may be something you should take a look at. Look for indexes and digitizations based on parts of the film done by local genealogists and historians.

8. Manuscript Collections

Many early military records are buried within manuscript collections in state and local libraries, state and local historical societies, and college and university libraries. Use the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC), at [http://www.loc](http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc)

[.gov/coll/nucmc](http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc), and other search engines to uncover these gems.

☞ You might want to extract some of these for your genealogical society quarterly!

Note this example from one such collection:

Lilly Library Manuscript Collections, Indiana University. *Holland Manuscript*.

The papers of Levi Luther Todd (1812-1858) include: the original and negative microfilm of his War of 1812 orderly book, Aug. 15, 1812–Feb. 14, 1813, for Captain Nathaniel G. S. Hart's company of Kentucky light infantry; a muster roll of the same company in the War of



This 1810 Vincennes muster roll is in the Manuscripts Department at the Indiana State Library.

MILITARY RESOURCES IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC (continued)

1812 made by him from memory in 1851; his commissions as Captain of the Lexington Light Infantry, 1st battalion, 42nd regiment, dated Apr. 16, 1813, as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General James Shelby, Oct. 13, 1817, and as Captain of the Montgomery Independent Rifle Company, Aug. 10, 1819; and George Caldwell's morning report of Captain Bean's company of U.S. Rangers, Apr. 11, 1833.

9. Ancestry.com has several databases that can help in this area. Check out these and others on your library computer:

American Militia in the Frontier Wars, 1790-1796, Clark, Murtie June.

Florida War Death List, 1836-1842; Gage, Sandra S., compiler.

Michigan Military Records, 1775-1836
Naval Pensioners of the United States, 1800-1851, Bockstruck, Lloyd de Witt.

Officers of the Continental and U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, 1775-1900

Pennsylvania Volunteers in the War of 1812

Returns from Regular Army Regiments, 1821-1916

The General Society of the War of 1812, 1976 Bicentennial Supplement to the 1972 Reg., R. G. Thurtle, Editor.

U.S. Army Historical Register, 1789-1903, Vol. 1 & 2

U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1940

U.S. Pensioners, 1818-1872

U.S. War Bounty Land Warrants, 1789-1858

War of 1812 Pension Application Files Index, 1812-1815

10. Digital Book Index (<http://www.digitalbookindex.org>)

I like this site, but there are others similar to it. There is a good article in the May 2008 *Internet Genealogy* magazine. These works are scanned copies of books that you can search page by page and word by word. Most references are free and usually in Adobe format. Give it a try and see what you can find. This type of resource is an exploding area for research—keep monitoring these sites when you find them.

11. Newspaper, Microfilm, and Scanned Images

Most of the conflicts in this time frame were heavily covered in the local newspapers of the era. See what papers were extant in the time period and see what articles and lists were published. The Indiana State Library has most of the Indiana papers; the Ohio Historical Society has most of the Ohio ones; and so on.

Good Luck and Good Hunting!

EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT

CHARLES BRYANT DROWNED

Submitted by Meredith Thompson

Indianapolis Star, Monday, August 14, 1911—page 1, column 5

MORRISTOWN, Ind., Aug. 13—Charles Bryant, 23 years old, a bricklayer, was drowned in Blue River near here today while bathing.

He was unmarried and had been working in Rushville for some time. The body was recovered and brought here.

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER ADAM RECORD

By Kathy Anne Coppola, SCWFI Member

Adam Thomas Record was born on June 21, 1845 in Liberty, Randolph County, North Carolina. His parents, John F. and Melissa (McMasters) Record were natives of North Carolina. They were of German and English decent and came to Indiana in 1867.

Adam wrote in his pension application that before coming to Indiana, his parents were taken prisoner by the Confederate army and held until their three sons joined. The three boys enlisted and were given a twenty-one day furlough. When it expired, they were taken by wagon to report for service. When they were near Greensborough, North Carolina, they jumped out of the wagon. Adam and his brother George traveled north to Indianapolis, Indiana and enlisted into Company A, 43rd Regiment, Indiana Infantry, on December 25, 1864.

Adam and George served as prison guards at Camp Morton. Soon after enlisting, Adam became very ill with pneumonia and small pox. He spent most of his time in the prison hospital until the end of the war.



Camp Morton

It is not known if the third brother was David or Andrew. A letter was found indicating that David stayed on the family homestead



in North Carolina, and military records show that Andrew served for the Confederate army in Company K, 5th Regiment of North Carolina, and then deserted to go north. The 1870 census shows Andrew, his wife Mary, and two children, residing in Howard County, Indiana.

After the war, Adam farmed and worked as a cement worker. He married Armilda Farlow on August 21, 1878. They took up residence in Kokomo, Indiana and had seven children; Della,

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER ADAM RECORD (continued)

Lincoln, Blaine, Blanche, Stella, Theresa, and Mary. Armilda died February 14, 1914. Adam made his pension application (#1139108) on August 26, 1926 while visiting his daughter in Los Angeles, California. Adam died December 10, 1929 in the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Johnson City, Tennessee. Adam and Armilda are buried in Crown Point Cemetery in Kokomo, Indiana.

The author, of Kokomo, traced her lineage to Adam and both are now in the SCWFI. Their file is in the Allen County Public Library and includes the following sources;

Adam T. Record military and pension files, #1.231.688, National Archives, Washington, DC.

Other sources used include these:

Douglass, Samuel M. *Adjutant General's Office*. Indianapolis, 1966.

Blanchard, Charles. *Counties of Howard and Tipton Indiana*. Chicago: F.A. Battey & Co., 1883.

U.S. census, 1870, Howard County, Indiana.

"The rate of interest which some young men feel in a girl is proportional to the fortune that she has to rate interest on."

Batesville Budget, 15 October 1887, page 8, submitted by Marjorie Weiler-Powell

INDIANA

DO YOU KNOW THIS SOLDIER?

by Ron Darrah



Genealogist and military historian Rhonda Houston sent us this large 19½ x 13½ oval image recently. Rhonda found it in an up-state Saratoga Springs, New York antique store some years ago and finally decided to donate it to IGS.

She did some research and discovered that the soldier is in the full dress uniform of an Indiana Civil War German unit. Neither Rhonda, nor we, know the name of the soldier or the exact unit.

We are casting it out to the IGS membership and any stray historian in the area to see if we can pin it down further. Any ideas anyone? We will run feedback, if any, in a future issue.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

JOHN LAFAYETTE WHITE AND WILLIAM M. WHITE

By Keith Rott, SCWFI Member

Twin brothers, John Lafayette and William M. White, were the fourth and fifth of eleven children born to James and Margaret (Vansickle) White. James and brothers John, George, Robert, and Thomas moved from Union Township, Clermont County, Ohio and purchased land in Lawrence and Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana between 1828 and 1835. Thomas lived only two years after he purchased land in Lawrence Township, and in about 1838, his brother Zacheus with his wife Sarah, moved from Ohio and settled on the property purchased by Thomas.

James White would be remembered as the founder of the town of Lawrence. The 160 acres he purchased were bounded by 46th Street on the north, 42nd Street on the south, Franklin Road on the east and extended west one half mile. A railroad and Pendleton Road (Pendleton Pike) cut diagonally across his land. In 1849 James laid out the triangle of land bounded by 42nd Street, Franklin Road, and Pendleton Pike, and named it Lanesville.

The first postmaster of Lanesville put the name "Lawrence" on the post office, and in 1866 the Marion County Commissioners officially named the village Lawrence to correspond with the name on the post office.

John enlists in Co. K, 11th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

In 1860 John and William were living at home in Marion County with their parents and five siblings. They were seventeen years old

and their occupation was listed as farm labor in the 1860 census. Their father died on April 25, 1861 and on July 23, at the age of 18, John enlisted in Company K, 11th Regiment for three years at Indianapolis. This left William to help his mother with the farm. The 11th was mustered-in on August 31, 1861, left for St. Louis on September 6, and in the next two and one half years took part in at least sixteen battles in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

The most significant of those battles was fought at Vicksburg, Mississippi. In August 1863, the 11th Regiment left for New Orleans and participated in actions west of New Orleans in Teche Country, Louisiana, and on January 19, 1864 marched to Madisonville, Louisiana, where the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. They returned to New Orleans, and on March 4 left for New York by steamer. From there they moved by rail to Indianapolis where they remained on furlough until May 8, 1864.

William enlists in Co. H, 54th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

On October 3, 1862, at the age of nineteen, William enlisted in the 54th Regiment for one year at Indianapolis, and on November 16 the regiment was mustered into service and sent to Memphis. On December 20, they embarked with Brigadier General Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg. On December 26, the brigade to which the 54th was assigned moved up the Yazoo River and drew fire from the Confederates.

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, JOHN L. AND WILLIAM M. WHITE
(continued)

Over the next three days the regiment was involved in two charges made on the Confederate positions at Chickasaw Bayou, losing two hundred and sixty four killed, wounded, and missing. William was taken prisoner on December 29 only twenty days after the 54th left Indianapolis. After being taken prisoner he was sent to New Orleans and then to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri where he remained until October 28, 1863. At that time he was returned to his unit in New Orleans. On December 8, 1863 the 54th Regiment was mustered-out and returned to Indianapolis.

*John and William are reunited
in Indianapolis.*

*William enlists in Co. K, 11th Regiment
of Indiana Volunteer Infantry*

The 11th Regiment arrived in Indianapolis on March 21, 1864. Undoubtedly John and William had a lot to share concerning experiences during their thirty-one month separation. On March 27, William enlisted in the 11th Regiment and John witnessed William's *Declaration of Recruit*. The following notation appears in the margin of William's enlistment: "John L. White Private, Co. K, 11th Ind."

11th Regiment returns to active duty.

The 11th Regiment left Indianapolis and arrived at New Orleans on May 8, 1864. On July 19 they embarked on a steamer for Fortress Monroe (Point Comfort, Virginia) where the 11th would become part of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. They arrived at Fortress Monroe on July 28, proceeded to Washington, D.C., then to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and then to Cedar Creek, Virginia where they skirmished with the enemy on August 13.

*William is wounded at Halltown, West
Virginia and dies at Harper's Ferry.*

On August 15, they reached Winchester, Virginia, and on August 22, had a skirmish near Halltown, West Virginia. On August 24 in a reconnaissance at Halltown, the 11th lost two men killed and eight wounded. William was one of the eight men wounded. William died the next day on August 25, 1864 at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

John and William's reunion lasted only five months and one can only imagine the overwhelming grief John must have felt over the loss of his brother. After the skirmish at Halltown, the 11th engaged the enemy at Berryville, and then on September 19, participated in the battle at Winchester, Virginia, losing eighty-one in killed and wounded.



INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, JOHN L. AND WILLIAM M. WHITE

(continued)

John is wounded at Winchester, Virginia.

