

PREFACE

As a student within the Randolph Southern School Corporation, it is felt you should become more aware of the events of the past which may well explain - at least, partially - why your neighborhood functions as it does.

It is therefore our pleasure to present the following information about our two townships within our school system as well as some of the more interesting facts and trivia about the county of which we are a part. Also included is some information about some Hoosiers of the past and present and some information concerning the bordering county in Ohio - Darke.

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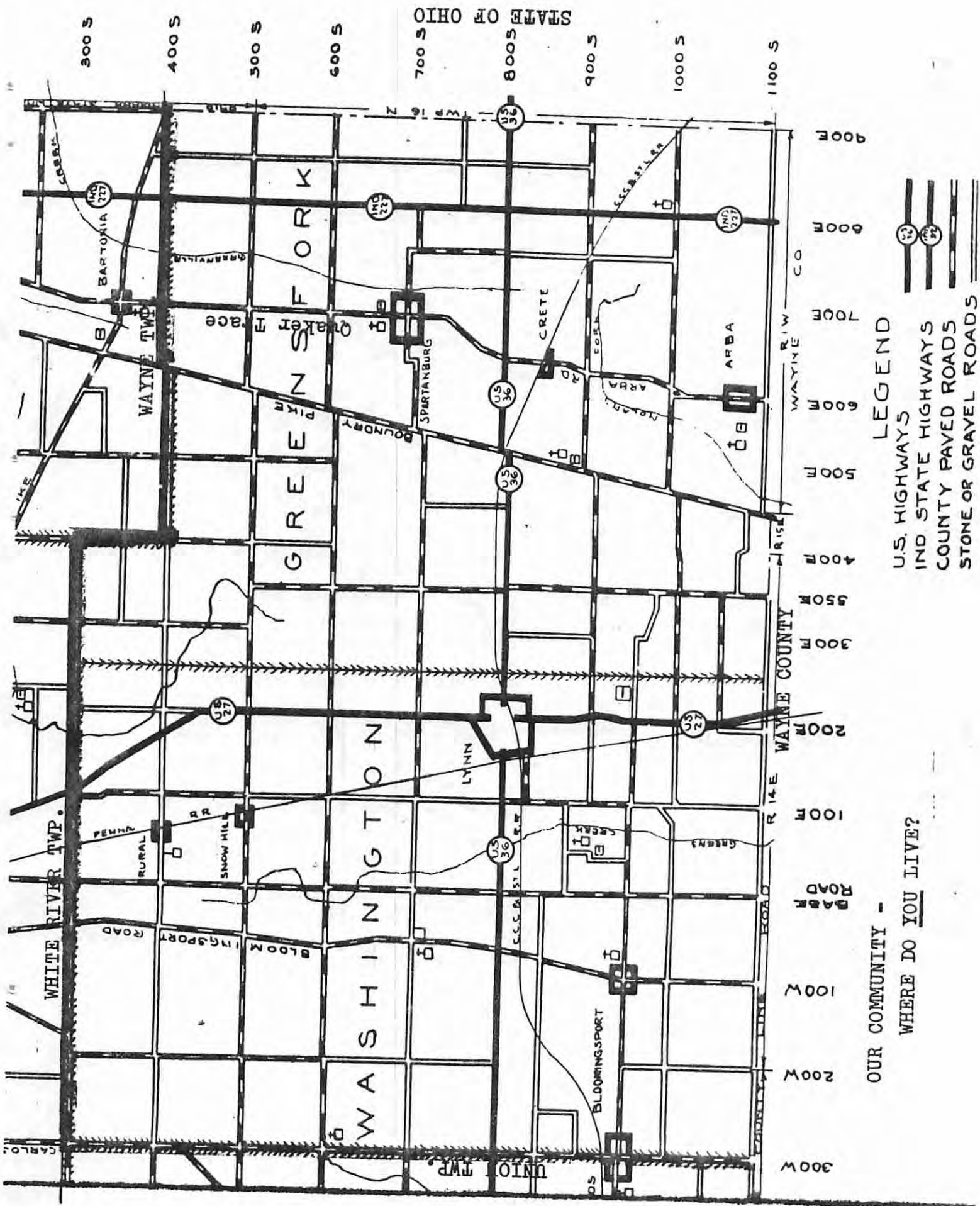
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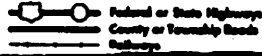
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"BIOGRAPHY IS THE ONLY TRUE HISTORY."---EMERSON.

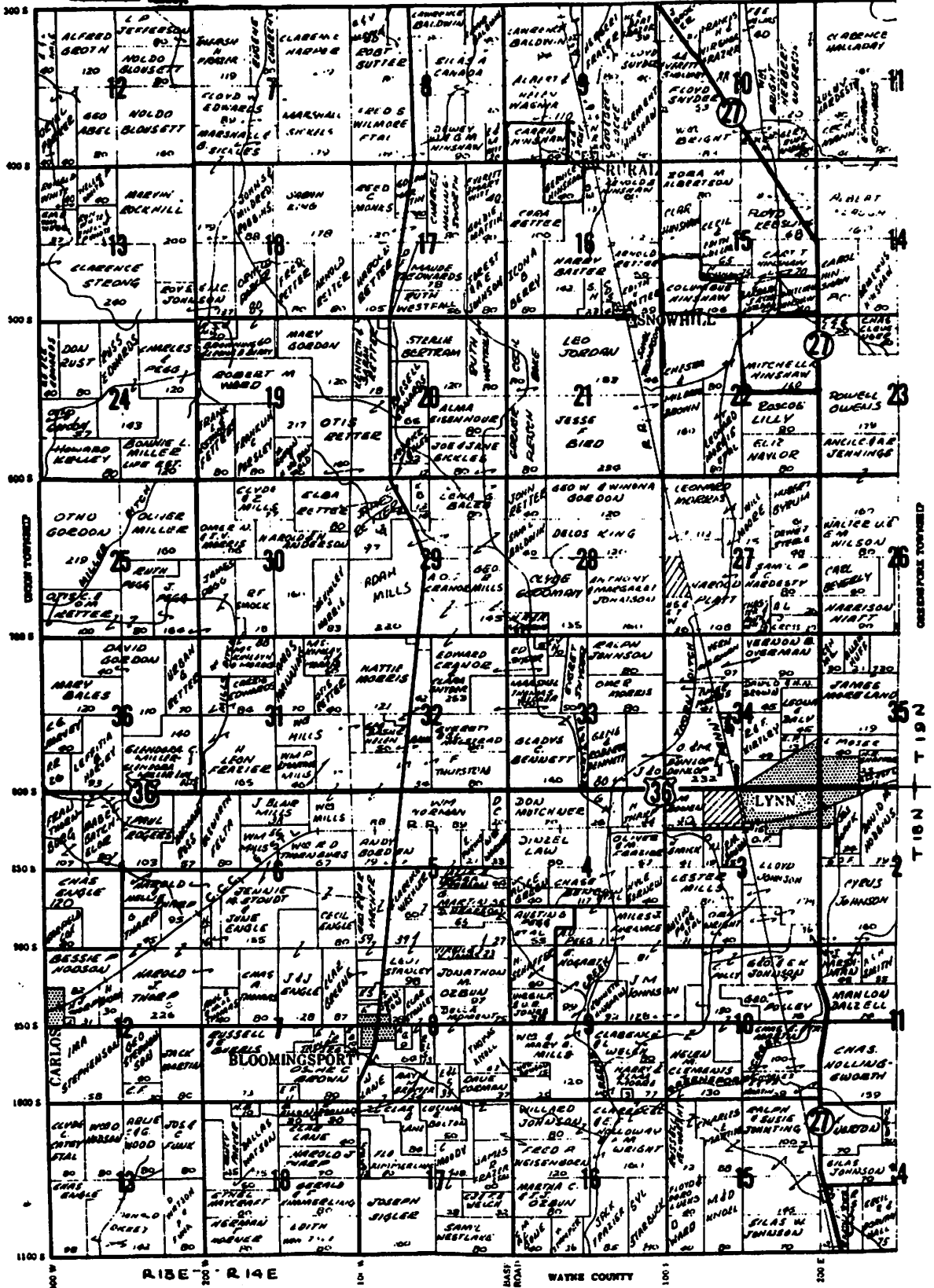


TOWNSHIP 13-19N RANGE 13-14E



WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP

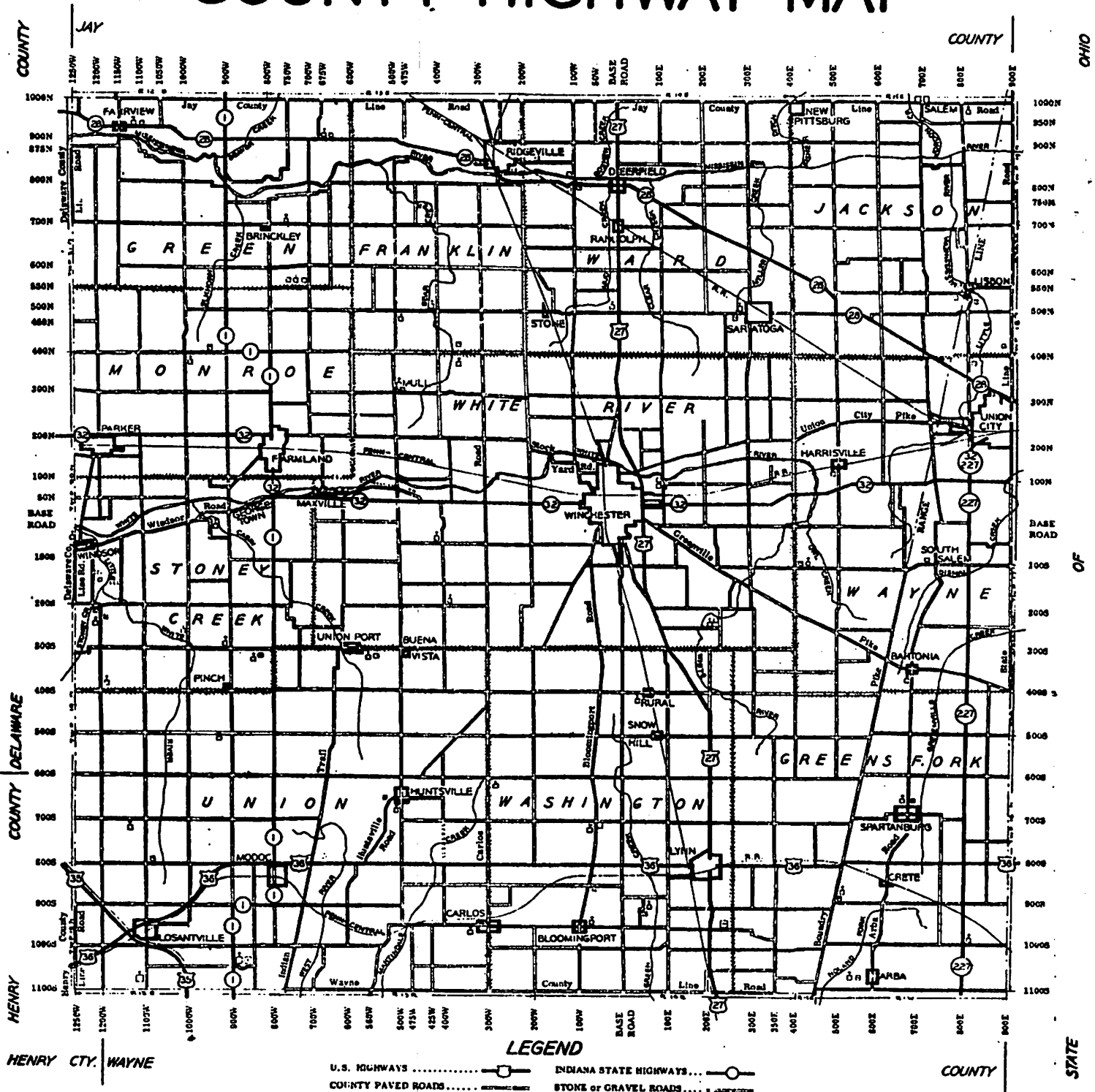
WASHINGTON



WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA

COUNTY HIGHWAY MAP

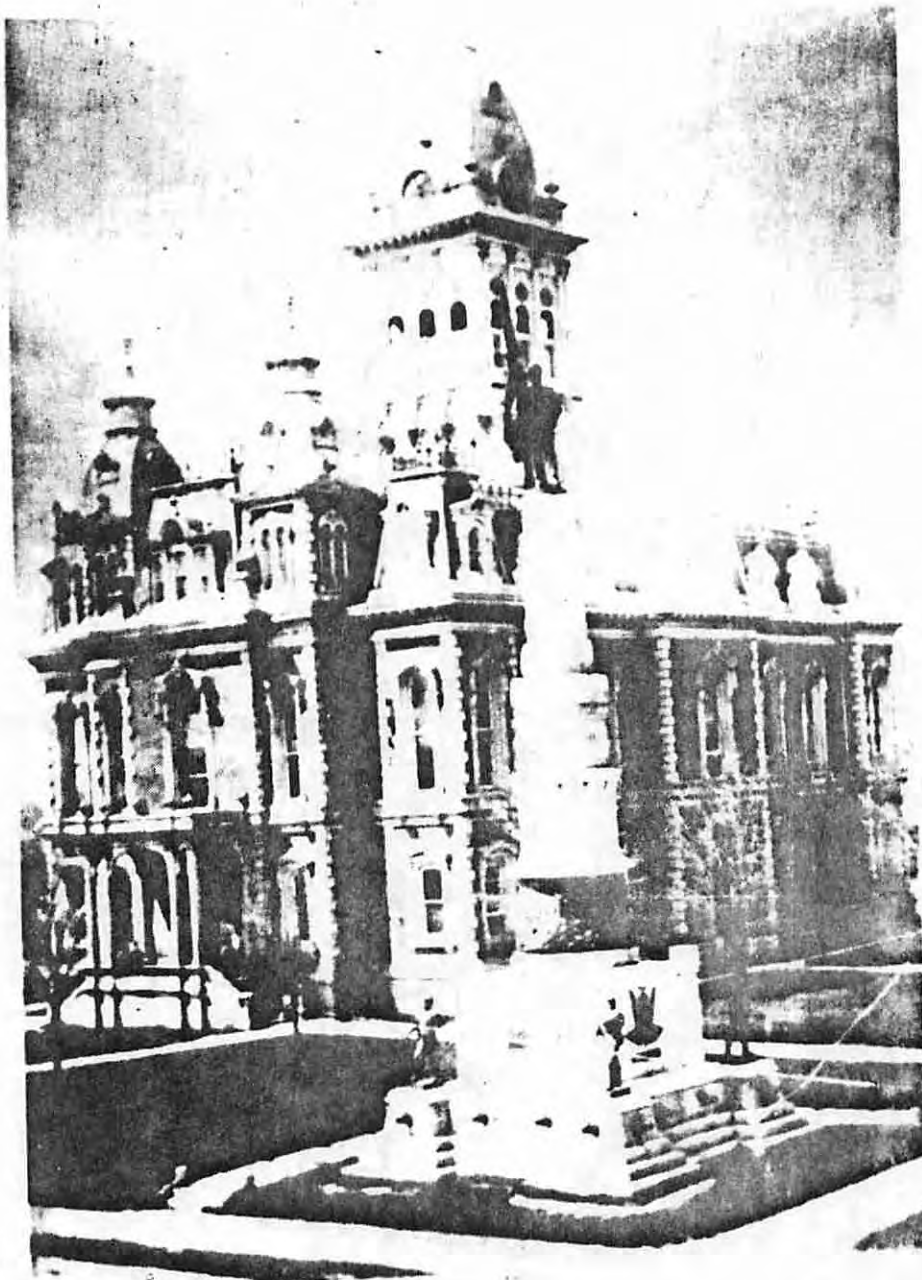


OUR COUNTY -
WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

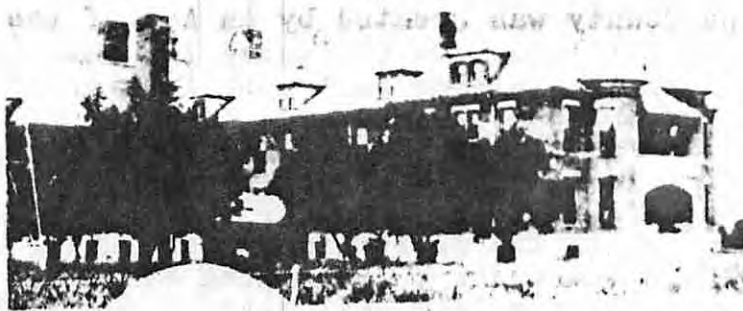
Our Area:
approx. 1 hour
distance
from Lynn).

Where does
your family
and friends
live?





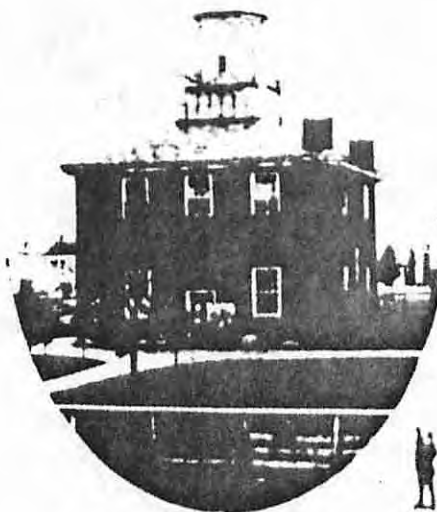
COURT HOUSE AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
WINCHESTER, INDIANA



RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY



COUNTY JAIL



OLD COURT HOUSE (1828)



THE JAMES MOORMAN ORPHANS' HOME SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

RANDOLPH COUNTY
THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW COUNTY NORTH OF WAYNE

Randolph County was created by an Act of the Indiana General Assembly approved January 10, 1818 (almost four years after the settlement in the Arba area), which read in part as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the tenth day of August next, all that part of the County of Wayne, which is enclosed in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a new county. Beginning at the State of Ohio line, where the line that divides the fifteenth and sixteenth townships strikes said until it strikes the old boundary; thence westward with the center line of the 18th township in the new purchase until it strikes the Ohio line; thence south with said line to the place of beginning.

Section 2. The said county shall, from and after the tenth day of August next, be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Randolph; and it shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate county do or may properly belong.

The Indian Boundaries referred to in the above description are important agreements as a part of Indian treaties. The Greenville Treaty Boundary of 1795 enters Randolph County in Greensfork Twp. and proceeds in a northeasterly direction to Fort Recovery, Ohio, leaving Randolph County in the extreme northeast corner of Jackson Twp. This treaty line actually begins at a point on the Ohio River directly opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, and proceeds in a northeasterly direction to Fort Recovery, Ohio; and thence due north to the boundary between the United States and Canada.

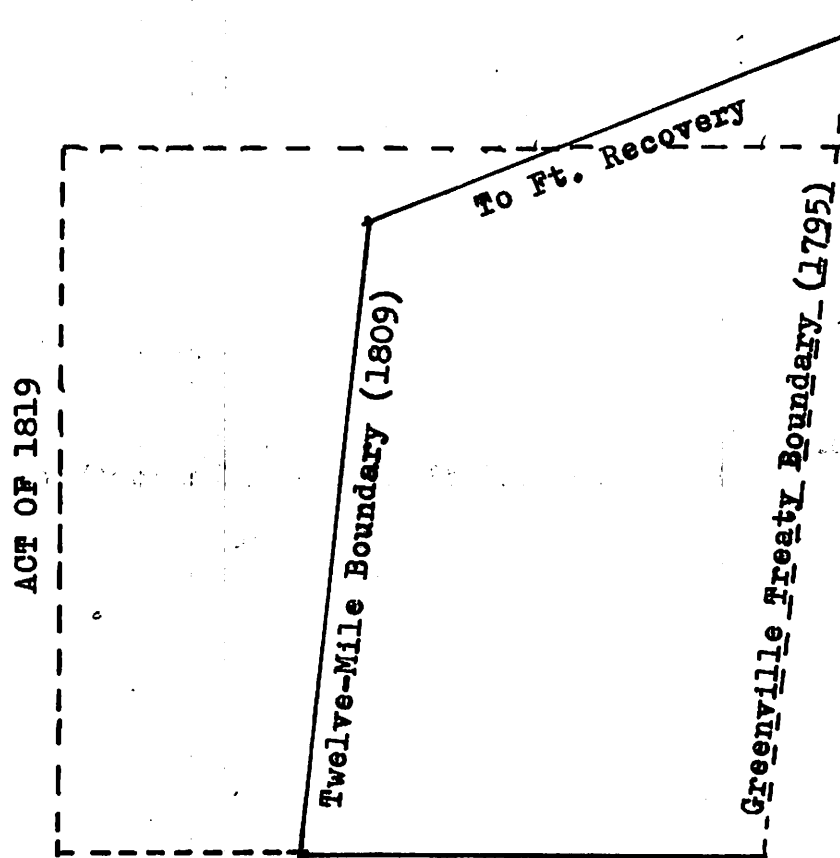
The Indian boundary named in the Act as the west boundary of the new county is better described as the Twelve-Mile Boundary, or the Treaty Boundary of 1809. This boundary was established by a treaty with the Miami, Delaware and Potawatamie Indians signed September 30, 1809 at Fort Wayne. This boundary enters Randolph County at the southwest corner of old West River Twp. (now part of Union Twp.), and proceeds across the county 12 miles west of and parallel to the Greenville Treaty Boundary, to a point about a mile southwest of the present location of Ridgeville, where it takes off in a northeasterly direction to join the Greenville Treaty line at Fort Recovery. There is a permanent marker on this Twelve-Mile Boundary in Ridgeville, Indiana.

At the session, commencing December, 1819, the Legislature fixed the final boundaries of Randolph County as they now stand, but attached thereto for judicial purposes, all the territory north of it to the State line including what is now Jay, Adams, Allen, Dekalb, and Steuben counties. And for some five years

the courts of Randolph had jurisdiction over that region known as Wayne Township.

The 'bounds' set forth in this Act gave to the new county the appearance shown in the figure below.

Did you know that 'Mad' Anthony Wayne signed the Greenville Treaty at Greenville, Ohio? And General William H. Harrison signed the Twelve-Mile Treaty at Fort Wayne, Indiana.



RANDOLPH COUNTY AS IT APPEARED
JANUARY 10, 1818

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN RANDOLPH COUNTY

By Maude Bortner Woods

Randolph County, the highest county in Indiana lies on the eastern border of the state, bordered on the north by Jay Co., south by Wayne Co., on the east by Darke Co., Ohio and on the west by Henry and Delaware Counties. It is about 21 3/4 miles east and west and 21 miles north and south.

Prior to the first settlement in this county the region was occupied largely by Delaware Indians who had been driven from Ohio by the Greenville Treaty of 1795 and about 1809 they were pushed 12 miles farther west by the Twelve-Mile Treaty.

From the archaeological remains it is impossible to determine definitely whether the Miami, Shawnee, Delaware or earlier tribes were responsible for the erection of the burial mounds and earthworks recorded in a survey of the county.

The Fudge Mound revealed that its builders had a culture somewhat resembling an archaeological culture previously found in Ohio. In Washington Twp., a township of Randolph Co. in the Whitewater Valley, contained as archaeological evidence only three mounds, namely, Baxter, Johnson #1 and Johnson #2.

Baxter Mound is on a farm belonging to Joseph Baxter (1929) and one of the largest mounds found in the Whitewater Valley. Its dimensions are 110 feet north and south and 85 feet east and west with a height of more than 15 feet. This mound is very similar in appearance to mounds found in Ohio which are typical of either the Adena and Hopewell culture of that state. It is one mile south of Snow Hill at the headwaters of Greensfork Creek, which drains into the Whitewater River.

The Johnson Mound #1 is one mile north of the Baxter Mound and is exceptional in size compared to the typical Whitewater Valley mounds. It is composed of surface clay. At first glance the mound resembles the numerous glacial kames nearby. However, upon careful investigation around it, no evidence of glacial deposition was found. The mound is covered with large trees, which prevent its erosion and its size makes any cultivation impractical. It is slightly elliptical in shape measuring approximately 200 feet in diameter, the sides rise steeply to a height of over 25 feet. Since no sign of any earth works is found around it, the mound suggests the Adena rather than Hopewell culture.

Johnson Mound #2 is also a mound typical of the Whitewater Valley. It is 250 feet from the large mound just described and on the same farm. The measurements are 40 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. This mound is a cultivated field and consequently greatly reduced.

Many Indian burial grounds have been excavated in Randolph Co. The cemetery at Arba was an ancient burial ground, also the Jericho Cemetery seems to have been one. There have been many of them found in our county.

The first settler in this section of the county seems to have been Thomas W. Parker, who with his wife and three children settled at Arba in April 1814. They were a Quaker family from Randolph Co., North Carolina, hence the name of our county. In October 1814 Ephraim Bowen came from Pennsylvania and settled farther north between what is now Arba and Spartanburg. Other early families were John W. Thomas, Clarkson Willcutts, Ephraim Overman, James Cammack, Eli Overman and Jesse Johnson.

The first school was a log cabin built by the Friends at Arba in 1815. It served as a school building and also as a church. The first teacher was Eli Overman.

Jesse Small came in 1814 and settled on what is now the Isaac Jordan place and if it is the farm I think, it was the first settlement at Crete. Obadiah Small came in 1815 and occupied the site of the present town of Spartanburg. John Small had the Hough place just north of Spartanburg. (These all being in Greensfork Twp.).

Washington Twp. contains about 44 square miles (Greensfork Twp. contains about 46 square miles). The settlement of Washington Twp. was next after Greensfork Twp. It is not certainly known that any settlers came into Washington Twp. in 1814 though two entries of 160 acres each were made in 1814, Travis Adcock made the first entry. Seven entries were made in 1815.

Lynn was laid out by Daniel Freestone about 1847. West Lynn was laid out in 1873 by Benjamin Hunt on the Richmond Railroad. Some of the other little settlements have disappeared and only few records remain.

Early religion and education: Great numbers of the early settlers of Randolph County were men and women of a strong and earnest religious faith. The earliest religious meetings as stated before were probably held by the Friends, whom as we have stated built a log cabin that served as both church and school.

The pioneers of southern Randolph Co. were poorly situated for education. Many of them came from North Carolina where schools were few and far between. Still even there among the Friends some schools were found. Some wife and mother more fitted than most of the others, who in her early girlhood beyond the Eastern mountain had acquired the ability to spell, read and write, would set up a school in her own cabin and amid her household cares find time for the additional labor incident to the giving of instruction.

One thing provided for under the old constitution and to a certain extent carried out, was the establishment of county seminaries, which might well have remained to the present day as it gave young men and women an opportunity for higher learning within the reach of their homes. The Randolph County Seminary was organized and opened at Winchester in 1842, under the charge of Prof. James Farris. In the convention of 1858 the seminaries were voted out.

OUR EARLY INHABITANTS: FROM THEIR MOUNDS

By James Keesling

Most local long time residents probably know of the two large Indian mounds northwest of Lynn. At least I have memory of them since high school in early 1940's.

The first one located one mile west and one-half mile north of Lynn on the west side of County Road 100 E. on the farm now owned by Steve Deatline. The second mound is about one mile farther north on the east side of County Road 100 E. on the land owned by Denzil Alexander.

In 1930 Frank Setzler did an archaeological survey of the Whitewater Valley and described the above mounds as follows: "One of the largest mounds found in the Whitewater Valley is on a farm belonging to Joseph Baxter. Its dimensions are 110 feet North and South, and 85 feet East and West, with a height of more than 15 feet. This mound is very similar in appearance to mounds found in Ohio which are typical of the Adena culture of that state."

(The Adena culture period covers a time from about 1000 B.C. to 700 A.D. It is thought the Adena group was the first to learn to plant and grow a part of their food and thus live a more settled life than earlier groups who depended on gathering wild foods and game, and moved to follow seasonal food supplies. They were also early pottery makers, making vessels for storage of food and water, etc.)

While digging a small mound on the Denzil Law farm a few years ago, I found an expanded center groget which is identified with the Adena culture. Also found were several crescent-shaped strips of mica which were perforated and may have been sewn on garments for ceremonial purposes. The nearest places mica of this type are found are in the Smokie Mountains and in Canada, so the Adena must have had a trade route established through neighboring peoples.

Suggested activities:

Research and report on one of the Indians mentioned.

Draw a map of our Randolph Southern area and locate the mounds. Take a survey of your classmates and locate them on your map.

Also locate the Greenville Treaty Line.

Can you think of ideas from this early history of our area?