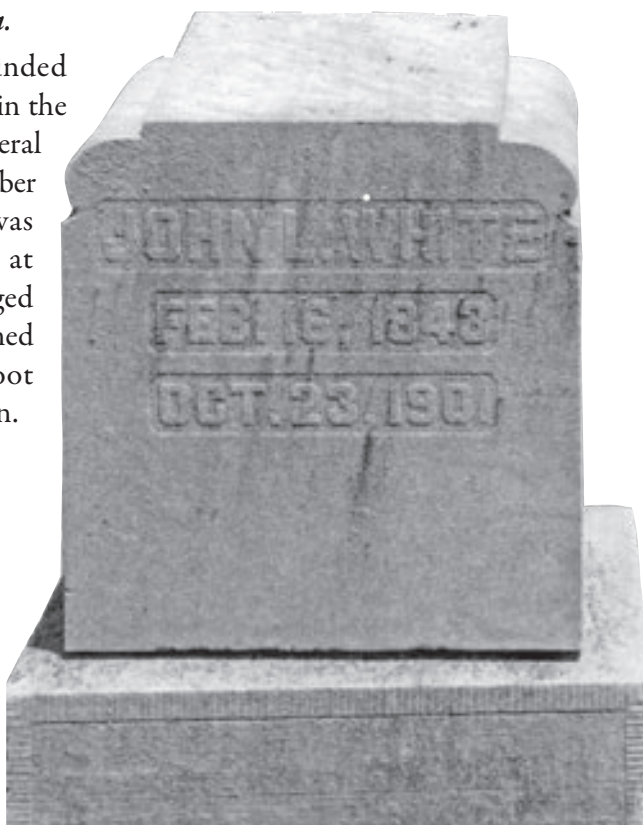
John was one of the men wounded and would spend the next eight months in the hospital. He was attached to U.S.A. General Hospital at Frederick, Maryland on September 27, 1864, and on February 17, 1865, was attached to U.S.A. General Hospital at Madison, Indiana where he was discharged from the army on May 24, 1865. He returned to Indianapolis soon thereafter. His foot injury resulted in a 50% disability pension.

John marries Sarah E. Crutchfield on September 30, 1866.

Sometime between 1880 and 1900, John, Sarah, and their family moved to Brightwood, Indianapolis, Indiana, and John went to work at the railroad repair yards located there. On October 23, 1901 John was killed in a tragic accident at the repair yards. The following death notice appeared in the *Indianapolis News*.

CRUSHED UNDER CAR

A jack slipped and John White was instantly killed. John White, tire repairer at the Big Four Shops, Brightwood, was instantly killed this afternoon. He was under a car which was supported by jacks. One of the jacks slipped and the car fell on him.



It does not seem fitting these few lines from a newspaper end the story of brothers John Lafayette White and William M. White.

William M. White is buried at Vansickle Cemetery, 2700 N. Franklin Road, Indianapolis, Indiana; John Lafayette White is buried at Spring Valley Cemetery, 5700 N. Post Road, Lawrence, Indiana.

The author, of Fishers, Indiana, traced his lineage to John, and both are now in the SCWFI. Their file is in the Allen County Public Library.



SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

ITEMS FROM THE *BATESVILLE BUDGET*

Submitted by Marjorie V. Weiler-Powell

Batesville Budget, May 12, 1888—page 5

I transcribed the following articles from the newspaper in order to help researchers fill in around the missing census year of 1890.

By definition, *transcription* means re-writing the articles as they appear, errors and all. However, the articles are numbered to assist researchers in locating the information in the original newspaper filmed by the Indiana Historical Society. Question marks are used for undecipherable letters.

LOCAL NEWS

1. The report of our town treasurer will be published next week.

2. Mr. Silverberg, of Greensburg, was on our streets last Monday.

3. Dr. Timmermann is on the sick. He has had pneumonia or something.

4. Mr. Met?er?ick and daughter made a trip to Greensburg Tuesday.

5. John R. Kennedy came home from Lawrenceburg last Monday to vote.

6. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Volz, of Shelbyville, were visiting here last Sunday.

7. Messrs. Joseph Pfeiffer and Gus Ortman of Oldenburg, were on our streets last Monday.

8. The candidates elect were serenaded by the Gersu?? D. C. Monday night.

9. George Cook entertained a crowd with some fine music at the Germania Hotel Thursday evening.

10. Messrs. Bigney and Dunn and their families, of Sunman, were buggy riding on our streets last Sunday.

11. Mr. Jacob Blank returned home last Saturday from a two weeks' trip in the interest of Blank Bros. Furniture Factory.

12. The managers of St. Clair's Grove will give a picnic on Pentecost Monday, May 21, and a good time is anticipated.

13. To-morrow (Sunday) is the day for the G. A. R. picnic from Cincinnati. The fare from Cincinnati for round trip is only 75 cents.

14. Quite a number of subscriptions have been added to the Budget's list lately and still there is room for more.

15. The baseball club known as the "Clippers" are soliciting subscriptions for money to pay for leveling and fixing up their ball ground in good shape.

16. Thursday was ascension day and was observed here by all the factories and schools closing. The good and faithful attending church while others went fishing or hunting.

17. Mr. Geo. Mitchell being unable in all his travels to find a companion in this country,

ITEMS FROM THE BATESVILLE BUDGET (continued)

talks of making a trip across the ocean to Paris, from there he will go to Berlin, where he will carry letters of recommendation to a young heiress to half a million.

18. The picnic here last Saturday, given by the Sons of Veter[a]ns was quite a pleasant affair. The boys conducted the picnic in a sociable manner, and all that attended could not help but enjoy themselves. New Point, Sunman, Morris and Greensburg were well represented, and everything passed off quietly.

19. The following candidates were elected last Monday: Councilmen—2nd Ward Geo. Then; 3rd Ward, Joseph Fragge; 5th Ward, Frank Walsman; Treasurer, Crist Schwier; Clerk, Will Johnsen; Marshal, John Bohner. The entire Democratic ticket being elected but one. The two Union Labor men on their ticket received the largest majority.

20. Keep your eye on the BUDGET. This will be a year for a short but hot contest between three or four different parties. While the BUDGET will not advocate the cause of either, it will stand ready to expose any crookedness or rottenness that it can gain reliable information of. It will be a friend to truth and right, but a terror to evil doers. Keep your eye on the BUDGET.

21. At a meeting of the town council last Friday night, the Marshal was allowed \$50 for his services for the past year, and the Clerk \$13 for postage, stationery, posting notices, etc. On motion it was decided to give the American Co. the limited time of the law to vacate Maine street, then if not vacated to bring suit against said company to compel them to vacate. The

alley to be opened through Chas. Johnson's lot was set aside for the present.

22. When the BUDGET came out last Saturday some of the leading Republicans set up a terrible howl and went wild because one of their candidates had the courage and honesty to announce his principle. They set to work to kick him out, and in doing so kicked the whole ticket out. We were pounced upon from all sides with questions such as, "Why in the h---l did you publish it for?" "What in the deuce did you publish it for?" "What in the thunderation did you let him make that announcement for?" We reply that the BUDGET is a non-partisan paper, independent in its speech, ready to announce or publish what we think proper, for the rich or poor, high or low, great or small. The BUDGET is supported by its patrons, and not by any ring, clique or party.

23. The following crew was selected last Monday to make a trip up salt river. They seem to have been selected according to their profession and ability, and each have been assigned his place of duty: Frank Duhme can do the carpenter and general repair work, Henry Schrader can attend to the tinning needed, Henry Greeman can do the painting and varnishing, B. Bertram can look after the bread, groceries, etc., Wm Saurland will tend bar and furnish drinks to quench their thirst, John Wittendorfer will make a good deck hand, M. Heinlein will act as overseer in the freight department, and Ed Stowe says he will keep books and act as reporter for the BUDGET. The crew has not started yet but we suppose they are only waiting to attend the picnic first, which is to be held here to-morrow.

ITEMS FROM THE BATESVILLE BUDGET (continued)

ELECTION NOTES

1. The election board was treated to a bucket of beer while on duty.

2. A. Hunt was refused a vote here Monday because his family still reside at Penntown.

3. William Martin, section foreman, discharged his brother Joe, Tuesday, because he voted the Democratic ticket.

4. Arnt Vauhaney went to the polls, told the Board he voted at New Point about two weeks ago, was offered \$10 but only got \$8. They refused to take his vote until he got the other \$2. He went away for awhile but came back again and voted anyhow.

5. John Bohland, the butcher, who sold out here last fall and moved to Cincinnati, returned this spring, voted at the spring election, and again Monday. His change of residence and right to vote here was the subject of a lively dispute between T. W. Greemann and John Hillenbrand, each claiming they were sustained in their opinion by good authority.

6. John St. Clair tantalized Frank Duhme about his announcement in the BUDGET. Frank told him to be still that he had no sense, John jumped up, cracked his heels together, threw his hands in the air, flew around like a chicken on a hot griddle and for about two minutes it looked as if Duhme would be consumed, but St. Clair's supply of gas soon exhausted and he became as docile as a lamb. He said what made him mad was to be told something that he already knew.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

JAMES O. GRIFFITH JAILED

Submitted by Meredith Thompson

Indianapolis Star, Sunday, March 9, 1919—page 5, column 3

MAN, SUED BY GIRL FOR \$50,000, IS HELD IN JAIL

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 8—James O. Griffith, a traveling salesman for a fertilizing company, stated today that Miss Marguerite Lane, who sued him yesterday for \$50,000 damages for alleged imprisonment, was in a sanitarium in Cincinnati, O., last July. Griffith is in jail here on a charge of selling fertilizer without the state chemist's label. His case has been set for March 14.

Griffith refused to give the name of the Cincinnati sanitarium to which Miss Lane was

taken. He said that she was in a rundown condition and that he sent her from here to Cincinnati to be placed in the sanitarium. Griffith claims that the woman was mentally disturbed and needed a rest. He declined to state what his relations with the woman were.

The police stated that Griffith's home is in Tennessee, but they do not know the name of the city. Miss Lane is in the city, but her attorney, William D. Hardy, has kept newspaper men from the knowledge of her boarding house.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES, INDIANA JOURNAL, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1832

Submitted by Ron Darrah

The following records were extracted from microfilm at the Indiana State Library. Divorces and desertions were extracted as they pertain to marriages. Not all issues carried this type of information.

JANUARY 4, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Amos Collins**, Shelby County, by **Priscilla Collins**.

Administration of the estate of **Rosanna Booher**, Shelby County, by **John Booher**.

Administration of the estate of **Henry Gatewood**, Shelby County, by **Samuel A. A. Guion** and **Sarah Gatewood**.

Administration of the estate of **Sam'l H. Booher**, Shelby County, by **Benjamin Hodges**.

Administration of the estate of **John Collip**, Hamilton County, by **Samuel Collip**.

JANUARY 7, 1832

Administration of the estate of **James M'Daniel**, Perry County, by **Samuel Conner**. [Heirs: **James M'Daniel**, **Joseph Wright** and wife **Nancy** (late **Nancy M'Daniel**), **William M'Daniel**, and the unknown heirs of **Edward M'Daniel**]

Married: On Sunday last by **Caleb Scudder**, Mr **James M'Kinney** to Miss **Margaret Brown**, both of Marion County.