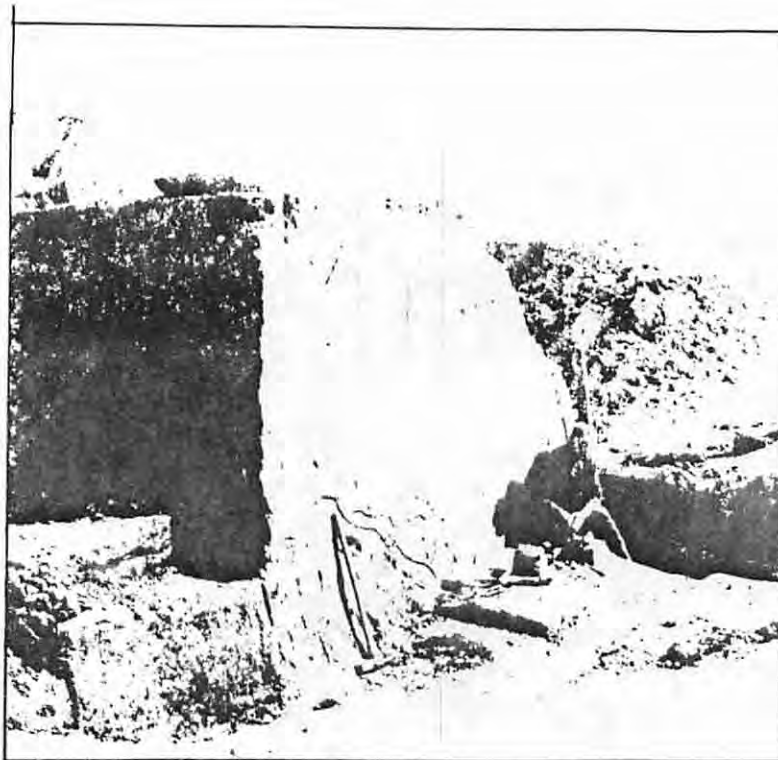


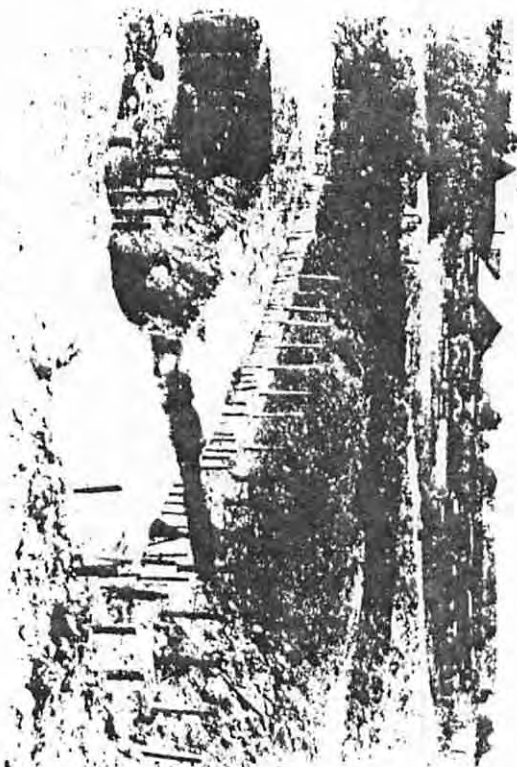
Plate 15. Pit Burial.

FUDGE MOUND



Plate 16. Disarticulated
Skeleton With Ceremonial Skull.

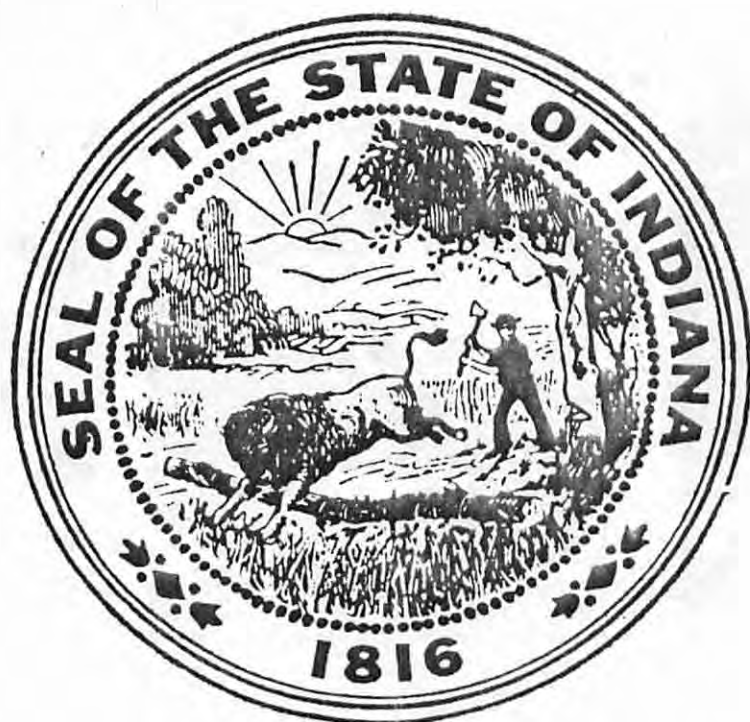
PLATE 18. POST HOLES IN BURIAL PIT



FUDGE MOUND

PLATE 17. PARALLEL STAKE HOLES





Seal Symbolic Of Westward Growth

A bounding buffalo, determined woodchopper, and a sparkling sun peering over some mountain-ish looking "hills" are all a part of the Indiana State Seal, in use around 1800 but not officially adopted until 1963.

The origin of the state seal is unknown. There are thoughts it was made somewhere in the East, possibly in Philadelphia. If so, this would account for the fact that the artist, unfamiliar with Indiana territory, drew mountains the likes of which Indiana simply didn't possess.

The Indiana Constitution provides that "there shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor and used by him officially, and shall be called, the seal of the State of Indiana."

Investigation in the 1890s revealed that, while a facsimile of the present seal was used on the petition of the Vincennes convention of 1802, the state had never legally adopted a seal.

An 1816 act appropriated \$100 enabling the governor to obtain a seal and press, but nothing was ever accomplished in this direction.

Finally, in 1963 through the efforts of Taylor I. Morris of New Castle; Charles R. Brown, Montezuma, and Sen. Galen A. Colclesser of Huntington, a seal was formally adopted by the Indiana Legislature.

Various interpretations have been given of the scene depicted on the seal. Some have called the sun a "rising" sun—others thought it was "setting."

Whether rising or setting, it is symbolic of the growth of prosperity and expansion Westward.

The mountains have been called the Alleghenies, the Rockies or the hills east of Vincennes, the first capital of the Indiana Territory.

Action is embodied in the pioneer's tree-chopping, and the fleeing buffalo is thought to be heading Westward where the lands were largely uninhabited in the early 1800s.

Although some persons have questioned whether buffalo ever inhabited Indiana, the answer is yes, they did. While their numbers were never exceptionally great, they did migrate across Indiana to Kentucky's salt licks and bluegrass. A buffalo trail is known to have existed south of Vincennes and crossed the Wabash River.

STATE OF INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROPERTY GUIDE

STATE PARKS

C-4	BASS LAKE	1
G-4	BROWN COUNTY	2
C-6	CHAIN O' LAKES	3
H-6	CLIFTY FALLS	4
J-1	HARMONIE	5
B-3	INDIANA DUNES	6
G-3	LIEBER	7
J-3	LINCOLN	8
G-3	MCCORMICK'S CREEK	9
E-5	MOUNDS	10
D-6	OUABACHE	11
B-6	POKAGON	12
B-4	POTATO CREEK	13
F-3	RACCOON LAKE	14
F-3	SHADES	15
G-3	SHAKAMAK	16
H-4	SPRING MILL	17
C-4	TIPPECANOE	18
F-3	TURKEY RUN	19
G-6	VERSAILLES	20
F-7	WHITEWATER	21

STATE FOREST

H-5	CLARK & DEAM LAKE	1
I-3	FERDINAND	2
H-3	GREENE-SULLIVAN	3
I-4	HARRISON-CRAWFORD	4
H-5	JACKSON-WASHINGTON	5
H-3	MARTIN	6
G-4	MORGAN-MONROE	7
G-3	OWEN-PUTNAM	8
I-3	PIKE	9
D-5	SALAMONIE	10
H-5	SELMIER	11
G-4	YELLOWWOOD	12

FLOOD CONTROL RES.

F-4	BROOKVILLE	1
G-3	CATARTACT LAKE	2
D-6	HUNTINGTON	3
F-3	MANFIELD	4
D-5	MISSISSINAWA	5
G-4	MONROE	6
D-5	SALAMONIE	7

POINTS OF INTEREST

I-4	CONSTITUTION ELM	1
D-6	DEAM OAK	2
F-4	INDIANA STATE MUSEUM	3

STATE FISH & WILDLIFE

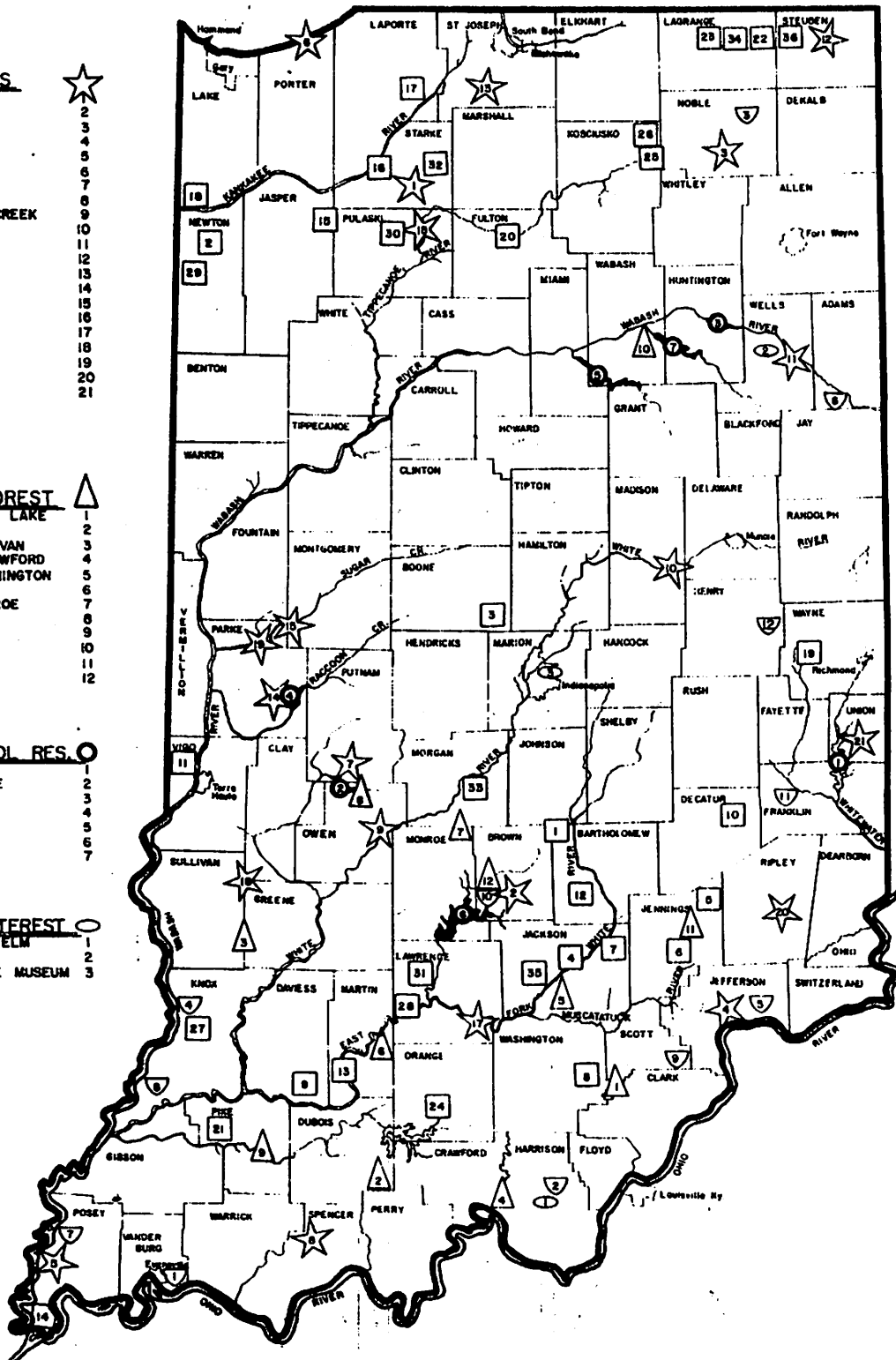
G-4	ATTERBURY
C-2	BEAVER LAKE
E-4	BOONE'S POND
H-5	BROWNSTOWN
H-5	BRUSH CREEK
H-5	CROSLY
H-5	CYPRESS LAKE
H-5	ELK CREEK
H-3	GLENDAL
G-5	GREENSBURG
G-2	GREEN VALLEY
G-5	GROUSE RIDGE
H-3	HINDOSTAN FALLS
J-1	HOVEY LAKE
C-3	JASPER-PULASKI
C-3	KANKAKEE
B-4	KINGSBURY
C-3	LA SALLE
F-6	MARTINDALE
C-4	MEMPHIS
I-2	PATOKA
B-6	PIGEON RIVER
B-6	SCOTT MILL POND
I-4	SPRINGS VALLEY
C-5	TRI-COUNTY
C-5	WAWASEE
H-2	WHITE OAK
H-3	WILLIAMS DAM
D-2	WILLOW SLOUGH
C-4	WINAMAC

STATE FISH HATCHERIES

H-4	AVOCA
C-4	BASS LAKE
G-4	CIKANA
B-6	CURTIS CREEK
H-5	DRIFTWOOD
B-6	FAWN RIVER

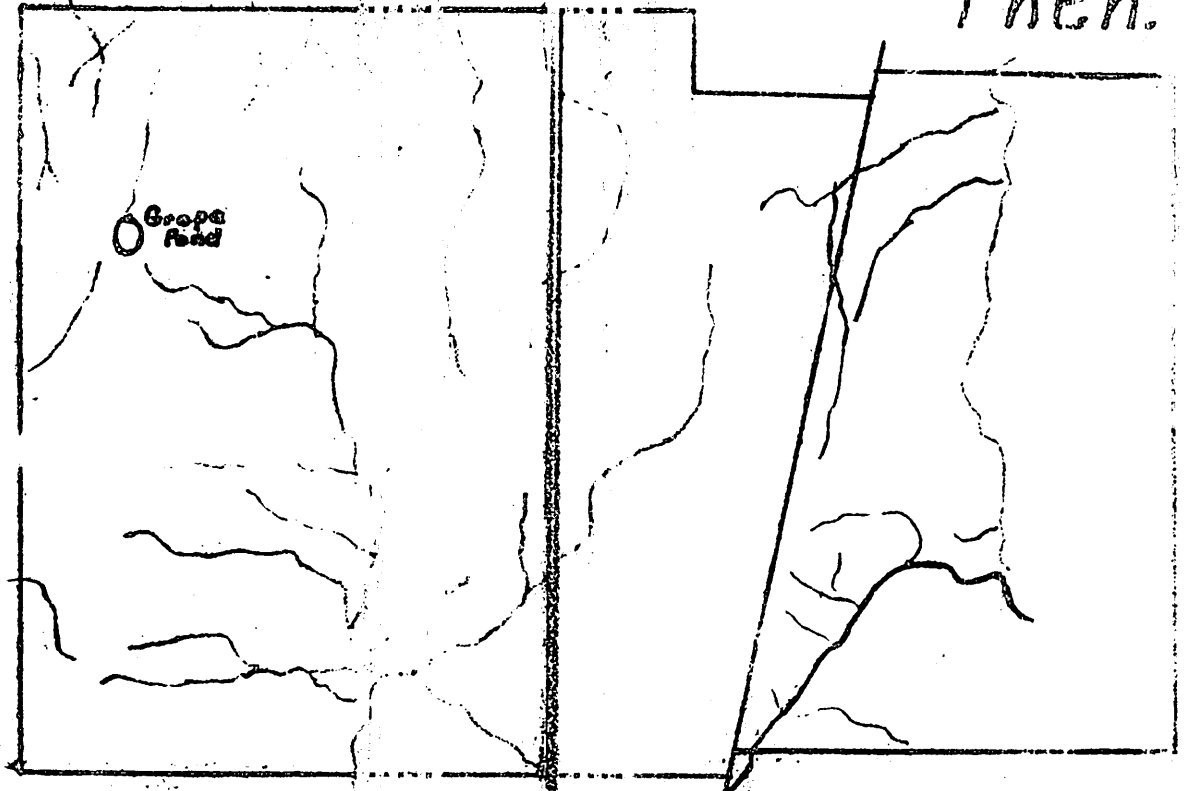
STATE MEMORIALS

J-2	ANGEL MOUNDS
I-4	CORYDON CAPITOL
B-6	GENE STRATTON PORTER
H-2	INDIANA TERRITORY
H-6	JAMES F. D. LANIER
D-6	LIBERLOST
J-1	NEW HARMONY
H-2	OLD STATE BANK
H-5	PIGEON ROOST
G-4	T.C. STEELE
G-6	WHITEWATER CANAL
F-6	WILBUR WRIGHT



WATERWAYS

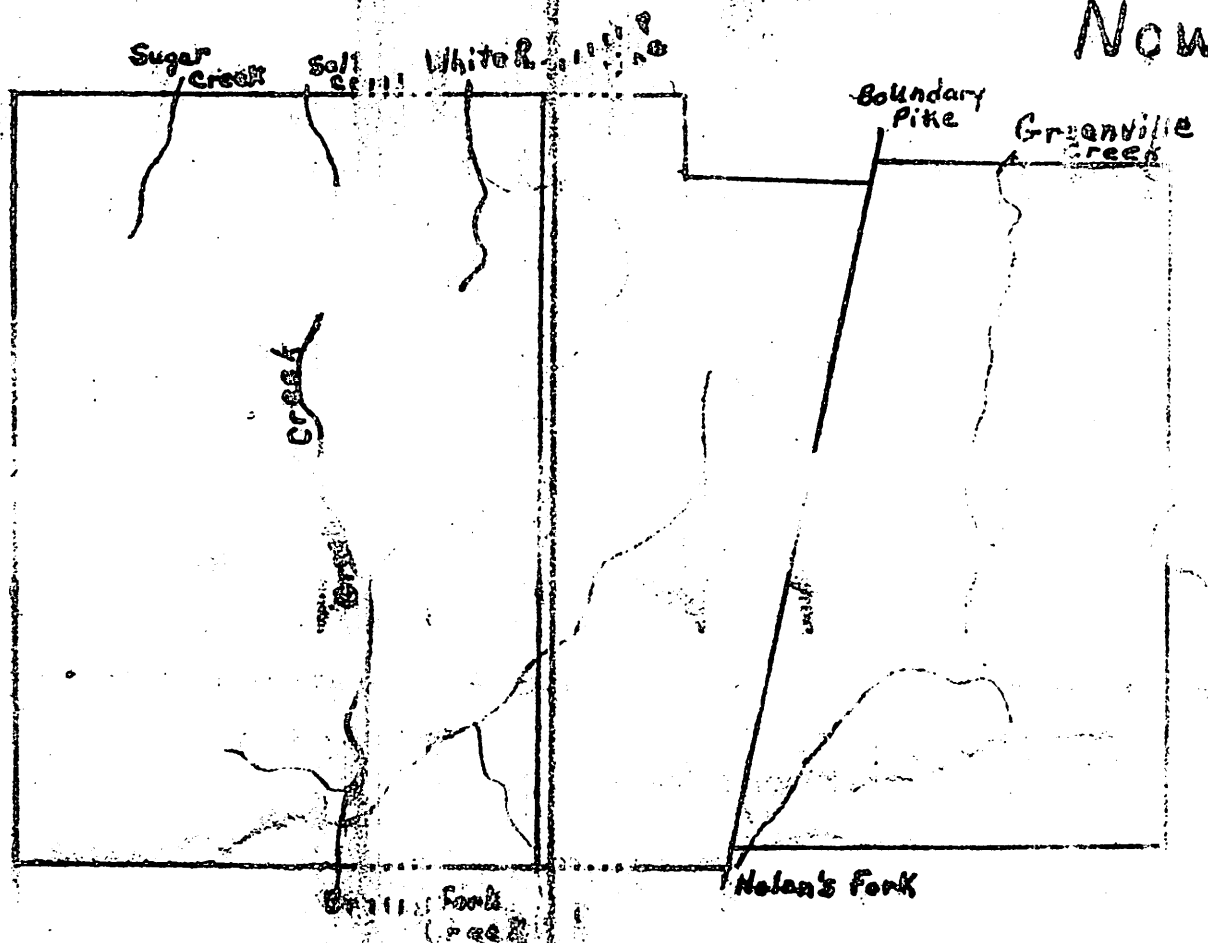
Then.



WASHINGTON TWP.

GREENSFORK TWP.

Now.



7301
PART 1. NATURAL RESOURCES.

The natural resources, that is the rivers, mineral deposits and such, of our community are an important part of your environment. Water is needed for our body as well as plant life and the survival of all animals. Mineral deposits (such as limestone) supply jobs, material for homes, buildings, roads and driveways. The only other major natural resources being trees and the soil itself.

We have two important waterways in our community. The beginning of the White River (the Indians called it Wapahani) is located just south of the Snow Hill road (500 S.) about one-half mile west of U.S. 27. Can you locate it on the map at the beginning of this section? As you can tell by the map the White River winds around and even more turning, is shown before leaving Randolph County. The other waterway important to our community is the Whitewater River which actually begins in Wayne County. However, Nolan's Fork in Greensfork Twp. and Greensfork Creek in Washington Twp. both feed into the Whitewater River.

Another important natural resource dealing with water is the artesian well located in the Greensfork Twp. Park at the east edge of Spartanburg. An artesian well is a natural-supplied well forced up by underground water pressure. It will even magnetize steel objects such as knife blades.

7011
The mineral deposits in this area are quite varied, however limestone in all forms is the dominant mineral found within our community. Three kinds of limestones are found around this area, 1. fossiliferous, 2. crystalline and 3. fossilized. Deposits of feldspar in both the pinks and near whites are also quite common.

Resource material for mineral identification:

Guide to Some Minerals and Rocks in Indiana, Geological Survey #4, Ind. Dept. of Conservation, Bloomington, Ind. Price - \$.25.

Rocks and Minerals, A Golden Nature Guide, Golden Press. \$1.25.

Resource material for fossil identification:

Fossils, A Golden Nature Guide, Golden Press. \$1.25.

Adventures with Fossils, by R.H. Shaver, Geological Survey #6, Ind. Dept. of Conservation, Bloomington, Ind. \$.35.

Fossils Prehistoric Animals in Hoosier Rocks, by T.G. Perry, Geological Survey #7, Ind. Dept. of Conservation, Bloomington, Indiana. \$.40.

Suggested Activities:

Visit the beginning of the White River and report to the class of its surroundings, location and other interesting data concerning the area.

Make a collection of limestone, bring to class and discuss their differences if any. Maybe test with acid with the teacher's supervision.*

Make a collection of different rocks found locally and identify them.

Bring to class several different types of soil found within our area and try to identify them.

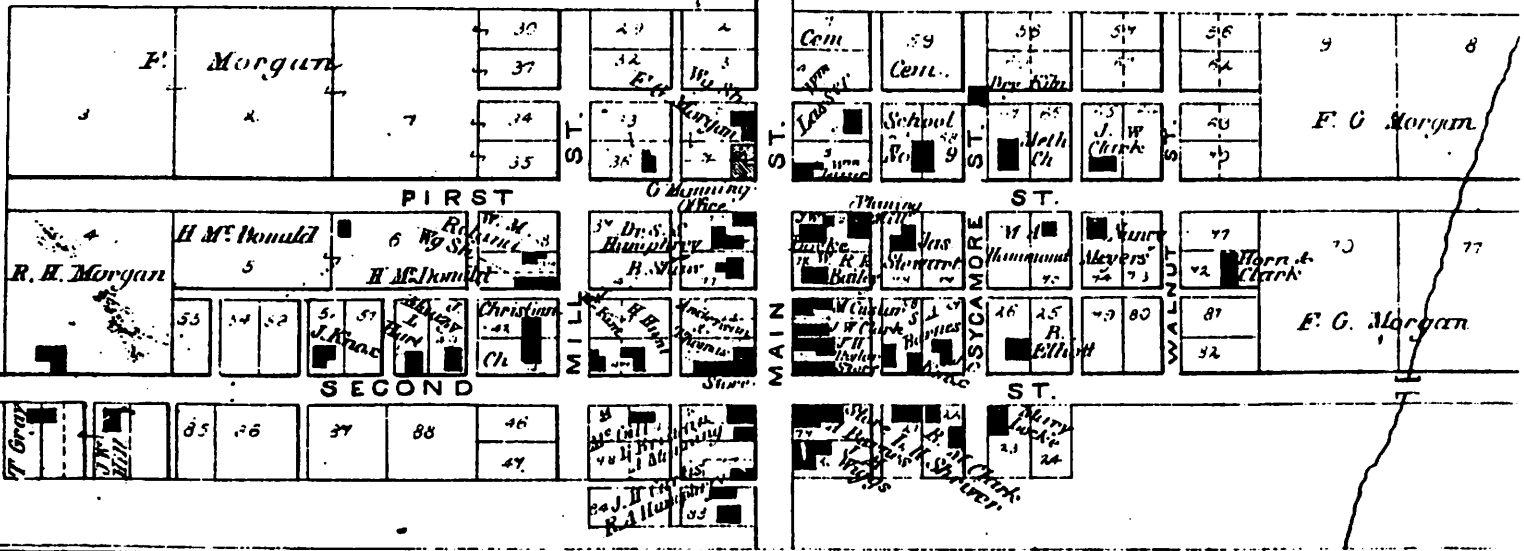
Can you think of ideas from this section on natural resources within our school system?

* Did you know that acid applied to limestone will fizz?
Makes a good test!

SPARTANBURG

(Greens Fork Twp) Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

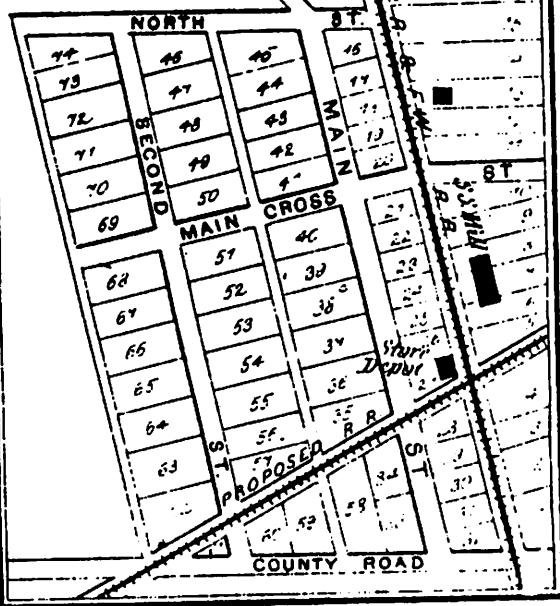
1874



WEST LYNN

(Washington Twp.) Scale 20 Rods to an inch

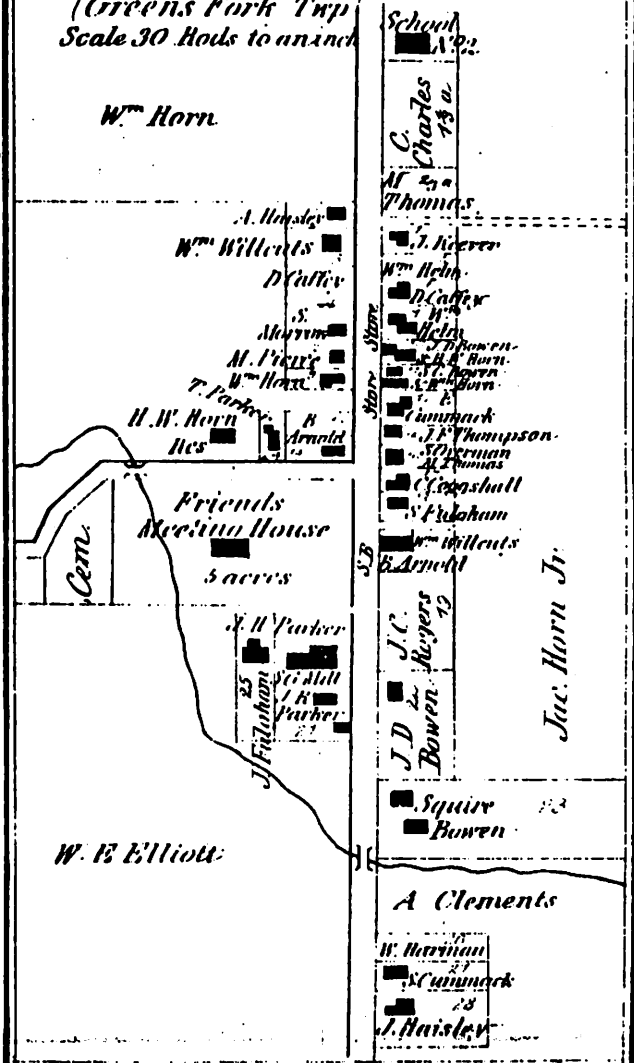
1874



ARBA

1874

(Greens Fork Twp) Scale 30 Rods to an inch



PART 2. PLACES: TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Can you name all the towns and villages which have existed in our community? Can you locate each on the map on page 1? Follow along and maybe you soon will be able to do just that.

Let's start in Greensfork Township with our oldest settlement ARBA. Founded in 1815 by the Thomas Parker family, it is located on the Quaker Trace (the most used route between Cincinnati, Ohio and Fort Wayne, Indiana for early pioneers). ARBA was settled by Quakers which started the first meetinghouse-school-library in the county. In the early 1900's ARBA had several stores, a post office, blacksmith shops and even a distillery along with a saw mill, a grist mill and a wagon shop. It even had two doctors. In the cemetery behind the church you can find a marker located at the site of that first meetinghouse.

Moving up the Quaker Trace past the Arba-Y and its former toll gate (the Y was formed to go around the toll gate and avoid the fee) around 2 miles to the north of Arba is CRETE. At the south edge you can notice two tombstones - one for Red Sails; one for his mother, Mari-gold. Red Sails was a nationally known horse trotter which was raised and trained on the farm adjoining the burial plot.

CRETE came about with the coming of the railroads in the 1880's. Although Crete now has only a few houses and the grain elevator, it once had a grocery, train depot, coal yards, stockyards, blacksmith shop and even a post office. There have even been reports of a 'still' near by at one time. The "Big Four" trains stopped twice daily to load up and unload merchandise and passengers in the early days.

Going still farther north on the Quaker Trace - about one and one-half miles - we enter SPARTANBURG. It was founded in the mid 1800's and plotted by William McKim in 1832. It contains a general store, restaurant, bank, insurance office, fur & hides shop and two churches. However at one time it was called NEWBURG and in 1882 had four hotels, three doctors, along with the usual dry goods stores, saw mill, etc. The artesian well mentioned earlier and located at the park entrance invites people to come for the cool, thirst quenching water it contains as well as its 'magical' powers.

Three other spots in Greensfork Twp. became known as communities due to schools and/or churches. PINHOOK is located at the intersection of Indiana 227 and County Road 1000 S. It had a school and a church along with an active women's community group. Another community was known as THE POCKET and can be found in the far northwest corner of the township. Can you see why it was called "the pocket"? Also BETHPAGE, located just south of Crete.

The only other early settlement or community in this east side of our community was the Greenville Settlement around the Union Literary Seminary which was more in Ohio than Indiana, (East edge of 600 E.).