Administration of the estate of **Samuel Colglazier**, Shelby County, by **Jacob** and **Sally Colglazier**.

JANUARY 10, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Ezekiel Hanna**, Marion County, by **J. M. Ray**.
Administration of the estate of **Elizabeth Cox**, Marion County, by **William Marshall**.

JANUARY 14, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Joseph Burnet**, a transient in Marion County, by **William Gladden** of Wayne Township.

Died: On the 8th inst, **Frances Alcorn**, consort of **Henry Alcorn** of this county.

Administration of the estate of **Elwin Ray**, Marion County, by **John Ray**.

JANUARY 21, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Christopher Kellum**, Marion County, by **John Johnson** and **Noah Kellum**.

FEBRUARY 11, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Abraham Cook**, Marion County, by **Patsey Cook** and **William H. Wick**.

Administration of the estate of **William Monical**, Morgan County, by **Hiram Matthews**.

FEBRUARY 18, 1832

Married: On the 16th inst by **Caleb Scudder**, Mr **Josiah New** to Miss **Betsey Darnell**, both of Marion County.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES, INDIANA JOURNAL, 1832 (continued)

FEBRUARY 18, 1832 (continued)

Married: On the 5th inst by the Rev **Joshua Bradley**, Mr **Seth Bardwell** to Miss **Tebitha Woollen**, both of this county.

Married: On the 26th ult, by **Obed Foote**, Mr **George Monical** to Miss **Jane Ritchey**, both of Marion County.

FEBRUARY 25, 1832

Divorce: **Betsy Whitaker** vs **Jiles Whitaker**, Putnam County.

MARCH 10, 1832

Died: At Noblesville, Indiana, on the 4th inst, in the 22nd year of her age, **Priscilla**, consort of **I. K. Leaming**.

Administration of the estate of **Richard Bandrer**, Hamilton County, by **Nathaniel Barnes**.

MARCH 17, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Jesse Lane**, Boone County, by **John M. Bay**.

Administration of the estate of **Thomas Jordan**, Hendricks County, by **George Tyler**.

MARCH 24, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Jesse Miller**, Shelby County, by **Ashbel Stone**.

Administration of the estate of **Thomas Thornburgh**, Delaware County, by **Asail** and **Wm S. Thornburgh**.

Administration of the estate of **Willis Bunnell**, Delaware County, by **John Marshall**.

APRIL 28, 1832

Married: On the 26th inst, by **Caleb Scudder**, Mr **John P. Cook** to Miss **Sophronia Smith**, both of Marion County.

Administration of the estate of **Newton Mccaslin**, Johnson County, by **Geo. W. King**.

Administration of the estate of **Benjamin Chilcote**, Marion County, by **Daniel Grove**.

Administration of the estate of **Joshua B. Hadley**, Hendricks County, by **John B. Hadley**.

MAY 12, 1832

Married: In this town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev Mr **Todd**, Mr **William H. Morrison** to Miss **Susan Mcdougal**, both of this place.

MAY 19, 1832

Desertion: **Mary Smith** left the bed and board of her husband **Asbury Smith**. (No county listed)

Died: In this place, on Wednesday the 16th inst, **John Wallace**, son of Colonel **David Wallace**, Lieutenant Governor.

Divorce: **Henry Varner** vs **Eliza Varner**, Hendricks County.

Divorce: **Archibald Parker** vs **Anne Parker**, alias **Anne Adkerson**, Madison County.

MAY 26, 1832

Divorce: **Polly Henton** vs **William H. Henton**, Hendricks County.

Died: In this county, on Thursday the 19th instant, after an illness of 5 weeks, **Elizabeth Dabney**, consort of Mr **John Dabney**.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES, INDIANA JOURNAL, 1832 (continued)

JUNE 9, 1832

Died: On the 29th ult, **Alma C. Vanhouton**, daughter of **Cornelius M. Vanhouton**, aged three years and eight months.

JUNE 16, 1832

Died: On the 14th instant, Mrs **Mary Farnsworth**, consort of Mr **Reuben Farnsworth**, a citizen of this place.

JUNE 23, 1832

Divorce: **America Harrison** vs **John D. Harrison**, Shelby County.

JUNE 30, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Marshall K. Hunter**, Putnam County, by **Dan'l Sigler** and **R. Hardesty**.

JULY 7, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Chancey R. Sharp**, Marion County, by **Thomas Keeler**.

Administration of the estate of **John Keath**, Putnam County, by **Gabriel Keath**.

JULY 14, 1832

Married: At Lawrenceburgh, on Sunday the 1st inst, by Rev **S. Scovel**, Hon. **Bethuel F. Morris**, of this place, to Mrs **Margaret E. Noble**, of the former place.

JULY 21, 1832

Administration of the estate of **William Bryce**, Johnson County, by **John Herriapp**.

AUGUST 4, 1832

Divorce: **Ephriam Blain** vs **Phebe Blain**, Putnam County.

Died: On the 31st ult, **Gilbert D.**, infant son of **Thomas M. Smith**.

AUGUST 11, 1832

Married: On the 7th inst, by the Rev **John R. Moreland**, Dr. **David C. Parry** to Miss **Eliza Jane Brown**, both of this place.

Married: On the same day, by Rev **James Havens**, Mr **Andrew W. Patterson** to Miss **Mary Harlin**, both of this place.

Administration of the estate of **Francis Whelchel**, Hamilton County, by **Abraham Helm**.

AUGUST 25, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Henry C. Axton**, Perry County, by **Philip A. Axton**.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Joseph Shryer**, Greene County, by **John Shryer**.

Administration of the estate of **Mary Sedgwick**, Greene County, by **John Shryer**.

Divorce: **Jesse Davis** vs **Nancy Davis**, Hendricks County.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Wm. H. Norris**, Marion County, by **Sarah Norris**.

Died: In this county, on the 13th instant, **Jacob McCormick**, in the 22nd year of his age.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES, INDIANA JOURNAL, 1832 (continued)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1832

Administration of the estate of **Matthew Markland**, Marion County, by **John C. Hume**.

Married: On the 20th instant, at Brewersville, by the Rev **John R. Moreland**, Mr **William West** to Miss **Julia Ann Colip**.

OCTOBER 20, 1832

Died: On Tuesday night last, in the 48th year of his life, the Rev **John R. Moreland**. He was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Kentucky in the 16th or 17th year of his age, where he resided until the fall of 1828, when he settled in this place. [Long obituary]

NOVEMBER 3, 1832

Administration of the estate of **William Murphy**, Hamilton County, by **John Snodgrass** and **Nancy Murphy**.

Administration of the estate of **George More**, Hendricks County, by **Elizabeth More**.

DECEMBER 1, 1832

Desertion: **Delila Cool** left the bed and board of her husband **Daniel Cool**. (No county)

Administration of the estate of **Boswell Landrum**, Marion County, by **William Myers**.

Administration of the estate of **Jos. C. Glass**, Carroll County, by **Robert C. Gist** and **Jas. E. Stewart**.

DECEMBER 8, 1832

Died: On Sunday the 2nd inst, after a lingering illness, Rev. **John Strange**...

DECEMBER 12, 1832

Administration of the estate of **John W. Ricks**, Perry County, by **Louisa Ricks** and **Presley Hall**.

Administration of the estate of **Henry Welles**, Perry County, by **Hiram Taylor** and **Davis Vaughn**.

DECEMBER 15, 1832

Administration of the estate of **James Matlock**, Hendricks County, by **David Matlock**.

Administration of the estate of **Lewis Craig**, Decatur County, by heirs. [Long list of heirs and relations]

Administration of the estate of **Jacob Branson**, Delaware County, by **John Conner** and **John Richey**.

Administration of the estate of **Jacob Davis**, Perry County, by **Mary** and **John Davis**.

Administration of the estate of **John P. Brown**, Perry County, by **Wm. Marshall**.

DECEMBER 26, 1832

Died: In this county on the 16th inst, at the residence of his son, **Jesse, Philburd Wright**, in the 82nd year of his age.

Administration of the estate of **John Burcham**, Greene County, by **Jacob Dobbins**.

DECEMBER 29, 1832

Died: In Marion County, the 5th inst, Mrs **Paulina Keeler**, aged 52 years.



NORTHWEST DISTRICT

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS

Submitted by Peg Brettin

McCormick's Guide to Starke County: Or A Past and A Present View of Our Territory – Chester A. McCormick (self-published, 1902)

Sketches

CHE-MAH

Starke County has the smallest man in the world. His name is Che-Mah, and by nationality he is a Chinese. His home is at Knox.

"Are you actually the smallest man in the world?" was asked of him by the writer.

"I am," he replied, "and with no exception. Of course," he continued, "there are children smaller than I, but I am the smallest man in the world."



Che-Mah is only 28 inches high. His weight is 40 pounds. He was born in China in April, 1838, making him at the present time 64 years old. He came to the United States in 1881,

or at the age of 43 years.

He has traveled with shows the greater part of his life. He is the most polite and intelligent manikin ever on exhibition, being with the largest shows in the country and having appeared before all the crowned heads in Europe. He has

appeared and performed in all the big museums and circuses in Europe.

Mr. Mah is in great demand by the world's biggest circuses, and he may again join Barnum & Bailey when they return to this country from their present tour in Europe.

Che-Mah is one of the most highly respected citizens of Knox, and owns considerable property in this county.

The more notable human mites of the world living today are named below:

Name	Inches High	Date and Place of Birth	
Tom Thumb	31	1837	New York
(Chas. S. Stratton)			
Mrs. T. Thumb	32	1842	New York
Che-Mah	28	1838	China

From the above table it is seen that Che-Mah is by far the smallest man in the world.

"How does it feel to be the smallest man in the world?" was asked of him.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know as it feels any different from being any other kind of a man. It's not the size of the man that counts, but it is his brains or what he knows," he said, pointing to his forehead.

SAMUEL R. CHILDS

This very old gentleman, whose face was familiar to almost every body in the county, died August 30, 1901. He was more than 77 years of age, having been born in New Jersey, in March, 1824.

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

SAMUEL R. CHILDS (continued)

Mr. Childs had been a resident of this county for many years, living near Grovertown for several years, when he moved to Knox. Until the last two years of his life he was actively engaged in the real estate business, in which he was quite successful. In his younger days he was an extensive traveler and trader. For some time he was in business in Chicago. In politics he was an uncompromising democrat and was never slow to make the fact known.

JEREMIAH GOOD

Jeremiah Good was born in Starke County, May 2, 1855, and died May 20, 1902, being a few days past 47 years of age. Mr. Good lived in Starke County all his life, and being connected with it in its pioneer life took an active part in building up the county and making it what it is. He had a multitude of friends who honored and trusted him. For eight years he was the honored clerk of the county. He received a good education in the Knox schools and at the Valparaiso Normal. For the past twenty years he had been engaged in teaching school. In 1877 he was married to Miss Martha Coonfare. Mr. Good was brought up in the German Reform Church, but for the past sixteen years had been a member of the M. E. Church. During his sickness, he frequently said he was reconciled to the will of God. He said he would like to stay with his companion and children, but if it was God's will for him to go he was ready.