Now for Washington Township, starting on the east side, we will begin at LYNN which was "laid out" in 1847 by Daniel Freestone. It became the largest town in the township and has remained so. The mid 1800's found general stores, smith shop, a physician, drug stores, wagon shop, cooper shop, harness shop, tin shop, milliner, saw and grist mills, tile factory, six hotels and banks. (How many similar businesses are there now in Lynn?) Part of LYNN'S growth can be credited to the railroads which intersected at the southwest edge of town by 1883. The post office opened November 29, 1838 but is believed to have located at QUAKER LYNN about two miles south of the present town of Lynn. A second post office opened in LYNN, May 26, 1848.

Going north on U.S. 27, three miles, one can find the intersection which was known as SNOW HILL and housed a general store owned by a Mr. Snow. The railroad was "laid out" around one and one-half miles west and SNOW HILL moved there and was called SNOW HILL STATION. At one time there was even a ticket office beside the general store, a post office, elevator, blacksmith shop and stockyard. Now the only business is the grain elevator.

Going as the railroad goes, one mile north was WOOD STATION and RURAL POST OFFICE now referred to as RURAL, founded around 1870. Joseph Wood built the first building to stay at while working on the railroad. Later added a saw mill which was soon followed by a store, smith shop, grist mill, a ticket office and post office.

West of RURAL was at one time an area known as DEMOCRATIC ROW which although considered only a hamlet had a smith shop, dry goods store, a saw mill and a butcher shop.

Going west to the Bloomingsport Road and then south two and one-half miles is another extinct town - SPRING-BORO - recorded on February 15, 1834. It had a general store and a smith shop plus a few houses.

HAWKIN'S STATION was one mile south of Rural with a switch and station, and a cattle pen from which to load stock. It was sometimes called SNOW HILL STATION, because its location is the nearest point to 'OLD' SNOW HILL and probably the current location of SNOW HILL.

Now let us move to the township line, west and 950 S. for a look at a town with an unusual origin. It is split on Main Street between two townships. Can you tell which two townships they are? Also, CARLOS CITY may not have existed except that the railroad missed BLOOMINGSPOINT and therefore most of the town literally picked-up and moved one road farther west where the railroad crossed.

Buildings as well as families were moved in respect to the wealth supposedly being the result of the railroad. It now contains very little business - a grain elevator and the Doll Hospital - having lost the Post Office only a few years ago.

Staying on 950 S. but moving east one mile back to BLOOMINGSPORT, we find the second oldest town in the county and the oldest in Washington Twp., being "laid out" in 1829. It has had several doctors, a potter's shop, a wheelwright's shop, a saw mill and a grist mill. It had two churches while only one now remains and is just southeast of the main intersection of 950 S. and the Bloomingsport Road. It has had a one room school and later a consolidated building of several rooms. There are no businesses located in BLOOMINGSPORT at this time.

Following 950 S. east to U.S. 27 and then south one/half mile we arrive at our last place in Washington Twp. - JOHNSON'S STATION. There was a R.R. station and post office located in one building, also a stock yard and the #10 schoolhouse was located at this site.

Suggested activities:

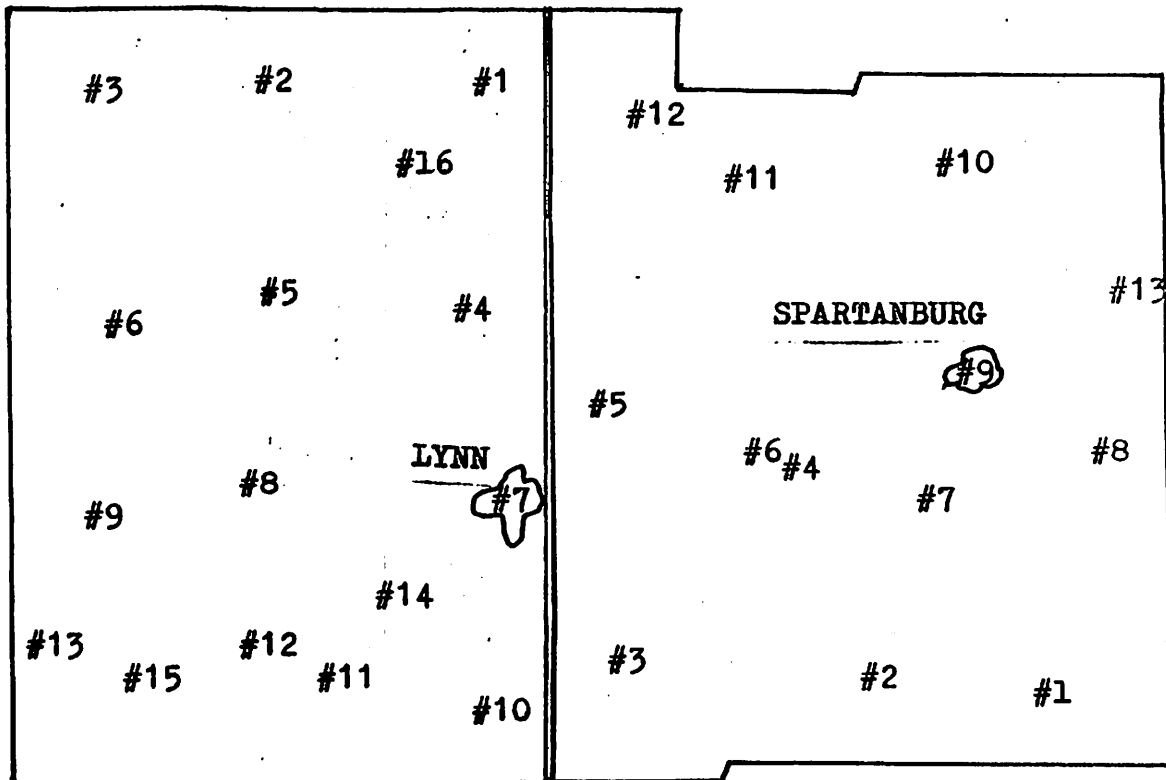
Draw a map of our community and locate all the places mentioned in this section.

Take a survey of one of the places, reporting on present businesses, interesting facts and historical memories of it's residents.

Take a survey of your classmates and report those with early ancestors from one of the places within our school system.

Can you think of ideas from this section of places within our communities?

PART 3. OUR SCHOOLS AS LOCATED IN THE COUNTY PLAT OF 1874.



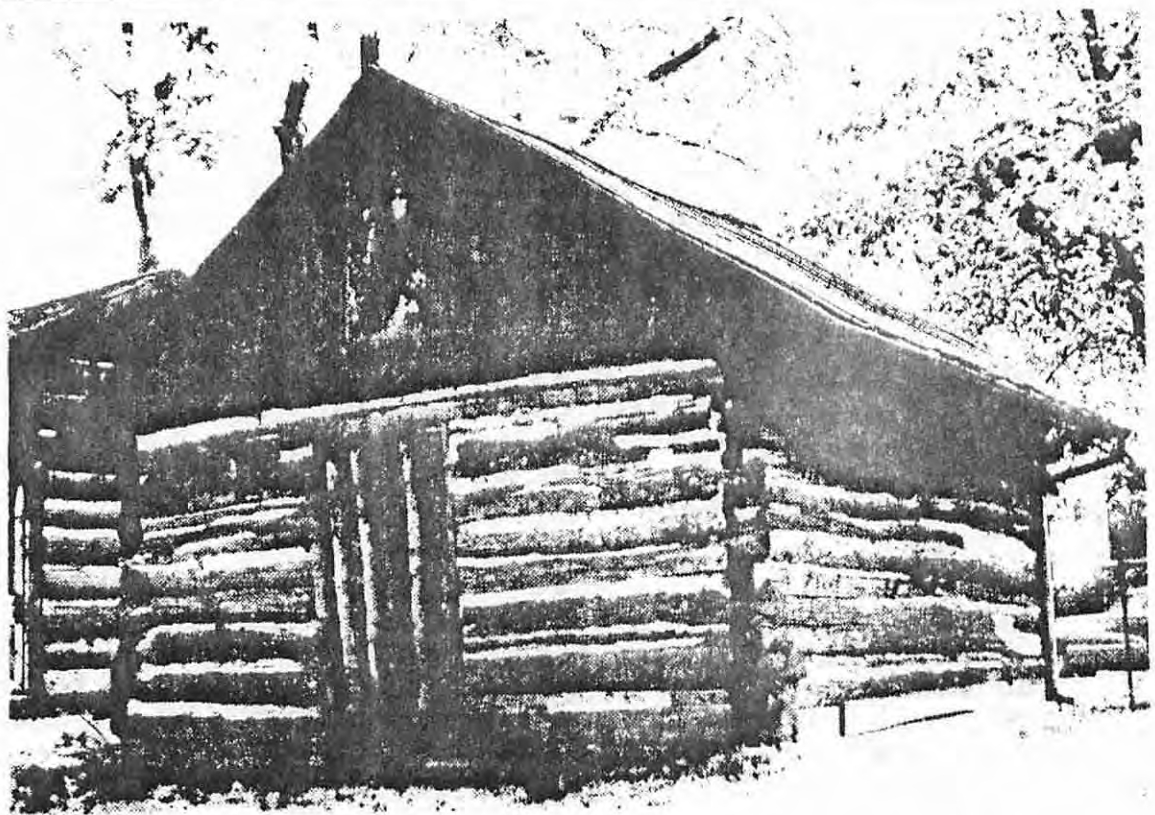
WASHINGTON TWP.

1. Known as #1
2. Beech Grove
3. Rockhill
4. Vinegar Hill
5. North Bales
6. Old Jackson
7. Lynn
8. South Bales
9. Swamp Valley
10. Johnson
11. Ozbun
12. Bloomingsport
13. Carlos
14. Cherry Grove
15. Ponfrey
16. Colored (Shiloh)

GREENSFORK TWP.

1. Pinhook
2. Arba
3. Clark
4. White Hall
5. Witter
6. White Hall
7. Bowen
8. Hart's Glory
9. Spartansburg
10. Grange Hall
11. Brown (or Austin)
12. Pocket
13. Union Literary

**WHICH SCHOOL LOCATION DO YOU LIVE CLOSEST TO? DO YOU
KNOW ANYONE WHO ATTENDED ANY OF THESE SCHOOLS? WHO?
WHEN? WHERE?**



This First Schoolhouse - built in 1812 in Wayne County is like the early schoolhouses built in Randolph County. This one is thought to be one of the first "hewed-log" houses in this area and today it stands on the grounds of the Wayne County Historical Museum where you can visit it.

SCHOOLS OF GREENSFORK TWP.

#1 PINHOOK:

Located at the intersection of County Road 1000 S. and Ind. 227, on the southwest corner. The building was later sold and moved about 3/4 mile north and became a barn. Now on the Ernie Mason farm.

#2 ARBA:

Located about 1/4 mile north of Arba on the Arba Pike (Quaker Trace), on the east side of the road. Its last building was of brick and was the last to consolidate with Spartanburg during the move toward better education and bigger schools, under the able leadership of Lee Driver, one time County Superintendent for Randolph County.

#3 CLARK:

Located at the intersection of 1000 S. and 350 E. on the northwest corner. The steps remained as a reminder of former days until the middle of 1979 when they were removed in the name of progress.

#4 WHITE HALL:

Located at the intersection of the Boundry Road and old U.S. 36 and must have existed before 1874. (See #6).

#5 WITTER:

Located at the intersection of 350 E. and 700 S. on the southwest corner. An earlier building may have located 1/2 mile east of the intersection near the home of Sam Witter. This earlier building was later moved to a farm now owned by Albert Lafuze.

#6 WHITE HALL:

Located at the intersection of the Boundry Road and old U.S. 36 on the northwest corner according to county plat of 1874. The original building is a part of the barn and the 2nd building is now the residence of the Don Satterfield family.

#7 BOWEN:

Located about 1/4 mile east of Crete and was in existence from 1864 to 1881. In 1864 Ephriam L. and Anna J. Bowen deeded a plot of ground eight rods square to the township for the school. The road is not open now but can be noticed from the Arba Pike just north of where the railroad tracks were and heading east.

#8 HART'S GLORY:

Located at the intersection of U.S. 36 and Ind. 227 on the northeast corner. An earlier building before the making of Ind. 227 was located east of the afore mentioned site. The wood house of this early building is on the farm of Mrs. Viola Hart.

#9 SPARTANSBURG:

Located on the southwest edge of the town of Spartanburg on the Arba Pike. Its first building was a log cabin, later a brick building and then the newest building which still stands although no longer being used as a school building.

#10 NORTHEASTERN, later GRANGE HALL:

Located first at the intersection of Arba Pike and 500 S. on the northeast corner. Due to community discontent a second was erected, after #13 became a district school, east of the first location. The first building is now a corncrib on the Darrell Tillson farm.

#11 BROWN or AUSTIN:

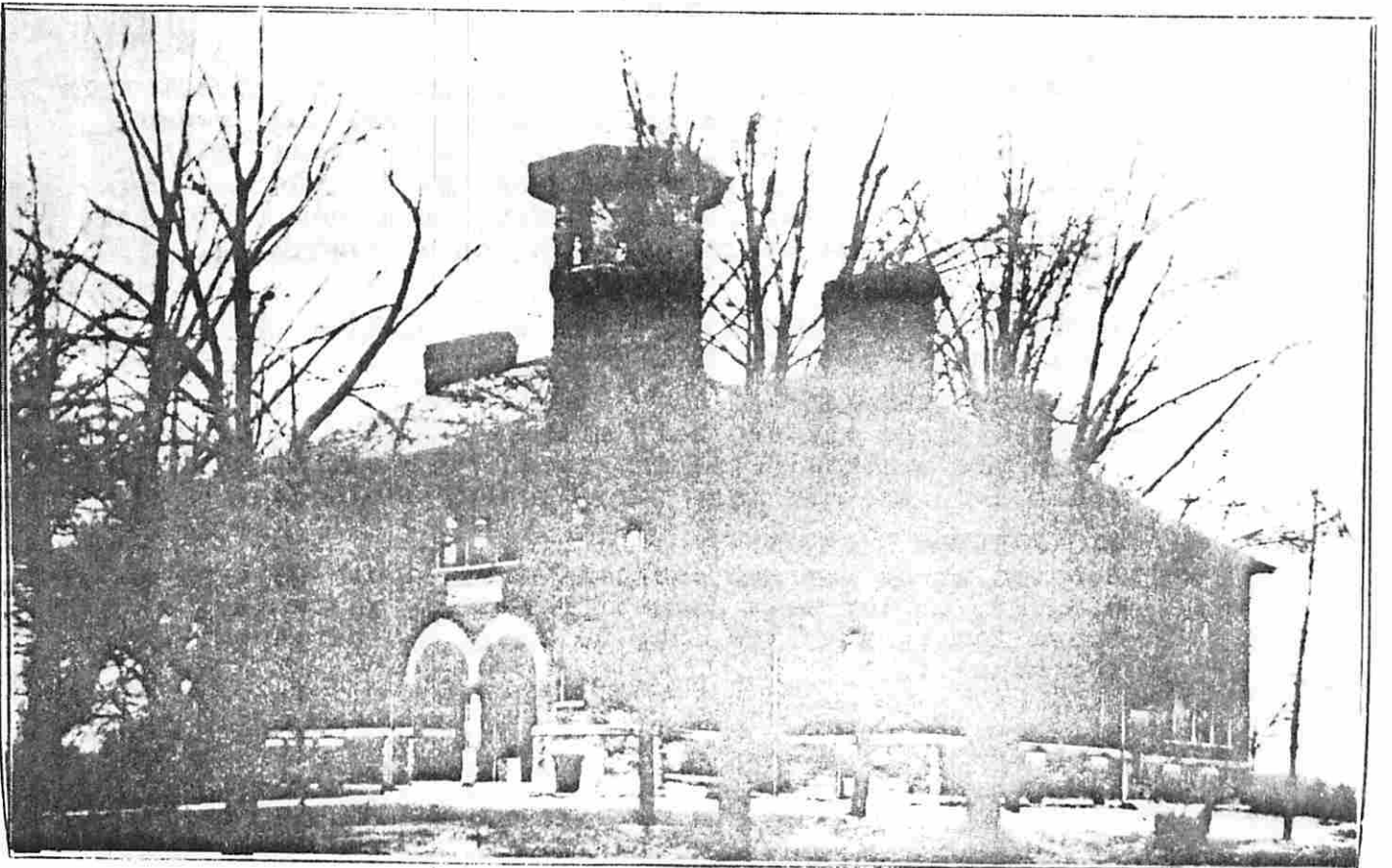
First was located on a farm now belonging to M & M, Dale Moore, on 500 S. between 500 E. and 400 E. on the north side of the road. It was then located one-half mile south of the intersection of 500 S. and 500 E. (It now is the Peaceful Valley Friends Church.)

#12 POCKET:

Located four miles north of Lynn and east one and one-half miles, on the south side of the road.



TOP - GREENSFORK TWP. SCHOOL, BOTTOM - WASHINGTON TWP. SCHOOL.
(1914)



#13 UNION LITERARY SEMINARY:

Located one mile north of Spartanburg and two and one-half miles east on the south side of the road. A manual boarding school for anyone regardless of race.

SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON TWP.

#1 Known only as #1:

Located four miles north of Lynn on U.S. 27, turn west, on the north side of the road.

#2 Believed to be the first BEECH GROVE:

Located on the Bloomingsport Road, four miles north of U.S. 36 on the northeast corner.

#3 ROCKHILL:

Located four miles west of Lynn and four miles north on the northwest corner. That is the intersection of 400 S. and 200 W.

#4 VINEGAR HILL:

Located two miles north of Lynn and west one-half mile on the south side of the road. Torn down in 1976, was on the farm of Paul Thompson, Sr.

#5 NORTH BALES:

Located two miles north of Lynn and then west almost to the Bloomingsport Road, on the north side of the road.

#6 OLD JACKSON:

Located at the intersection of 600 S. and 200 W., on the southwest side of the road.

#7 LYNN:

This was at one time located just across the street from its present location which was moved when the present main section was built. The first school was built around 1872, it was brick and cost \$4,000. It was two stories and had two rooms. Before this, school was held in the Methodist church building on E. Church St.

#8 SOUTH BALES:

Located two and one-half miles west of Lynn on U.S. 36 on the north side of the road.

#9 SWAMP VALLEY:

Located three and one-half miles west of Lynn on U.S. 36 on the south side of the road. The building is now located on the Max Kolp farm, behind the house.

#10 JOHNSON STATION:

Located about two and one-half miles south of Lynn on U.S. 27, on the west side of the road. Where the Charles Crowe family now live, the building was north of where the house is.

#11 OZBUN:

Located three roads south of Lynn and west to the second road, on the north side of the road. Intersection of 1000 S. and Base Road.

#12 BLOOMINGSPORT:

Located southeast of the first crossing (950 S. and Bloomingport Road) one/half mile out of town. It was called most "the school on the hill". The larger school was built north of town on the west side of the road but no longer exist due to a fire.

#13 CARLOS:

Located in the middle of town on the northeast corner, the first school was last operated as a grocery by Bill Swindell. A newer and much larger one was built just east of the first one but survived only ten years after the consolidation program started. It still stands but is not in very good condition.

#14 CHERRY GROVE:

Located around two miles southwest of Lynn, just south of 875 S. on 25 E., on the east side of the road. Probably just south of the cemetery.

#15 PONFREY:

Located two miles south of Lynn and west on 1000 S. four miles (200 W.) on the northeast corner.

#16 SHILOH or COLORED:

Located on 100 E. about one/ half mile north of 500 S. on the east side of the road. It was a church for the "colored settlement" at that location and also the school building in the 1850's.

It must be noted that although these are the first official locations, some may have also been at other sites before or after this early history was compiled in the late 1870's. Some directions have been revised for clarification as of 1979.

Suggested activities:

Locate all the schools on an area map by name and number.

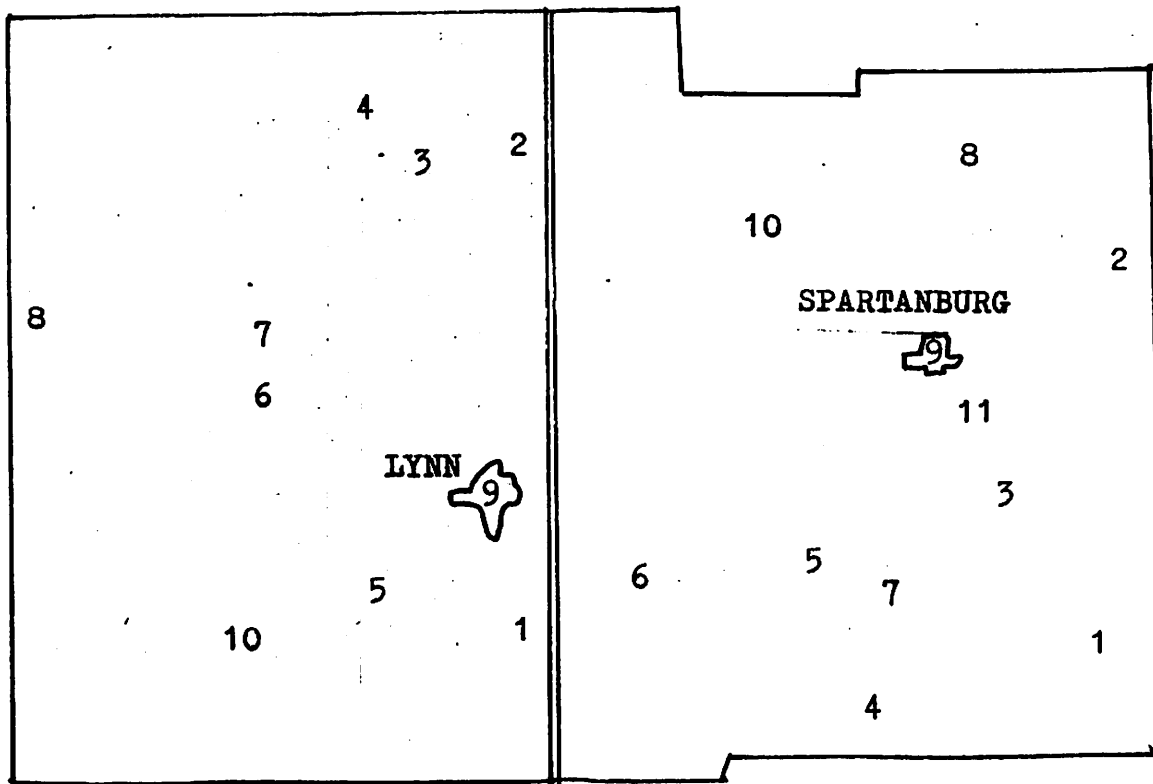
Interview and report to the class about one of the schools as remembered by an elderly resident.

Locate some pictures of the early schools and display them in the class room.

#13 in Greensfork Twp. and #16 in Washington Twp. were in a different school district than the other schools. Give your reasoning for the ruling.

Can you think of any other ideas to do?

PART 4. RELIGIONS AND CHURCHES.



CHURCHES OF WASHINGTON TWP.

1. Lynn Friends
2. Mt. Pleasant Methodist
3. Shiloh Methodist Episcopal
4. Rural Friends
5. Cherry Grove Friends
6. Liberty Chapel (New Liberty)
7. Liberty Christian
8. Martindale Friends
9. Lynn Methodist
Lynn Christian
10. Bloomingsport Methodist

CHURCHES OF GREENSFORK TWP.

1. Mt. Pleasant U. B.
2. African Meth. Episcopal
3. Sugar Grove Christian
4. Arba Friends
5. Gilead Christian
6. Bethel U. B.
7. Bethpage Christian
8. Pleasant Grove Methodist
9. Spartanburg Methodist
Spartanburg Christian
10. Peaceful Valley Friends
11. Norwich Friends

Have you ever been to any of these Churches? Which church is closest to your home? Is it still of the same faith? Could you locate each of the above churches on a map of the area? Have you ever been told about other churches which were in our communities? If so, could you tell the class about them? Some of these places were quite popular places as well as places to worship.

RELIGIONS AND CHURCHES.

The early pioneer settlers of Randolph County, Indiana were predominantly religious people. Since most of the early emigrants came to this country to pursue their religion, religion played a very important part in the early formation of our country. Most of the pioneer settlers migrated in religious groups. A good example would be the Quakers who have kept detailed records of their members. A person living today that is descended from an early Quaker family can usually trace his ancestors back to the country he originally came from by searching the early Quaker records that are kept in Richmond, Indiana. These records and many other religious records have been reprinted and put in the larger libraries just for this reason. (Tracing your ancestors is called genealogy. Another religious group that considers genealogy a very important part of their religion is the Church of the Latter Day Saints, who are called Mormons. The Mormons have collected and sealed in a mountain of granite in Utah all their members genealogies plus every genealogy or family history that anyone will send them. Knowing your family history is a very important part of their religion. You can send them information about your family and if anyone has already searched it they will give it to you free for a copy of yours.)

Most of the material in this section will come from the 1882 Tucker History of Randolph County, Indiana, written by Ebenezer Tucker. This history is considered to be one of the best early county histories ever written.

QUAKERS or FRIENDS:

The first religious meeting in the county, according to Squire Bowen, was held in his father's cabin (probably in 1815), and that Stephen Williams (local Preacher) preached with sincerity. Churches were located at Arba, Lynn, Rural, Cherry Grove, and later at Peaceful Valley. Remember that the Friends Meetinghouse at Arba was the first in the county, also. Norwich near Spartanburg, also.

METHODIST:

Two kinds seems to have been in existence - one being Episcopal and the other being Protestant Methodist. Circuit riders and campmeetings seemed to be the first attempts for their meetings. The Episcopal Methodists held camp-meetings at Spartanburg, Bloomingsport, Lynn, Pleasant Grove, and Vinegar Hill (Mt. Pleasant-Old Snow Hill). Protestant Methodist were also divided into two societies, however neither affecting our area of Randolph Co.

CHRISTIANS - DISCIPLES:

This body of Christians (sometimes called Campbellites after Alexander Campbell, a Preacher for Reform within the Church) came into this region shortly after their first rise, and formed churches at various points. Early societies were at Bethpage, Gilead, Spartanburg and Sugar Grove. Later, in Lynn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN:

Congregationalists have been residents of the county at various times and dates, but for the most part they have united branches of the Christian body. New Liberty is the only Congregational church in this area.

CHRISTIAN - NEW LIGHTS:

Another one of the groups set to reform the Christians. It was never strong in the early days going into an area building a congregation then splitting and returning to other Christian churches or whatever societies were close by. Two early attempts were at Liberty Chapel and a Christian Church just north of Liberty Chapel.

BAPTISTS:

Hezekiah Cartwright was a Baptist residing near Spartanburg, and preaching by the ministers of that order took place at his house. We have heard of no other Baptists in that region, though there may have been such. No church of the kind so far as known was ever formed in that vicinity. At Lynn, Curtis C. Cleny living nearby, was also a Baptist, however it is believed that he probably attended in Wayne County rather than in Randolph County.

UNIVERSALISTS:

Meetings have been held by this class of religious professors for some years past in Spartanburg and the vicinity, in groves, in Disciples' church and perhaps elsewhere. Some members of that body reside in the neighborhood, though no society has been formed there and no church has been built by them at that place.

UNITED BRETHERN:

Usually going by the initials U. B., this group has several congregations. Bethel, Liberty Chapel and Mt. Pleasant are all a part of this group in our area, however others may have been formed and not lasted.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL:

This group from the name should tell you that it was for the 'colored' people of the community. Formed by and for them, two locations could be found in our community. The one being at the Greenville Settlement near the Union Literary and one near Snow Hill known as Shiloh.

Now that you have been informed as to the various locations of churches in our community, a few statements as to type of preachers may also be needed. Keeping in mind that most men rode horseback and most churches were roughly hewn log cabins or the log cabin of local people, the Rev. Hosea C. Tillson describes, in the Tucker History of Randolph County, Indiana, the outfit of the pioneer preacher as "a large supply of the love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Spirit, a pocket Bible, a hymn book, a horse, a pair of saddle-bags and a large cape overcoat to keep warm in winter and to shed rain in summer, tied on behind the saddle when not needed".

Suggested activities:

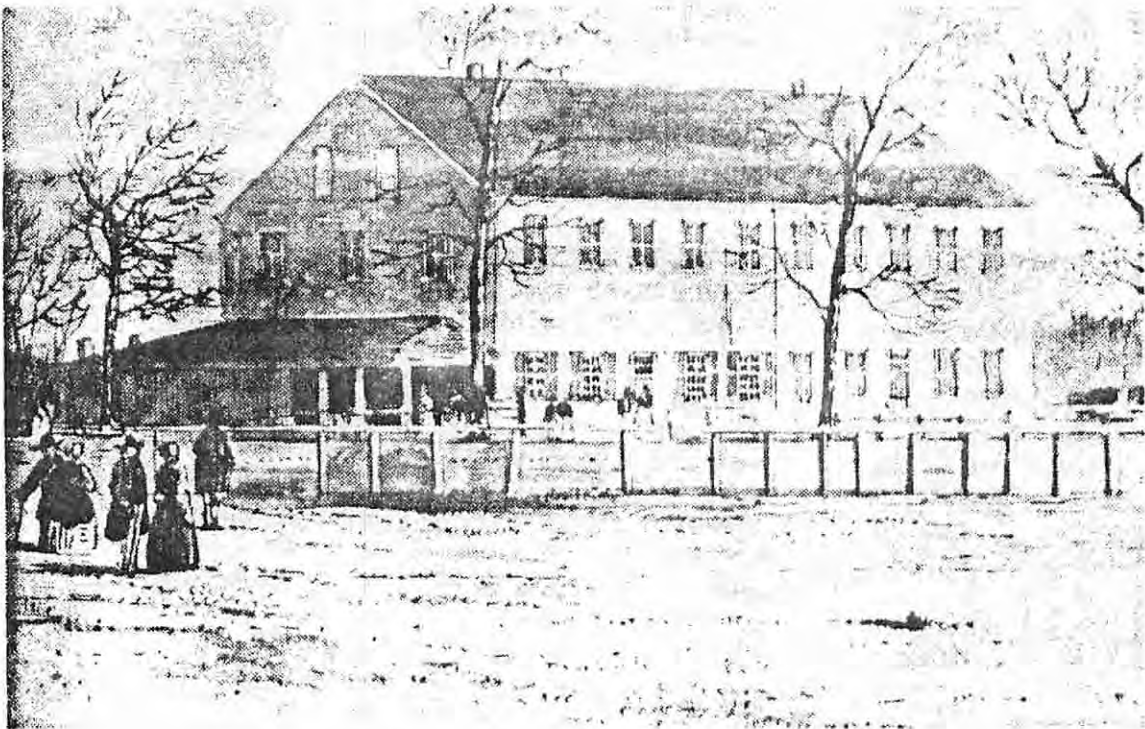
Write and act out an early church meeting.