"His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up to all the world and say, "This was a man!"



J. DON GORRELL

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that we chronicle the death of J. Don Gorrell, the late editor of the North Judson News, which occurred August 27, 1902. Mr. Gorrell had suffered for nearly two weeks prior to his death with cranial neuralgia and a complication of other diseases, which the heroic treatment of eminent physicians and trained nurses could not abate. For several days physicians had announced his condition hopeless, but his numerous friends throughout the county silently prayed that he might rally and recover. The deceased who was 31 years old at the time of his death, is survived by his wife and three children, ranging in age from three to six years. His death at such an early age is extremely sad, following so closely the death of his aged father, the late James Gorrell, who passed away just a week before.

J. Don Gorrell came to Knox from Ossian, Wells County, in June, 1892, where he published the Knox Democrat for nearly a year. He purchased the North Judson News in 1894, which he had since published, making it one of the brightest and best weekly papers in this part of the state. He was a prominent member of the Masonic and Woodmen orders, and carried \$2,000 life insurance in the last mentioned. He was sincerely loved by all who knew him, and his death is a source of regret to his town, his county, and his state.

ELI GREEN

Doubtless there is not a single person in the county who has not at least heard of Indiana's greatest living curiosity. The name, Eli Green, the ossified man of North Judson, has been heard not only in county and state, but throughout the United States and other countries, and while

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

ELI GREEN (continued)

most of the readers of this little volume are familiar with this strange personage yet there are many interesting facts connected with his life that are not generally known, and for that reason the following complete history of his life is given.

Eli Green was born near Foreston, Ogle County, Illinois, June 22, 1862, of humble parentage. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and his early education was obtained in the Foreston public schools. Young Green worked on the farm until he was 25 years of age, after which he was a carpenter until disability. From Foreston, Green moved to Ora, Ind., from there to Akron, Ind., thence to Monterey, Ind., then to Harper, Ill., and from here to North Judson, Ind., at which place he was living at the time of affliction, but was working at Streator, Ill. Here Green was building a platform for the Streator bottle works and on account of great need of same by the company he worked in a heavy cold rain.

Three days later the first change in his condition was noticed, the same being a binding and pressing sensation. He took several hot baths and during one of these was first noticed the hardening of the flesh of the arms and hands. The same continued to harden and spread over the entire body and limbs from collar bone to feet. Mr. Green possesses no sense of feeling at all. He says one can jab a knife or needle through his hands or feet without any pain whatever. His joints are so stiff that it is with great difficulty that he walks or uses his arms. He has practically no use of his fingers. The x-rays show his bones to have shrunk or diminished to one-half their normal size.

He has tried various treatments of the leading doctors of the land; has attended Medical Society gatherings of the most noted doctors of the country, and has taken various treatments prescribed by them. He has been placed in an oven, with the exception of the head, and baked with the temperature as high as 360 degrees. No relief or benefit whatever was derived from any source of treatment.

He recently started into business, selling candy, peanuts, and cigars, from which source he supports his family at the present time.

He has attended a few fairs and has had several tempting propositions from large museums in Chicago and elsewhere, but declines on account of being so closely confined, and again he does not like to appear on exhibition.

He is of a clever and jolly temperament and never tires of telling and showing his friends and visitors of his peculiar affliction.

With the exception of Green, but one case of the kind has ever been recorded. This was in Australia, and the man died a couple of years ago.

Green was married June 2, 1887, to Ella M. Warren, of Ora, Indiana, and has six children: Irving W., Tracy G., Charles C., Harold C., Loyd R., and Grant W., ranging in years from one to thirteen in the order named.

Thus far Green has not been internally troubled, and, while he does not anticipate any cure, he still looks on the bright side of life.

DR. ALEXANDER H. HENDERSON

One of the conspicuous characters in the death annals of Starke County is the name of Alexander Hamilton Henderson. He was born near Lafayette, February 21, 1841, being sixty-one years and two months old at the time

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

A. H. HENDERSON (continued)

of his death. He worked on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, after which he attended school for a time and became a teacher.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 72nd Indiana Volunteers. At the close of the war he again taught school, studying medicine at the same time. He began the practice of medicine in 1868, at Monee, Illinois. In 1871, he came to Knox and remained here until his death. In 1873 he was elected county superintendent of schools. While holding that office he was elected county auditor, being the only republican ever elected to that office in Starke County. In 1882 he was elected joint representative for Starke and St. Joseph Counties. He was several times chairman of the republican central committee of this county, was post master here from 1889 to 1898, member of the pension examining board for years, and a member of the G.A.R., Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In business he was considered upright and honorable, and he had a large circle of friends over the county and state.

Dr. Henderson died suddenly April 21, 1901, from congestion involving the entire system. The Indianapolis Sentinel spoke of Dr. Henderson's absence from the republican state convention being greatly noted, and stated that a chair in the convention hall was draped in flags and crepe in his memory.

FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN THE COUNTY

Mrs. Rachael A. Lambert, who died only in August, 1901, is credited by some authorities as being the first white woman to settle in Stark County. She was, nevertheless, one of the first pioneers in the County, and was the very first

white woman to take up her residence in the town of Knox. She came to this County in 1850 and took up her abode in Knox.

The County was almost in a primeval state at that time, there being many more Indians than white people living here. The family settled on the place where Mrs. Lambert died, and during the half century and more that has rolled away since her coming, she continued to reside at the old homestead.

She was born in Dark [sic] County, Ohio, in 1821, being almost eighty years old at the time of her death. Until recently her memory was strong, and she made hundreds of affidavits concerning early residents here in the adjustment of titles to real estate. Because she was the first white woman to take up her residence here, Mr. Shields, who laid out the town, gave her a deed to seven acres of land within the confines of the town. Since the death of her husband in 1866, she lived alone with her adopted son, Thomas Lambert, whom she adopted in 1873, at Peru, Indiana.

Her maiden name was Rachael Ann Murphy. Her first husband was Jacob Tillman, and to them two children were born, only one of whom survives. Her second husband was Adam Lambert, who died in 1866.

Mrs. Lambert's home, which stands north of the present court house, was used for county purposes for a number of years. Here was held the first term of the Starke Circuit Court.

GEORGE S. SAVERY

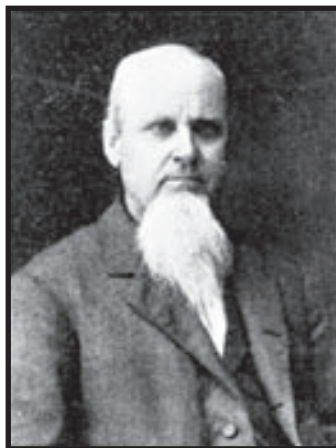
This influential citizen, who was one of the first residents of Knox and Starke County, and prominent in political affairs, passed from this life November 27, 1901.

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

GEORGE S. SAVERY (continued)

George S. Savery was born at Rollinsville, Lancaster County, Pa., December 17, 1832. He moved to this county in 1869, after residing for two years in Marshall County, and lived for a time on Bogus Creek, this side of North Judson. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of this county on the democratic ticket and was reelected in 1876.

"George Savery, like every other son of Adam, had his virtues and his faults. The commendable thing for erring mortals to do is to remember and emulate his virtues, and in the presence of the great leveler, throw a mantle of charity over whatever faults he may have had, for we are all in need of sincere charitable consideration."



WM. H. H. COFFIN

An Old Resident and Former County Officer, Prominent in Drainage Matters and Construction Commissioner of the Famous Kankakee River Ditch

Prominent Citizens



HON. GEO W. BEEMAN

Starke County's First Judge



CHAS. J. DANIELSON

One of the Counties most honored citizens, who has done much for the improvement of his county

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)



PROF. J. WALTER DUNN

Superintendent Knox Public Schools
and Prominent in Educational Circles



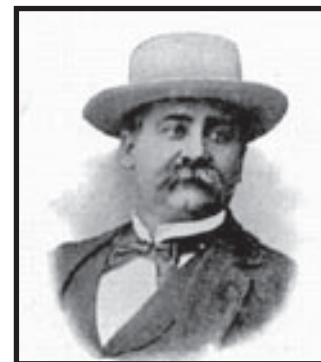
OMER A. GARNER

Prominent in Drainage Matters and Engineer
of the Place or Kankakee River Ditch



JAMES C. FLETCHER

County Clerk, Manager Starke County
Abstract Co., Democratic District Chairman,
and Prominent in Political Circles



JACOB KELLER

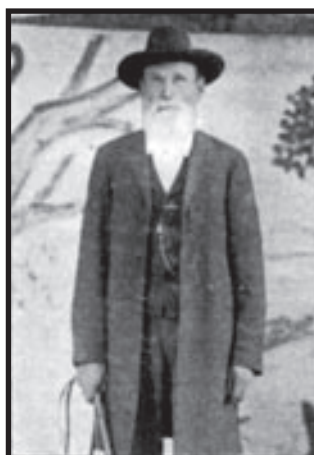
A Prominent North Judson Real
Estate Man, Who Has Done Much to
Promote His County and State

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)



HON. CHAS. C. KELLEY

Ex-Joint Representative Starke and
LaPorte Counties, and formerly a
Prominent Knox Attorney



J. B. PRETTYMAN

Citizen and Stock Dealer
Who Remembers Well the Days
of the Pioneer in Starke County



CHESTER A. McCORMICK



HENRY R. ROBBINS

A Prominent Knox Attorney and
Promoter of the Great Industry of
Drainage in Starke County

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)



ANDREW J. UNCAPHER

An old and prominent resident, and
an extensive real estate owner



County Offices

COUNTY SURVEYORS

(first County Surveyor was elected in 1856)

Bender, John S. [appointed]
Bender, Robert H.
Boyles, William C.
Chapel, Howard M.
Fisher, George M.D.
Good, John W.
Kelley, John P.
Kelley, Leo M.
McCormick, Joseph N.
Purcell, Abner L.
Roney, Henry C.
Savery, Alfred A.
Seider, Adam F.
Short, John E.

COUNTY AUDITORS

(first County Auditor was appointed in 1850)

Adair, James H.
Bender, John S.
Bender, Robert H.
Black, Jacob G.
Henderson, Alexander H.
Humphreys, Chas.
Knosman, Aug. H.
Kurtz, John W.
Perry, William
Tibbits, Chas. S.

COUNTY CORONERS

(first County Coroner was appointed in 1850)

Agnew, Thomas J.
Bonar, Samuel S.
Conner, Leander E.
Crites, J.K.
Denaut, James S.
Favorite, David P.
Hiler, Joseph W.
Kelley, William M.
Lambert, Adam
Lambert, Thomas R.
Lindsey, John
Loring, Wilson T.
Prettyman, James B.
Prettyman, Wingate
Scofield, George W.
Smith, Samuel
Solt, William J.
Uncapher, Israel
Waddell, Charles
Wood, Elijah
Wright, Mark R.