Locate the churches mentioned on an area map.

Research and report on the early history of one of the churches.

Locate pictures of some of these early churches and display them in the classroom.

Can you think of any other activities?



Indiana Yearly Meeting House—A favorite gathering place for the many Quakers in early Richmond and Indiana was this meeting house, begun in 1822 and completed in 1829. Located on North G Street, it was used as a meeting house until 1878, and after that year as a warehouse by Mather Brothers Coal Company. It was razed in 1922. The above is a painting by Lefevre Cranstone, an English artist, who visited here in 1859-60.

PART 5. OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

The first and still the most important occupation in the two townships was farming. Since industry depends on a source of raw material and market for the finished product we can see from the section on natural resources and the difficulty of transportation, that the first settlers would have had to provide their own food, clothing, and shelter.

The first industries outside those performed at home were blacksmithing and grist mills for preparing grain. The blacksmith repaired tools which had been brought from former homes or made new ones to replace those that had been broken or lost.

Corn was the principle grain ground into meal in the early years as wheat would not grow for a few years after the fields were cleared of trees. Corn could be ground at home by hand but it was hard work and took a long time, so grist mills were built by those who knew how to shape the stones and build the water-wheels to turn them. Some mills were also turned by horses, probably by hitching a horse to a long pole called a sweep, which was fastened to the upper stone. The horse was then driven in a circle around the stones, turning the upper stone against the lower stone, grinding the grain between them. These local mills must have been small and very slow, one was reported to grind about a peck (14 pounds) an hour, since a horse could not turn a large stone and the streams were too small for a large wheel to turn larger stones. There were larger mills around Richmond, Indiana and many people took grain to these to have it made into meal. Later, probably about 1840-45 steam mills were being built which could grind more and better meal.

The exact location of most of these sites are unknown. However we do know that a Mr. Jessup had a mill on Greenville Creek in Greensfork Twp. by 1820 and there were mills on Greensfork Creek in Washington Twp. but no one seems to know exactly where. There were various steam powered mills in Lynn and Spartanburg and one southwest of Lynn. The building which housed this mill is still standing, having been used as a barn for several years.

There were also saw mills built soon after the grist mills and these too were powered by water wheels. A Mr. Beard had a saw mill on Greensfork Creek that operated for a few years and there was another on the same stream just north of the Wayne-Randolph county line. This must have been a more substantial mill since it seems to have been run for some time.

These early mills used straight saws which worked up and down like a carpenters hand saw. They were very slow but did furnish lumber for buildings and furniture. They, too were replaced by steam-powered machinery which in turn has given way to electric motors, gasoline and diesel engines.

As we saw earlier, any industry must have a market for its products. Thus, in a very few years the farmers of this new land were growing more grain, cattle and hogs than could be used locally. Thus the need for roads arose. Wagon trails had been cleared soon after settlement began but these were often muddy and rough, making travel difficult. Some of the improved, that is graded and graveled to an extent, were built with tax money but, as always, there was not enough so private companies were formed to build roads or pikes. These companies were then allowed to collect tolls for using the roads for a period of years. Some of these toll roads were Williamsburg and Blooming-sport, Arba and Barton, Lynn and Winchester.

Probably the greatest aid to transportation was the building of the railroads, the north-south road being built 1869-70 and the east-west road about 1880. Most of the industry at this time, however, was still for local use and using materials from near by.

Some of these enterprises by locality were:

Arba at various times had a grist mill, wagon shops, blacksmiths and harness shops.

Spartanburg has had saw mills, planing mill (to finish lumber), wagon shops, blacksmiths, a tile factory, a cabinet shop, a harness shop and tin smith.

Bloomingsport had saw mills, a grist mill, potters shop, a wheel-wright and blacksmiths.

Early industries in Lynn (to 1880) included saw mills, grist mills, wagon shop, cooper, blacksmith, harness shops and tile factories.

It might be of interest to note that in 1880 the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad shipped 100 carloads of wheat, 7 of corn, 18 of flax seed, 7 of oats, 12 of wood, 17 of lumber, 10 of tile, 141 of livestock, 24 of other things. Bushels of grain totaled 63,180.

As you can see these small manufacturing business' were using the soil, timber and clay deposits to be found locally.

In addition to the above there have been brick burned on the site to build houses but not as a business. Some farmers made some charcoal for the blacksmiths and the foundries in Richmond but this was pretty much a side line.

Suggested activities:

Report on the available industries in one of the areas in the last five years. Note changes if any.

Place all industries of an area on a map showing locations.

Take a survey of the types of occupations the parents of the class members have and show the results on a graph.

Have groups list major industries in different areas of the community and compare. Discuss why some may be mentioned more than others.

Report on one of the early industries; pointing out some of the problems as well as the conveniences involved.

Report on some of the means of transportation the early settlers used.

Can you think of other ideas from this section to explore and report or discuss with the class.

TO TRAVELLERS!!




CINCINNATI OMNIBUS LINE,

Via Boston, Fair Haven, Morning Sun, and
Dartown, RESUMED!!

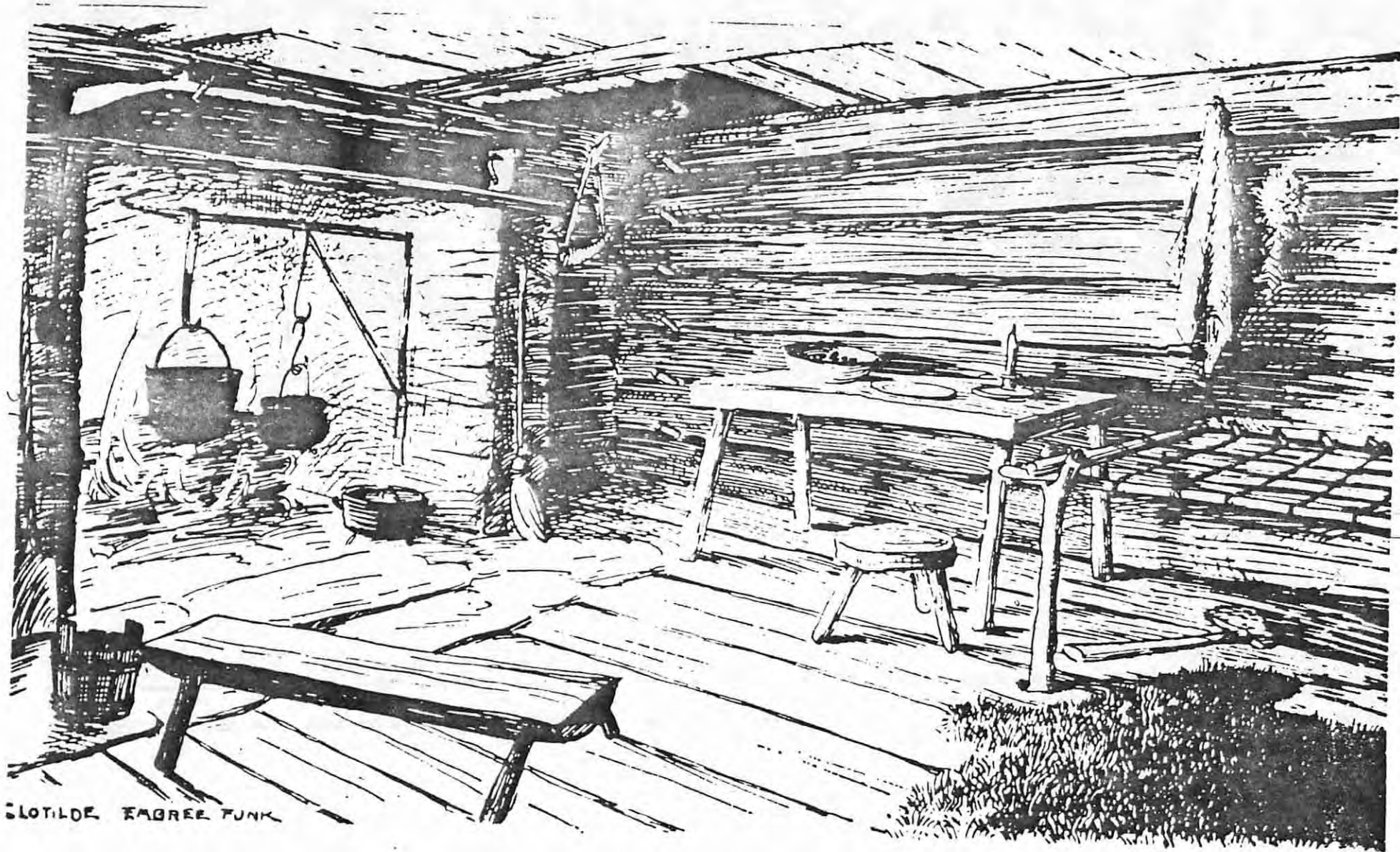
THE WESTERN STAGE COMPANY,

RESPECTFULLY inform the travelling public of RICHMOND and surrounding country, that their Daily Line of Omnibusses, which was temporarily suspended on account of the prevalence of the Cholera, is again running between *Richmond and Cincinnati*. Those wishing a safe and speedy conveyance to the city, will find it in this line. Leaves Richmond at 7 o'clock, each morning. Leaves Cincinnati same time.

 Time of running through—Nine Hours.

Stage Line Advertisement in the Palladium of the "Forties"—Line had Ceased Service During Cholera Outbreak.

How long does it take to get from Richmond to Cincinnati now?



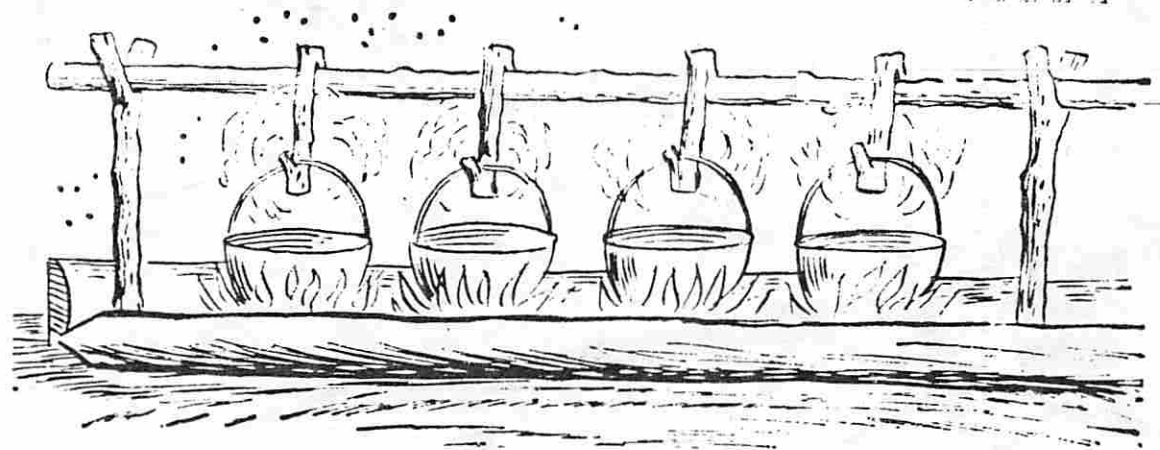
The interior of a pioneer log cabin.

Courtesy Indiana Historical Bureau



Maple Sugar Time Was Fun -

Maple sugar time involved work in the early spring for the first pioneers, but it was a time for fun as well, especially for the young boys and girls. Making maple sugar called for first tapping maple trees for the sugar water, or sap. A spout, or spile, was fastened in the tree and a pail was hung on a nail to catch the sap. Big kettles were kept hot over fires around the clock, while the sap was boiled down into maple syrup. Maple candy, made by pouring syrup on the snow to harden, or stirred in pans into creamy sugar, was a special delight for the children.



PART 6. PEOPLE.

A few of the many important people which help in the growth of the community will be given next as a way of acquainting you with early families and professionals.

EARLY DOCTORS:

Physicians or doctors, as we call them today, were very important in the early development of our county and the survival of our early pioneer settlers.

Usually, there were many doctors back then and today we only have a few practicing medicine in our area. The means of travel could have been an important factor, there are some accounts given elsewhere in this book where it tells that it took two days to go to the mill and back at Richmond. Also, most of the many illnesses in the days of the pioneers were very serious. Many of the children did not live to be even your age because of the many diseases. Even though the physicians were not as well trained as today's they were very important to the survival of our early pioneer settlers.

Dr. George McCoy, writing of the pioneer physicians in Indiana in 1914 has the following to say about them: "It cannot be said that our early doctors were all men of eminent scientific skill or training. Few of them held diplomas from medical colleges, for seventy or eighty years ago medical colleges were not as thick in the land as they are now. The pioneer doctors learned all they knew by reading, observation and instruction under established practitioners and by their own after-experience. Men of fair education and good common sense in a few years gained good reputations as successful and safe physicians. They learned and were guided by actual practice more than by theory or the formulas laid down in the few books they were able to procure. Each doctor carried his own remedial agents, a small drug store, in a pair of saddle-bags of huge dimensions, and he dosed out with a liberal hand. They rode on horseback to visit their patients, day or night, far or near, through the dense woods and over slashy paths and rough corduroy roads, fording or swimming streams, and enduring innumerable hardships, which the physicians of the present day (1914) would not dare encounter." (How many changes have occurred since 1914 in the life of the physician?)

During the years of the early settlements of Randolph County the numerous rivers and creeks were fouled and obstructed by fallen timbers, drifts and other debris. The water from overflows stood reeking

and stagnant on the lowlands, and gave out noxious odors for miles and miles around. The air was laden with the pestilential miasma (pollution once supposed to rise from putrid matter, swamps, etc., causing fatal infectious or contagious disease), particularly in the autumn season, when malarial diseases were rife. Whole settlements were at times stricken down and were almost helpless.

Most of the early medicines were home remedies made by the doctors themselves. They were made of roots, leaves, berries, and barks of various plants and trees that were growing in this area. Two of the most common cures for "fever", which was the real shaking, quaking variety, the chill lasting not infrequently three or four hours, and sometimes causing the deaths of three or four adults in one family in less than forty-eight hours, were Peruvian bark (a species of cinchona, yielding quinine) and calomel (mercurous chloride, HgCl , a heavy, white, tasteless compound). These would temporarily check the fever, but cold weather seemed to be the only thing that would stop this dreadful scourge, and even this failed in some instances, and the poor invalid either wore himself out or else wore out the disease.