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

COUNTY SHERIFFS

(first County Sheriff was appointed in 1850)

Anderson, William
Chapman, William P.
Coffin, William H. H.
Elmandorf, William
Harter, William H.
Harvey, Joseph E.
Hays, Mathew
Hepner, Mathias T.
Jones, Joseph E.
Porter, A. W [appointed]
Prettyman, Wingate
Savery, George S.
Segraves, John W.
Segraves, William
Uncapher, Sidney A.
VanDerweele, Jacob
Wampler, Jacob S. [appointed]
Whitson, Solon O.

COUNTY CLERKS

(first County Clerk was appointed in 1850)

Bender, John S.
Bozarth, Jacob
Fletcher, James C.
Good, Jeremiah
Hepner, Mathias T.
Howard, Oliver H. P.
Humphreys, Chas.
Jackson, Stephen
McCormick, Wiloughby M.
Porter, Andrew W.
White, Henry E.

COUNTY ASSESSORS

(first County Assessor was elected in 1863)

Brown, Eli [appointed]
Cussins, Thomas
Harkins, George W.
Hillabold, Christopher
James, William
Keller, Jacob
McCumber, Nathan [appointed]
Speelman, Peter
Stanton, William P.
Wolfram, Albert C.

COUNTY TREASURERS

(first County Treasurer was elected in 1853)

Castleman, Andrew O.
Coffin, William H. H.
Dial, Austin P.
Fuller, Oratio D.
Good, John
Hartzler, Joseph K.
Hepner, Mathias T.
Lambert, Adam [appointed]
Lightcap, George
McCormick, Wiloughby
Pierson, Wilbert A.
Prettyman, Wingate
Tillman, Jacob [appointed]
Whitson, Franklin P.
Whitson, Solon O.

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The first County Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice of Starke County on the first day of April, 1850, were:

Wm C. Barnette, L. Chomberlin, Wm. N. Patterson

Elijah W. Geiselman	Christian Borchardt
Jacob Shilling	Henry C. Short
Samuel Lefever	Sherman Carnes
Henry Bender	Sherman Carnes
Edward Tucker	James G. Heilman
Christian Kreis	
Elijah W. Geiselman	

The first regular elected Commissioners, in 1850, were:

William Parker	John W. Rea
George Esty	Jefferson Seagraves
John W. P. Hopkins	Christian Krebs
Andrew Long	Richard M. Gibbs
Edward Smith	William L. Scudder
Abram Welsh	Oratio D. Fuller
George Felden	Oratio D. Fuller
John Good	William Turner
William P. Chapman	George Stocker
James P. Fry	Richard M. Gibbs
George Felden	George Stocker
William Swartzell	Joseph M. Hiler
Isaac Reed	James M. Tucker
Jacob Kelter	Daniel H. Stanton
Eli Brown	Daniel Lefever
Amos A. Green	Jacob Krebs
Jacob Kelter	Daniel Lefever
Eli Brown	Jacob Krebs
Jesse Jackson	Daniel H. Stanton
Jacob Kelter	William T. Collins
Madison Jones	William T. Collins
Elijah W. Geiselman	Fred E. Vergin
Madison Jones	William Miller
Mathias T. Hepner	William T. Collins
Madison Jones	William Miller
Samuel Lefever	Christian Borchardt

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

First Superintendent (County Examiner) App'd 1861

Andrew W. Porter	William B. Sinclair
M. T. Howard	William B. Sinclair
Samuel Jacobs	William B. Sinclair
John W. Short	William B. Sinclair
Wiloughby McCormick	William B. Sinclair
Uziah Kline	William B. Sinclair
Alexander H. Henderson	
Oliver Musselman	George E. Butcher
George A. Netherton	
Henry C. Rogers	

COUNTY RECORDERS

(first County Recorder was appointed in 1850)

Bozarth, Jacob
Calkins, William M.
Dial, Austin P.
Kelley, Michael
McCormick, Wiloughby
McCrackin, Sylvester A.
Quigley, Jacob P.
Seegrist, Henry

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)

Public Buildings



FIRST COURT HOUSE

Where the First Court Was Held and
the First County Officers Elected



PRESENT COURT HOUSE

Starke County's Present Magnificent
Court House, Erected in 1898,
at a Cost of \$130,000



OLD COURT HOUSE

Still standing north of the
present magnificent structure



KNOX SCHOOL BUILDING

STARKE COUNTY HISTORY ITEMS (continued)



**VALPARAISO COLLEGE AND NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL
SCHOOL, VALPARAISO, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA**

(from an advertisement in *McCormick's Guide to Starke County*)

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

**SENATOR MUNTON MARRIES
MRS. CHARLES MILTON CORNS**

Submitted by Meredith Thompson

Indianapolis Star, Monday, February 24, 1919—page 1, column 4

HUNTERTOWN, Ind., Feb. 23—Senator Clarence J. Munton of Kendallville, representing Lagrange, Steuben, and Noble Counties in the state Senate, and Mrs. Charles Milton Corns were married this afternoon at the home of the latter's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Greenwell. It was a home wedding, only members of the family being present. The bride is well known in this part of the state. Huntertown was named for her grandfather, her family being one of the oldest in northern Indiana. Lately she has been connected with a charity organization in Indianapolis, where she has many friends.

Senator Munton was elected to the Senate two years ago. He is well known in northern

Indiana business and politics. He has been at the head of the Republican organization in Noble County for several years. He is president and general manager of the Fort Wayne and Northwestern Traction Company and receiver for the Winona Traction Company. He also is president of the Noble Motor Truck Corporation of Kendallville. Dr. Arthur J. Folsom of Fort Wayne performed the wedding ceremony.

Senator Munton and his bride departed tonight for Indianapolis. They will live at the Claypool Hotel there until the close of the present session of the Legislature, when they go to Senator Munton's home at Kendallville to reside.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RILEY NATIVE HOOSIER AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

by Mary Kraeszig

My great-great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Riley, was in most ways an ordinary farmer of his time. What is unusual is that this native-born Hoosier joined the Confederate States Army during the Civil War, with a military record that included capture by Union forces. Using a combination of written records and family oral history, Thomas' life—at once ordinary *and* unusual—can be told.

Thomas Jefferson Riley was born on February 26, 1842 in Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana.¹ Thomas' parents were Henry S. Riley (probably born in Maryland) and Mary "Polly" Pennell (born in Casey County, Kentucky). They were married in Harrison County, Indiana on August 16, 1832.² Henry and Polly (Pennell) Riley lived in Mauckport from about 1832 until 1844, and the first five of their ten children were born there (Margaret A., Martha Jane, Elizabeth, William Henry, and Thomas Jefferson).³ About 1844, the family



Thomas Jefferson Riley as a young man

moved across the Ohio River near the town of Wolf Creek, Meade County, Kentucky, where their last five children were born (Mary, Malinda, Angeline, Barnabas, and Sarah Beall). Mary "Polly" (Pennell) Riley died on February 6, 1856, in Meade

County.⁴ Henry Riley died during the 1860's.

According to stories told by Thomas' daughter Siretta Glenn (Riley) Singleton, as recounted by her daughter Harriet Elizabeth (Singleton) Hale, Thomas worked for several years in Louisiana sugarcane fields as a young man.⁵ It was his habit to wear a full beard and long hair, but when he returned to his family after several years in Louisiana, he was clean shaven with short hair. His own family did not recognize him and initially tried to remove him from their property.⁶ The photo of him shown above

1 State of Kentucky Soldier's Application for Pension of T. J. Riley, #3034, filed June 13, 1912.

2 Harrison County, Indiana marriage record of Henry Riley and Polly Pennell.

3 1850 Federal Census, Kentucky District, Meade County, Kentucky.

4 Meade County, Kentucky death record of Mary Raily [sic].

5 Personal communication, Harriet Elizabeth (Singleton) Hale.

6 Ibid.

THOMAS J. RILEY HOOSIER CONFEDERATE SOLDIER (continued)

Elirslie [?] Farm, Roberta, Ky.
June 12, 1914

His Excellency the Gov. of Ky.
The Hon. James B. McCreary
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir: Yours of recent date with your check for \$5.00 for the Wolf Creek Baptist Church for which please accept my thanks and the appreciation of the congregation of said church.

There is an other [sic] favor I would have to enlist your assistance. I have an old friend here T.J. Riley of Wolf Creek, Ky. who is applying for a Confederate Pension. This man has filed his claim with W.J. Stone with all of his papers and for some reason the case has been held up for over 2 years and Mr. Riley is old and infirm and he asked of me to write you. My people were all in the Confederate army and if there ever was a gallant soldier that bravely did his duty to the Confederate cause and the Democratic Party this man Riley has[.] [I]n 1875 he cast his lot for James B. McCreary for Gov. and to my person [sic] knowledge and what I have been informed he has always been loyal to you and it has never cost you a cent and I appeal to you to look into this man's case and get it all [illegible] at once if you can as he needs it and [is in] every way worthy of it. Do for him what you can and when the time comes you will not be forgotten for U.S. Senator at old Wolf Creek.

Resp. yours,
Wade H. Shacklett

may have been taken shortly after his return to Kentucky, as his mustache and beard began to regrow. He was described as 5 feet, 8 inches tall, with a dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair.⁷ His nickname was "Indian Tom,"⁸ and his granddaughter India (Frans) Singleton claimed that there was Cherokee heritage in the family,⁹ but this is unproven to date.

⁷ State of Kentucky Soldier's Application for Pension of T. J. Riley, #3034, filed June 13, 1912.

⁸ Personal communication, JoAnn (Singleton) Webb.

⁹ Personal communication, India (Frans) Singleton.

On July 24, 1863, Thomas Jefferson Riley enlisted in Tennessee as a Private in Company E, 12th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, CSA.¹⁰ During the war, Thomas was captured near Paris, Tennessee on December 20, 1863, and after a prisoner exchange, returned to service in Captain Taylor's Company of Cheneworth's Regiment of the Kentucky Cavalry from about February 27, 1864 until the end of the war.¹¹ Riley and his unit surrendered to Union Major General John Palmer in Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

¹⁰ State of Kentucky Soldier's Application for Pension of T. J. Riley, #3034, filed June 13, 1912.

¹¹ Ibid.

THOMAS J. RILEY HOOSIER CONFEDERATE SOLDIER (continued)

on April 24, 1865, when Thomas took the oath of allegiance to the United States.¹²

Thomas received a pension for his military service in the CSA.¹³ One letter in support of his application¹⁴ reads as shown in the illustration on the previous page. Thomas' pension application was approved on October 15, 1914, not long after this letter was written.

In 1850, the Rileys were enumerated on the census adjacent to the family of John and Frances (Froman) Finch.¹⁵ Harriet Finch was born on June 25, 1841, in Meade County, Kentucky.¹⁶ Thomas and Harriet probably knew each other from childhood since they grew up on nearby farms. On January 27, 1875, Thomas Jefferson Riley and Harriet Finch were married in Meade County.¹⁷ This marriage was the only one for either spouse, and both were in their thirties when they married.

Thomas was outgoing and well liked in his community; his wife, Harriet, was more quiet and a homebody, but also well liked.¹⁸ After the untimely death of their daughter, Angeline "Annie" (Riley) Frans, in Arkansas in 1909, Annie's young daughters Ora Lee, Martha Elizabeth "Bet," and India Frans came to live with

their grandparents back in Kentucky. Thomas was much loved by his granddaughter, India (Frans) Singleton.¹⁹

The Rileys and their Frans grandchildren lived in a double cabin constructed of yellow poplar that had one room on each side of an outdoor hallway; the two sides were connected on the upper level.²⁰ One room was situated next to a natural spring, and a large fireplace was present in the other room (see photo). A similarly constructed two room cabin may be seen at Spring Mill State Park in Mitchell, Indiana. Thomas and Harriet raised their family in this cabin, and it was later used by their third



Riley Homestead

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 1850 Federal Census, Kentucky District, Meade County, Kentucky.

16 Kentucky death certificate #12287 of Mrs. Harriet Riley.

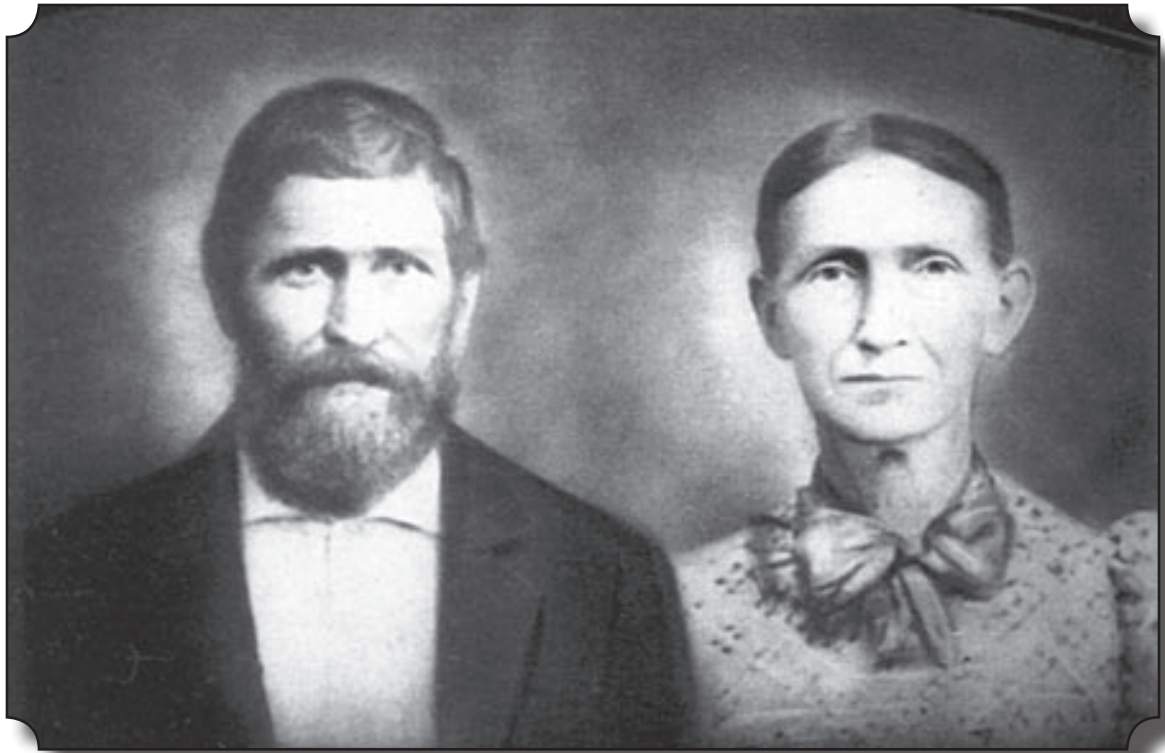
17 Meade County, Kentucky marriage certificate of Thomas J. Riley and Harriet A. Finch.

18 Personal communication, Harriet Elizabeth (Singleton) Hale.

19 Personal communication, Rena (Singleton) McCauley.

20 Personal communication, Harriet Elizabeth (Singleton) Hale.

THOMAS J. RILEY HOOSIER CONFEDERATE SOLDIER (continued)



Thomas Jefferson and Harriet (Finch) Riley

daughter, Siretta Glenn Riley, and her husband, George Washington Singleton. Eventually, the building was sold to the Bullock family and used to cure tobacco. The structure no longer exists.

Thomas Jefferson and Harriet (Finch) Riley had five children, four of whom survived to adulthood:

1. Angeline "Annie" Riley (1875-1909), who married Clarence Eugene Frans;
2. Martha "Mattie" Amelia Riley (1877-1967), who married James L. Frans (brother of Clarence Eugene);
3. Siretta "Rettie" Glenn Riley (1878-1968), who married George Washington Singleton;

4. Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie" Riley (1881-1978), who married Richard Lavielle Edmonds; and

5. Edward Riley (1887-died young).

Thomas died of chronic interstitial nephritis (kidney failure) on January 28, 1918 in Meade County, Kentucky,²¹ and is buried in the Riley-Bullock-Finch Cemetery there.²² After his death, Thomas' wife Harriet received a Kentucky

21 Kentucky death certificate #2376 of Tom Jefferson Riley.

22 Riley-Bullock-Finch Cemetery listing on the Meade County Public Library web site, <http://www.meadereads.org/dynamicpage.asp?pid=9&id=30#RILEY>.

Confederate widow's pension.²³ Harriet (Finch) Riley died April 12, 1920,²⁴ and is buried beside her husband.²⁵ This family cemetery is located on a farm now owned by Harry Bullock, but a transcription of its older graves is available on the Meade County Public Library web site at <http://www.meadereads.org/dynamicpage.asp?pid=9&id=30#RILEY>.²⁶

Thomas lived as many of our ancestors of the Civil War era did—as a poor, illiterate farmer who enlisted during the war. What gives

23 State of Kentucky Widow's Application for Pension of Harriet (Finch) Riley, #3799, filed April 5, 1918.

24 Kentucky Death Certificate #12287 of Mrs. Harriet Riley.

25 Riley-Bullock-Finch Cemetery listing.

26 Ibid.

his life more color and depth than the basic facts of census and vital records are his Confederate pension application, a few precious photographs, and the oral traditions of his granddaughters (India [Frans] Singleton and Harriet Elizabeth [Singleton] Hale) and great-granddaughters (JoAnn [Singleton] Webb and Rena [Singleton] McCauley). By adding these tools to our study of genealogy, we can sometimes give our ancestors a second life in the memories of their living descendants.

The author is the Library Director and Genealogist at the SullivanMunce Cultural Center in Zionsville, Indiana. She is a member of the General Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and joined using her great-great-grandfather's service

INDIANA

14 WOUNDED SOLDIERS HERE

Submitted by Meredith Thompson

Indianapolis Star, Sunday, February 9, 1919—page 19, column 8

Fourteen wounded soldiers, two of them from Indianapolis, and all except three from Indiana, arrived at the post hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Friday. They were in charge of First Lieut. Thomas Govan. The men in the group and their home addresses are:

Roland Kemper, Louisville, Ky.
Gerald T. Hiff, Gary
Howard C. Sabine, Newcastle
Lloyd L. Mumaw, Odon
C. L. Schumacher, Moscow, Idaho

Thomas Meyer,
1784 South Meridian street, Indianapolis
Nolan R. Seacat, Depauw
R. Taylor,
18111 South West street, Indianapolis
Byron Farman, Cass
Clark Demundrum, Mammoth Cave, Ky.
John L. Hiers, Connersville
Charles Lewis, Newcastle
James H. Holt, Wheatland
Charles H. Smith, Acton

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

HARRY JONES AND BENJAMIN BRIGHT ESCAPE

Submitted by Meredith Thompson

Indianapolis Star, Tuesday, February 25, 1919—page 1, column 6

GO THROUGH JAIL CHIMNEY

Two Venturesome Lads Gain Freedom for Short Time From Jackson County Bastile [sic]

SEYMOUR, Ind., Feb. 24—Harry Jones, 19 years old, and Benjamin Bright, 16 years old, both charged with burglary, escaped early today from the Jackson County Jail by going through the chimney.

Instead of locking the youths in separate cells, Sheriff McCord placed them in the corridor. They discovered a screen-covered opening on the cold-air chute, which leads to the chimney. The boys crawled through the chute and then worked their way to the top of the chimney. They next jumped to the slate roof fifteen feet

below and reached the ground by scaling down posts on a porch. The chimney was barely large enough for them to get through. The furnace fire was low during the night.

Sheriff McCord and the local police started a search, which led them to Jones's home here, where the boys were rearrested. The lads were arrested here a week ago for the alleged robbery of a local clothing store. The stolen articles were pawned in Indianapolis. Jones pleaded guilty and was awaiting sentence in Circuit Court.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

A THIRTEEN YEAR OLD MURDER

Submitted by Meredith Thompson

Rockville Republican, Wednesday, October 15, 1919

A few days ago Sheriff Thompson came into possession, thru a casual conversation, of information that led to the retention in a Kansas prison of a Parke county murderer who has escaped arrest for 13 years. It appears that during a drinking bout in Caseyville, several Austrians participating, a quarrel arose and John Klein pulled a revolver and shot John Kocurik to death. This occurred the night of Nov. 11, 1906. Klein escaped to the west and nothing had been heard of him until recently. He was working in

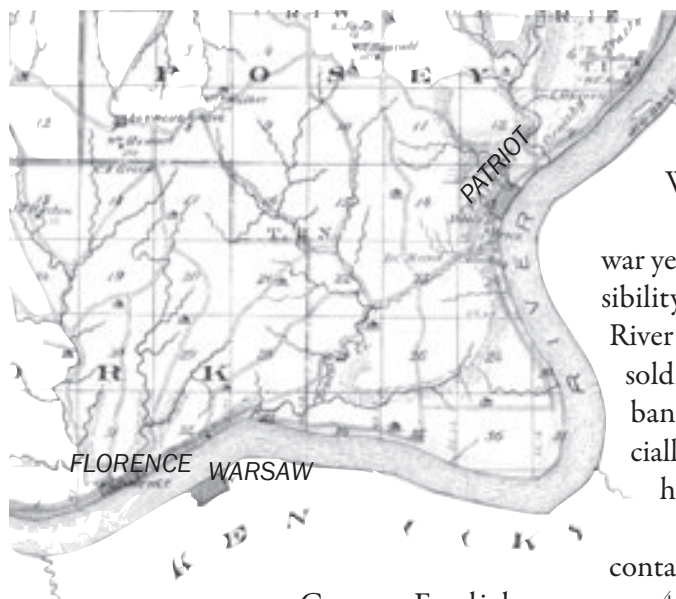
Colorado but thoughts of the murder persisted in his mind until he decided in order to obtain peace he should return and give himself up. On his way back he was robbed of \$300 and finally landed in jail at Syracuse, Kan. Sheriff Thompson wired an inquiry and yesterday morning received a reply from the sheriff there saying he would hold Klein. Sheriff Thompson plans to leave for Kansas tomorrow, unless something prevents to bring the prisoner back. It is said Klein is broken in health.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER JAMES E. ENGLISH

By Annette Harper, SCWFI Member

James Edgar English was born in Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky, probably on 5 August 1843.¹ He was the fourth child of Sequida (Herrick) and George Washington English.²



George English moved his family back and forth across the Ohio River several times when James was young. When he was still an infant, they moved to Covington, Kentucky. Soon afterward, by 1846, they had moved to Patriot in Switzerland County, Indiana, his mother's birthplace and

the home of his maternal grandmother. The year 1849 found them back in Gallatin County, Kentucky where they lived until 1857. James' mother died in 1855 and his father remarried. From 1857 until after the Civil War, the family resided once again in Switzerland County, Indiana, in the small town of Florence. After the war, James' father moved his family back to Warsaw, Kentucky.³

The family's move to Indiana during the war years may have been predicated on the possibility of war. The border area along the Ohio River produced both Union and Confederate soldiers from both its northern and southern banks. And, although Kentucky never officially seceded from the Union, loyalties would have been a little clearer in Indiana.

The *Vevay Reveille* of 4 July 1861 contained the call to arms shown on the next page.⁴

James answered the call. His pension file states "that on the 4th of July 1861, he enlisted in Co 'A' 3rd Indiana Cavalry at Florence Switz Co Ind under Col Scott Carter. That he went with his Co to Madison on the 25th of July and was mustered into the United States Service on the

1 Family bible transcription, 10 October 1913, (from copy made in 1870), James E. English (private, Company A, 3rd Indiana Cavalry, Civil War), pension number S.C. 437,856, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications ..., 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Department of Veteran Affairs, Record Group 14, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

2 Ibid.

3 James E. English Civil War pension number S.C. 437,856, RG 15, NA-Washington.

4 "Soldiers Wanted," *Vevay Reveille*, 4 July 1861, page 2, column 5; digital images, Switzerland County High School (http://www.switzerland.k12.in.us/hs_vevaynewspapers.php; accessed 3 May 2007), Vevay Newspapers.

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER JAMES E. ENGLISH (continued)

SOLDIERS WANTED.

The Government has called on Switzerland County to furnish one company of Cavalry and one of Infantry, to go immediately into active service for three years or during the war. For the purpose of responding to this call the citizens are requested to meet at the following places, viz:

At Firth's Store, Pleasant Township, Thursday, July 4, A. M.

Florence, York Township, same afternoon and night.

Fairview, Cotton Township, Friday, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

Enterprise, same day, at 3 o'clock.

Barkworks, Posey Township. Saturday, July 6th, at 10 o'clock

Patriot, same day, at 3 o'clock.

As Switzerland county has no Company in the service of the country in this her hour of trial, it is hoped the citizens will attend these meetings in large numbers, and give a prompt and patriotic response to their country's call.

COL. SCOTT CARTER, JACOB S. BUCHANAN, ESQ, and probably others will address these meetings.

22nd of August 1861.⁵ See illustration below. He was just short of his 18th birthday.

The unit was sent off with a public supper as reported in the *Vevay Reveille* of 18 July 1861.⁶ See article on the next page.

The article hints at the uneasy relations between citizens on the Indiana side of the river and those on the Kentucky shore. Apparently at this early date, there were attempts made to keep hostile feelings to a minimum.

James was mustered out of the 3rd Indiana Cavalry on 31 August 1864 at Indianapolis.⁷ He returned to Switzerland County for a few

5 James E. English Civil War pension number S.C. 437,856, RG 15, NA-Washington.

6 "Military Supper in Craig Township," *Vevay Reveille*, 18 July 1861, page 2, column 2; digital images, Switzerland County High School (http://www.switzerland.k12.in.us/hs_vevaynewspapers.php : accessed 3 May 2007), Vevay Newspapers.

7 Compiled service record, James E. English, Private, Company A, 3rd Indiana Infantry, Civil War; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

That on the 4th of July 1861
he enlisted in Co. A 3rd Indiana Cavalry at Florence
Switzerland Co Ind under Col. Scott Carter. That he
went with his Co to Madison on the 25th of July
and was mustered into the United States service
on the 22nd of August 1861.

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER JAMES E. ENGLISH (continued)

MILITARY SUPPER IN CRAIG TOWNSHIP.

The Supper gotten up by the ladies of this Township, for the benefit of the volunteers of Capt. Buchanan's Cavalry Company, was a decided success. The day was all that could be desired—clear and remarkably pleasant for midsummer. The grounds selected for the occasion were admirably adopted [sic] to the purpose. The tables were amply provided with substantials and luxuries in great variety. Some estimate of the abundance of good things may be had from the number who partook of them, (from 600 to 800) yet there was plenty and to spare. The best order was observed, which added much to the pleasure of the evening.

One of the pleasant incidents of the day, and of the utmost importance in troublesome times like these, in preserving the friendly relations of border States, was the visit of Capt. J. G. Cline with his Company of Home Guards, from Kentucky, numbering over one hundred, with many citizens of Carrolton [sic] with their families. They were met at the river by our people, who had been formed in line by Capt. W. Tilley, Marshall of the day, and escorted to the grove, where they were welcomed in an appropriate address by Judge Cain, and invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

Capt. Cline, in behalf of his Company, tendered his thanks in a short but patriotic speech—full of old-fashioned honesty and loyalty. His devotion to the Union is above suspicion. When at the close of the ceremonies some one proposed three cheers for Indiana, it was given with a right good

will; which was reciprocated by giving three cheers for Kentucky in return. It was now proposed to unite in giving three cheers for the Union, when such a shout as went up from five hundred throats as left no doubt of their sincerity.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. McCaslin, of Owen County, Ky.; Capt. Tom Wright, of Jefferson County; Capt. Buchanan, of Vevay; and J. F. Belamy, of Craig.

[Speaker's remarks removed.]

Many of the volunteers have fine horses, adapted to the service; but some have not. These should be helped to them by men of property, and I hope to hear no more complaint upon this subject in the future. The brave fellows are willing to risk their lives, health, and property, in defense of their Country; and it is eminently right and proper that those who are able should now come to their assistance.

Mr. J. F. Bellamy, in behalf of the Volunteers, thanked the ladies of Craig Township, and citizens generally, for the handsome manner in which they had manifested their regard for them. His speech was necessarily short, owing to the lateness of the hour,—but abounded in eloquent appeals to the Volunteers to be true to their Country's flag, and the great cause of Republican institutions, in this their hour of greatest peril. The thanks of the public are due to the ladies for their zeal and industry in getting up this supper on so short a notice.

J.

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER JAMES E. ENGLISH (continued)

months,⁸ and then re-enlisted in Company E, 146th Indiana Infantry on 14 February 1865.⁹ He served as the 1st Sergeant in that unit until he was mustered out on 31 August 1865.¹⁰

He participated in several major battles of the Civil War, including Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and South Mountain. He was wounded at Panter's Shore, Virginia on 5 May 1864,¹¹ but it must have been a minor wound for he was back in action as a member of Wilson's raid on Roanoke Station on 26 June 1864. In that raid he lost his horse and saddle. The government reimbursed him \$100 for his horse and \$3.58 for his saddle.¹²

After being discharged, James returned to Florence, Switzerland County, Indiana and to his occupation as wagon maker. After about six months, due to back problems, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio and tried working as a salesman. His back problems

worsened and after one year, he returned to his father's home in Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky. In January of 1869, he moved to New Washington, Clark County, Indiana and remained there the rest of his life.¹³

James married Mary Jane Boyer, the daughter of Andrew and Malinda Boyer, on 20 June 1872 in Clark County, Indiana.¹⁴ He and Mary Jane had four children: Sequida, born 3

August 1873; James Harvey, born 3 March 1875; Annette, born 2 February 1878; and Grace, born 15 October 1880.¹⁵ James returned to wagon making when he was able and also farmed. He became a member of General Lytle Post 416, GAR, when it was organized at Otto, Indiana and remained a member until it disbanded. He was the Justice of the Peace

in Washington Township, Clark County, Indiana for 30 years.

James was nothing if not persistent; his pension file contains 164 pages of documentation. He first applied for a pension in June of 1883, when he was 39, due to "affection of the back."¹⁶ His disability was a pain in the back that he suffered from on and off for the rest of his life. This back pain resulted from a severe cold



8 James E. English Civil War pension number S.C. 437,856, RG 15, NA-Washington.

9 Compiled service record, James E. English, Sergeant, Company E, 146th Indiana Infantry; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

10 Ibid.

11 Compiled service record, James E. English, Private, Company A, 3rd Indiana Infantry, Civil War, RG 94, NA-Washington.

12 Ibid.

13 James E. English pension number S.C. 437,856, RG 15, NA-Washington.

14 Clark County, Indiana, Marriage Book J: 330, James E. English and Mollie Boyer, 20 June 1872.

15 James E. English pension number S.C. 437,856, RG 15, NA-Washington.

16 Ibid.

INDIANA CIVIL WAR SOLDIER JAMES E. ENGLISH (continued)

*I thought I would like to have these
Matters adjusted before those cruel crooked
& eyed crazy cranky cusses come into
possession of the Government
Very Respectfully &
James E English*

that he contracted after serving picket duty in the rain for seven or eight hours during the Battle of Chancellorsville on 3 May 1863.¹⁷

He received a small disability pension, with periodic increases for many years. Later, he was granted a larger pension due to his age and length of service. This he protested, claiming that he should receive an even larger amount because he was *also* disabled.¹⁸ His pension file contains many examples of his logic in pressing his claim and his attempts at a rough sarcastic humor.

James' pension file was a source of many facts concerning his life, both before and after the war. It documents his parents' names and birth dates and those of his siblings, as well as his parents' death dates and his father's remarriage. It lists in great detail his locations throughout his lifetime. The pension file answers many questions directly, hints at others, and also raises a few. For example, why did he move to Clark County when none of his family lived there?

The pension file gives us something of the humanity of the man. It also leads us to believe

that he was probably a Republican! The above illustration is from a letter dated November 1912 and says, "I thought I would like to have these matters adjusted before those cruel crooked cross-eyed crazy cranky cusses come into possession of the Government."¹⁹ He is apparently referring to the Woodrow Wilson administration about to take office.

James E. English died on 15 March 1918²⁰ and is buried in Britan Cemetery, Clark County, Indiana.²¹

James' SCWFI file may be inspected at the Allen County Public Library.

19 Ibid.

20 Indiana State Department of Health, death certificate no. 7810 (1918) James E. English: Vital Records, Indianapolis, Indiana.

21 "Britan/Pisgah Cemetery Burials, Washington Township, Clark County, Indiana," *Clark County INGenWeb* (<http://www.usgenet.org/usa/in/county/clark/cemeteries/britan-pisgahcem.html> : accessed 24 July 2008)

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.



IN-GENious!

AN INDEX IS A TREASURE MAP — DO YOU DIG?

by Harold Henderson

Trying to do genealogical research without indexes would be like digging for buried treasure without a map — slow, tiresome labor with not much to show at the end of the day. That's why IGS's Marriage Indexing Project (for which I've volunteered on occasion) is such a great idea.

But an index, like a treasure map, is only as good as what it points to. If you don't look where it points, you're likely to miss some treasure, or rest content with fool's gold when you could have the real thing.

I learned this lesson *again* a few months ago, while tracking some Smith cousins who were early settlers in La Porte County. La Porte is blessed with two different published indexes covering its early marriages (1832-1846). The Miriam Benedict Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution created one in 1959,¹ and Colleen Alice Ridlen published another in 2000.² I photocopied the "Smith" sections of both DAR and CAR, as I'll call them, at the Michigan



City Public Library and left the building happy. Then I checked the listings for my great-grandfather's second cousin Seymour Smith, who married Elvira Haseltine in 1845. Uh-oh. Somehow, sometime between 1959 and 2000, good ol' Seymour had morphed into "Simon Smith."

What happened? What else did the two indexes disagree on? I went through all the Smiths in the two indexes, line by line, and got a dozen more surprises. Of the 33 Smith marriages in La Porte County between 1832 and 1846, the two indexes disagreed on the particulars of at least thirteen!

No index is perfect, but that's OK as long as you look at what the indexer looked at.

I'd always intended to use the indexes to lead me to the original marriage records. Now I was motivated by curiosity as well as the Genealogical Proof Standard.

According to the DAR index, Seymour Smith and Elvira Haseltine were married 5 November 1845. According to the CAR index, "Simon" and Elvira were married a week earlier, 29 October 1845. What does the original record show?

On 29 October, La Porte County Circuit Court Clerk, William Hawkins, issued a document addressed to "any person empowered by law

1 Miriam Benedict Chapter NSDAR, Genealogical Records Committee, compiler, *Marriage Records of Laporte County, Indiana, from the Organization Date, 1835–1850 Inclusive* (1959; reprint, Kokomo: Selby Publishing, 1986).

2 Colleen Alice Ridlen, compiler, *Laporte County, Indiana, Early Marriage Records, 1832–1846* (Indianapolis: Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 2000).

AN INDEX IS A TREASURE MAP (continued)

to solemnize marriages in the county,” authorizing them “to join together as husband and wife, Mr. Seymour Smith and Miss Elvira Haseltine” — in short, a marriage license. Seymour and Elvira waited a week, and on 5 November 1845 they were married by “Charles M. Holliday, a Minister of the Gospel.”³

So the CAR index got Seymour's name wrong and recorded the date of their license as their marriage date. That doesn't make it a bad index, as long as you remember to follow where it points. The original handwritten record does more than just correct. It shows how the error might have happened — how easy it could be to construe “Seymour” as “Symon” (although not “Simon”). The small letters “r” and “n” are well-known transcriber bugaboos because they just don't look that different. Even better, the original also provides a big fat clue for ancestor seekers: who was this guy who married them? Since I knew Seymour came from a Methodist family, I checked DePauw University's online index of Methodist ministers in Indiana during the 1800s, and found Holliday listed as the Presiding Elder of the South Bend District that year⁴... subject, of course, to confirmation when I return to the archives in Greencastle!

Another dangerous pair of letters for indexers are the handwritten capitals “S” and “L.” According to the DAR index, Surena Beatty and

Purdy Smith were married 27 March 1834. CAR disagrees, adding a second “n” to her name and dating the marriage four days earlier — correctly, as it turns out. The DAR reported the date when the marriage was recorded in the clerk's office, rather than the actual marriage date.

The indexes agree on the bride's name, give or take an “n.” But agreement is not confirmation. Was her name really Surena? Check the handwriting of clerk George Thomas in the illustration on the next page. The first letter of the bride's name looks a lot more like the first letter in “La Porte” than the first letter in “Smith”. Contrary to both indexes, Purdy married Lurena Beatty⁵.

Elbridge G. Smith and Mary Fowler were married 3 August 1841 — pretty clear in the original, but the CAR index calls him Eldridge.⁶ A penny-ante mistake? I don't think so. In March, the *Ohio Genealogical Society Quarterly* featured the story of a researcher who spent years stymied in his quest for a Burgenmeyer family,

5 DAR, 86. Ridlen, 36. *La Porte County, Indiana, Marriage Records, A:11, A:12, Smith–Beatty 1834*; FHL microfilm 1,673,880, item 2.

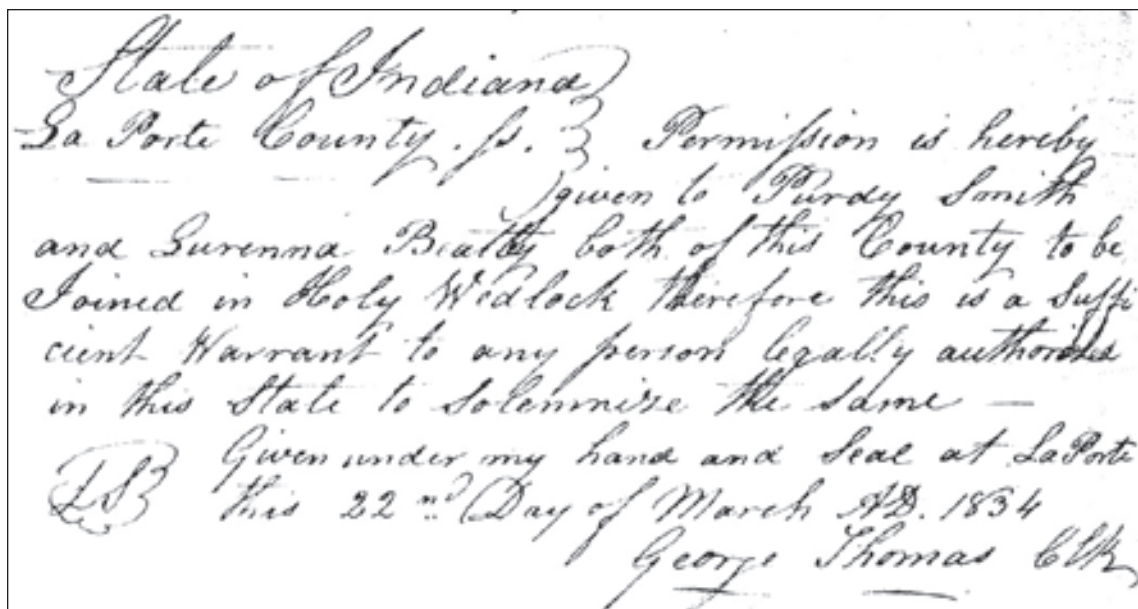
A researcher who took the indexes as gospel might never even discover the discussion at <http://home.comcast.net/~tj48/beatty2.htm#list5252> (accessed 17 April 2008) and the interesting if inconclusive evidence in *Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, Indiana* (1893; South Bend: Northern Indiana Historical Society, Whipporwill Publications, 1982?), 667–668.

6 DAR, 86. Ridlen, 35. *La Porte County, Indiana, Marriage Records, A:327, Smith–Fowler 1841*; FHL microfilm 1,673,880, item 2.

3 DAR, 86. Ridlen, 36. *La Porte County, Indiana, Marriage Records, B:30, Smith–Haseltine 1845*; FHL microfilm 1,673,880, item 3.

4 *Indiana Ministers (1800–1900) Index*, Archives of DePauw University and Indiana United Methodism (<http://www.depauw.edu/library/archives/find/databases/minister.asp> : accessed 17 April 2008).

AN INDEX IS A TREASURE MAP (continued)



FHL# 1,673,880 item 2

LaPorte County Public Library (courthouse film 25)

LaPorte County, Indiana Marriage Records, Book A, page 11

in part because he counted "Bergemeyer" and "Bergamyer" as different surnames.⁷

At least you might well suspect any Eldridge of being an Elbridge and vice versa. More serious is the case of Jesse H. Winchell and Lucy Ann Francis Smith, who were married in 1835. DAR has "Francis," CAR "Frances."

I stared long and hard at the microfilmed page. The clerk had to write Lucy Ann's name three times, and there's a tell-tale dot above the vowel every time. Staring is just what genealogists do, but I felt like I was being overly obsessive, given how casual people could be about spelling back then. But eventually I spent enough time to notice what both indexes omit; in the third writing of her name — the marriage record itself

— "Mrs." is written in front of her name. Almost certainly "Francis" wasn't a misspelled given name, it was her birth surname, and "Smith" was the surname of her previous husband.⁸

Even when indexes agree and are accurate, they may still hide genealogical treasure. Both indexes report that George Smith and Rebecca Goodrich married on 16 January 1836, and the original record confirms everything. The original

⁸ DAR, 86. Ridlen, 35. *LaPorte County, Indiana, Marriage Records, A:48, Winchell-Smith 1835*; FHL microfilm 1,673,880, item 2.

This error has been perpetuated online at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=mattmanwin&id=I2424> and at familysearch.org (Pedigree Resource File submission number 27940-0904101141915 for Myron A. Winchell).

⁷ Calvin Burgenmeyer, *William Justice Burgenmeyer, Butler County, Ohio Genealogical Society Quarterly* 48:8 (March 2008).

AN INDEX IS A TREASURE MAP (continued)

record adds two key genealogical facts: Rebecca was under age, and she was married with the permission of her mother, Ashbel Goodrich.⁹



How many treasures have you left undug?

9. DAR, 86. Ridlen, 35. *La Porte County, Indiana, Marriage Records, A:69, Smith-Goodrich 1836*; FHL microfilm 1,673,880, item 2.

Indiana Marriage Collection, 1800-1941	
Name:	Purdy Smith
Spouse Name:	Sureнна Beatty
Marriage Date:	23 Mar 1834
Marriage County:	La Porte
Book:	Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT
OS Page:	1673880
<p>Source Citation: Title: , , ; Book: <i>Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT</i>; Page: 1673880.</p> <p>Source Information: Ancestry.com. <i>Indiana Marriage Collection, 1800-1941</i> [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. Original data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works Progress Administration, comp. <i>Index to Marriage Records Indiana: Indiana Works Progress Administration, 1938-1940.</i> • Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, comp. Electronic transcription of marriage records held by the individual counties in Indiana. Many of these records are on microfilm at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. <p>Description: This database is a collection of Indiana marriage indexes from 86 counties in the State of Indiana, USA, covering various time periods between 1800 and 1920. Information contained in these indexes includes: spouses' names, marriage date, marriage county, source information.</p>	



By the way, online indexes don't make any better substitutes for the original records. Ancestry.com has three Indiana marriage databases; each one perpetuates the error of "Sureнна," as does the Indiana State Library's "Marriages through 1850." The Ancestry databases don't even fulfill the main purpose of an index — two of the marriages mentioned in this article, Smith-Haseltine and Smith-Fowler, don't appear there at all.¹⁰

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10. *Indiana Marriage Collection 1800-1941, Indiana Marriages to 1850, and Indiana Marriages 1802-1892*, Ancestry.com (accessed 10 Apr 2008). *Indiana State Library Genealogy Database: Marriages through 1850*, http://208.119.135.17/db/in_marriages_1850/marriages_search.asp (accessed 10 April 2008).