Many of the early pioneer physicians of our county who have labored so long and so faithfully may have gained honors, and grateful remembrance, but very few of them accumulated wealth; none of the early physicians made more than a living, with but few exceptions, their fortunes amounting to but a few thousand dollars, were the results of careful economizing, fortunate investments, and small families.

Prior to 1820, charges were as follows throughout the county as well as the state: A visit in town, \$1.50; extracting teeth, 25 cents; one dose calomel, one ounce paregoric and vial, 62½ cents; accouchment cases (put to bed, give birth), natural, \$5.00; and bleeding, 50 cents to mention a few.

What a change compared to today's fees at the doctor's office and/or the hospital. Do you know how much it cost for you to be born? Ask your parents for some prices to compare.

A few of the early doctors in our community are listed as followed by towns. Arba - Young, Kelly, Hunt, Meek, Heiner and Son. Bloomingsport - Beard (first in this region), Frazier, Gore, Strattan, Kemper, Good and Coggeshall. Lynn - Banks (first in Lynn), Blair, Adams, R. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, Meeks, Swain, Harrison, Tisor and Beard. Spartanburg - Morgan, Berry, Balwin, Ruby, Mitchell, Francisco, Purviance, Lawrence, Hector, James, Hindman, Humphreys-George and Samuel.

An Indian medicine-man, Buck-on-ga-helas, was largely engaged in the practice of the healing arts in Fort Wayne in 1804. He was chief medicine-man and surgeon to Little Turtle, the great Miami chieftain. He had a great reputation in the cure of bites of poisonous snakes and poisoned arrows then used by the Indians. His practice was not confined to the Indians and was quite extensive among the white settlers. He is said to have patients around what is now known as Ridgeville, Randolph County. There is reason to believe that another medicine-man called Ma-te-a practiced his art in this county.

Doctor Kemper, in his Medical History of Indiana, tells us that the Indian doctor would compound his potion and then drink it himself in order to cure his patient. If our present-day doctors practiced this, would it have any effect on the taste of the potion?

Now on to other early people by way of their reminiscences which have been recorded.

Jess Parker, son of Thomas W. Parker, first settler, and long of Bethel in Wayne County, recalls an Indian Scare: "The Indians were thick all around us, but they were civil and peaceable and friendly. They would help the settlers raise cabins, bring us turkeys and vension, etc. Three wigwams were in sight of our cabin. We children had great sport with the young Indians, and they were then almost or quite our only playmates. A squaw once scared me nearly to death. I had gone to drive a calf home to its pen. The calf was near one of the wigwams; I felt skittish (this was before I had become so familiar with them), but the calf had to be brought and I had to do it, for children had to mind in those days. So how about the calf? This was! I got around it and started it for the pen, and away we went, calf and boy, when, 'Hallo!' out popped a squaw full tilt after me! She had jumped behind a tree and stuck out what I took to be a gun, and as I came near she bounced after me. My legs flew, you may guess; I could keep up with the calf with the squaw after me. She chased me home, she was tickled well nigh to death, and I was scared nearly out of my wits. I thought I could feel the ball hit me; but she had no gun, it was only a stick, and she was in fun. But there was no going around nettles then; they flew like sticks in a whirlwind, and she came rushing, after me, parting the brush as she came!

"The squaw who scared me so and chased me through the brush, was so "tickled" at my terrible "scare" that she could not tell mother what she had done, for laughing; and I stood there, as mad as a lad of my age could well be, at the squaw for scaring me so terribly, and then laughing herself well-nigh to death over the fun she had got out of me."

"About my schooling: It was not much, picked up in the woods. The neighbors joined and put up a cabin for church and school, the first of the kind in the county. My first book was a primer, and my next (and last) was Noah Webster (spelling book).

"The house had a puncheon (broad, heavy piece of roughly dressed timber, having one flat, hewed side) floor and door, a puncheon to write on, scalped off smooth with the 'pitching ax'. The benches were split poles with legs. Not a plank, nor a shingle, nor a brick, nor a nail, nor a pane of glass was in the whole school house. The nails were pegs, the bricks were dirt, the planks were puncheons, the shingles were clapboards, the glass was greased paper over a crack for light, and the bigger boys got the wood for fuel. They had not far to go; the mighty giants stood huge, grim and frowning, stretching far and wide their monstrous arms as if to reach down and devour us. I tell you, the way the men and women (and the boys and girls, too) made the work hop around was a wonder---a sight to behold. Log-rolling would begin and keep on twenty or twenty-five days, people helping one another all around. Raising cabins, chopping trees, rolling logs, clearing land, splitting rails, making fences, plowing, planting and what not, kept folks busy enough for weeks and weeks the whole year through.

"The loom and the wheel were heard in every cabin; the giant oaks, and the kingly sugar maples and the mighty beeches could be seen bowing their proud and stately heads, and coming heavily, helplessly down on every hand. The girls spun and the women wove and made the clothing, and took care of the family."

Squire Bowen, son of Ephraim, the fourth settler in the county, says the Quaker Trace was begun in 1817. James Clark, with twenty-five or thirty men, started with three wagon loads of provisions, as also a surveyor and chain, etc., and they marked "mile trees", and cut the road out enough for wagons to pass. They wound around ponds, however, and big logs and trees, and quagmires, fording the Mississinewa above Allensville, Randolph County, and the Wabash just west of Corydon, Jay County, and so on to Fort Wayne. My brother James and myself first went to Fort Wayne (with a four-horse team) in 1820. James himself had been the trip a year or so before that. We took our feed along for the whole trip, as there was but one house from one mile north of Spartanburg to Fort Wayne, viz., at Thomson's Prairie, eight miles north of the Wabash River. Our load was commonly about 2,500 pounds of bacon, flour, etc. Bacon would be 10 to 12 cents a pound, and flour \$7 to \$8 a barrel. The trip would take about two weeks, and we expected to make about \$40 a trip.

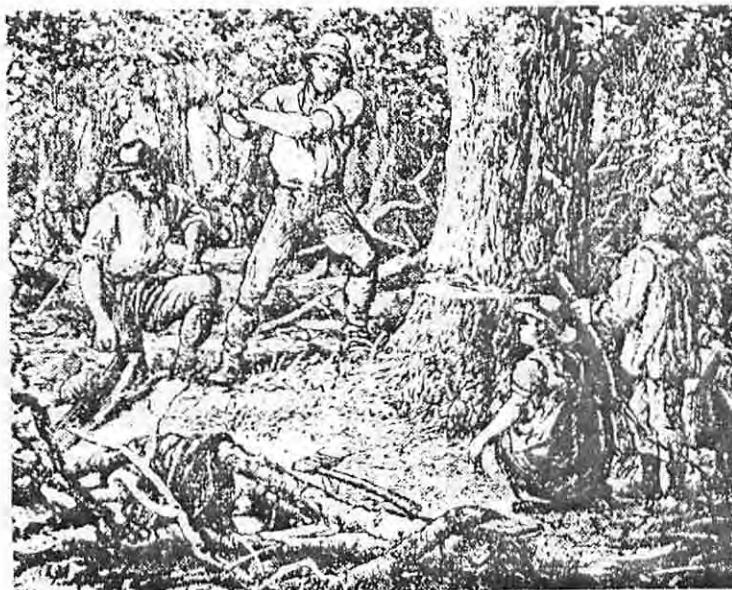
Squire also says that they would catch wolves in a wolf-pen and pay their taxes with the "scalps". He also knew Johnny Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief, his mother-in-law once made Cornstalk an overcoat. He was a large, portly, fine looking, genteel Indian, straight as an arrow.

"We moved into the thick, green woods in October of 1814. We would cut out the trees a foot and under, grub the undergrowth, pile and burn the logs, girdle the big trees, and kill them by burning brush piles around them.

"In plowing, when father first moved, we used a bar-share plow and a wooden mold-board. I could tell tales by the hour of those old times, but it is not worth the while to print so much of an old man's gossip."

James C. Bowen, older brother of Squire, says: "Hunting was splendid, and game plenty in the woods. Deer, turkeys, bears and wolves were abundant.

"We used to go to mill to Newport (Spartanburg), to George Sugart's mill, but oftener to White Water, to Jere Cox's mill. Sugart had a little 'corn-cracker' run by water-power. The buhrstone (a cellular, compact siliceous rock) went around no oftener than the wheel did. Sugart would throw in a bushel of corn, and go out and swingle flax, etc., for an hour or two, and then go in and attend to his grist again. Awful slow! One day a hound came in and began licking up the meal as it came in spurts from the spout. It did not come fast enough for him and he would look up with a pitiful howl, and then lick for more meal! We boys

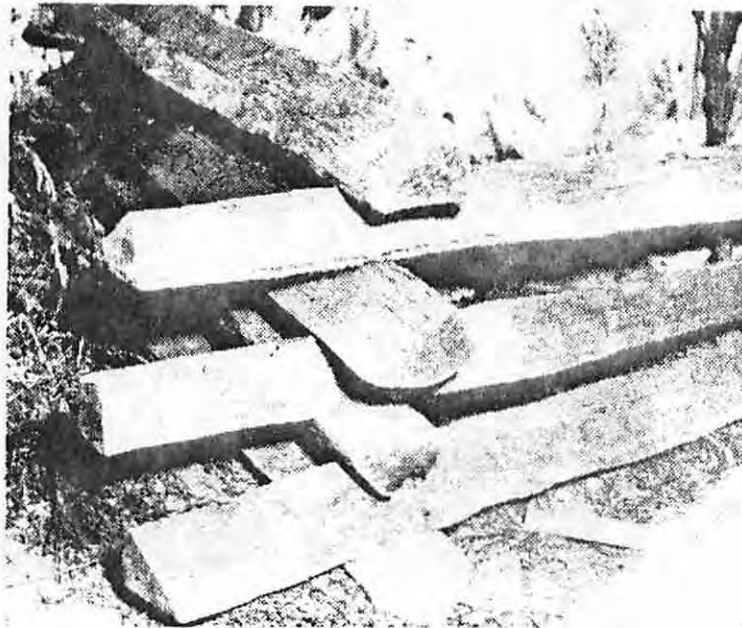


Clearing The Land.

would go fourteen miles to mill on horseback. Sometimes we would go with a wagon and take a load, and then it would take two days. Often the settlers had to go over to the Big Miami for provisions. Sometimes two men would join teams and go with four horses, and bring a big load. Once I went with Clark Willcutts' son (we were boys) on horseback to a mill four miles east of Richmond, to get a grist of corn. We each got a sack of corn, took it to Cox's mill, got it ground, and took the meal home. It was twenty miles and took us two days."

Silas Johnson came in 1817, he says: "I was fifteen years old when father came here. Paul Beard and John Moorman and Francis Frazier and John Barnes were here when we came. Curtis Cleny came, I think, the same fall. Daniel Shoemaker, James Frazier, David Kenworthy were early settlers. James Abshire was an early settler, northwest of Lynn. He was a famous hunter, his son Isaac Abshire was still residing in that region in 1880.

"James Frazier (bell-maker) had a large family, and lived in a 'camp'. The roof-poles of his camp were put in the forks of a cherry tree. There came a heavy snow May 4, after the leaves were out, and broke down his forks, roof--snow and all right on their heads."



Rail fences were common sights in pioneer days. The rails were crisscrossed.

Francis Frazier, of Lynn, says: "I used to kill many deer. Really, I was too fond of it. My friends tried to get me to quit. George Sugart, with a committee of Friends, undertook to visit me to give me advice. I managed to shun them three times, but the fourth time they caught me at home, and I could not dodge them. They talked kindly and urged me to lay aside my gun. I tried to do so for awhile, but 'what is bred in the bone, will break out in the flesh'.

"One damp, drizzly day I was out hunting, and heard a hog squealing terribly. I ran toward the noise, perhaps half a mile; came to a thickety pond and started into it. I saw nothing, but still heard the squealing, and also the bones 'crunching', and knew a bear was killing the hog. As I pushed through the thicket, the thought struck me, "What if I shoot and she takes after me? There is nothing for me to climb, and I shall be a 'goner'.

"I turned and went home, and got my two brothers on horseback to come. The dog ran in, the bear bit him, and he bounded out yelling for dear life. The bear bounced out too, and we after him, jumping logs, and tearing through the bush screeching like a thousand Indians. The dogs treed the bear, I shot him, and down he came tearing through the branches, and James rode up just as the bear fell. We skinned it and took the meat home, but it was too fat to eat."

James Clark, came to Spartanburg area in 1819, he remembers; "We went to mill at Moffiat's, Newman's, or Cox's. Our corn sacks would hold four bushels, but we would take two or three bushels, and put the sack across the horse. Fruit was abundant--gooseberries, plums, etc. Our clothing was linsey, home-made, or buckskin. Breeches, jackets, hunting-shirts, were buckskin.

"To dress skins was a great-curiosity. The art is now (1881) nearly lost. I used to dress many skins years ago, and I will tell how: Soak the skin soft; take off the flesh with a grain knife (a tedious job, two good skins are a full day's work); hang them up till dry; take deer's or beef's brains and dry them on a board, and put them into a sack with warm water, and squeeze them till like soap-suds; work the skin soft in this lather, two or three hours, wring it lengthwise as dry as possible, and stretch and pull it in every possible way till entirely dry. Do so (soak, wring, pull) three or four times, till white. Then cut off all the flesh and smoke the skin soft and yellow. It is nice and warm when dry, but when wet it will stick to your hide.

"At one time I hired out, mowing, twenty-six and a half days, at 25 cents a day. (Eighteen years old.) We used shin-plasters, mostly, for money. We seldom could get silver. The coins were commonly cut up into pieces, called "sharp-shins." Shin-plasters disappeared by and by, but silver was still very scarce. Sugar and deerskins were all we had to sell for money. Sugar, \$6 a hundred; deerskins, from 25 to 50 cents apiece; fawn-skins, 25 cents; doeskins, 37½ cents; old buckskins, 50 cents. Land was, at first, \$2 per acre; one-quarter down; not less than 160 acres. About 1820, the price was put at \$1.25, and 80 acres; and afterwards, 40 acres, all down. Many paid entry money and could not pay the rest, and lost their land. Afterwards, the law was made so as to allow a 'Floating claim,' i.e., the money paid might apply to a part of the land."

Charles Crist, Greensfork Township: "We lived in Marion County, Ohio, when the 'stars fell', November, 1833. Some people that worked the next day in a deep well saw the 'stars falling' all the next day also. In a deep well in Baltimore County, Md., eighty-four feet deep, which I cleaned out, I saw distinctly the stars from the bottom of the well. In Hancock Co., Ohio, Mrs. Crist saw a 'ball of fire' fall to the ground, and explode in all directions. I, myself, saw, one night, one fall not fifty yards off. It struck the ground and burst, and the fire flew every way. The light was bright enough to see to pick up a pin. It seemed as large as a man's hat, and burst as it struck.

"The first spring, I cleared up five acres for corn. A good crop grew, but the birds and 'varmints' mostly ate it up. I used to kill squirrels, and coons, and turkeys, so many that I did not take the trouble to pick them up. The turkeys would come twenty or thirty in a flock."

Suggested activities:

Write a play about one of the reminiscences from this section and act it out.

Make a comparative chart of medical costs then and now.

Give a report about another early pioneer of our area not covered in this section.

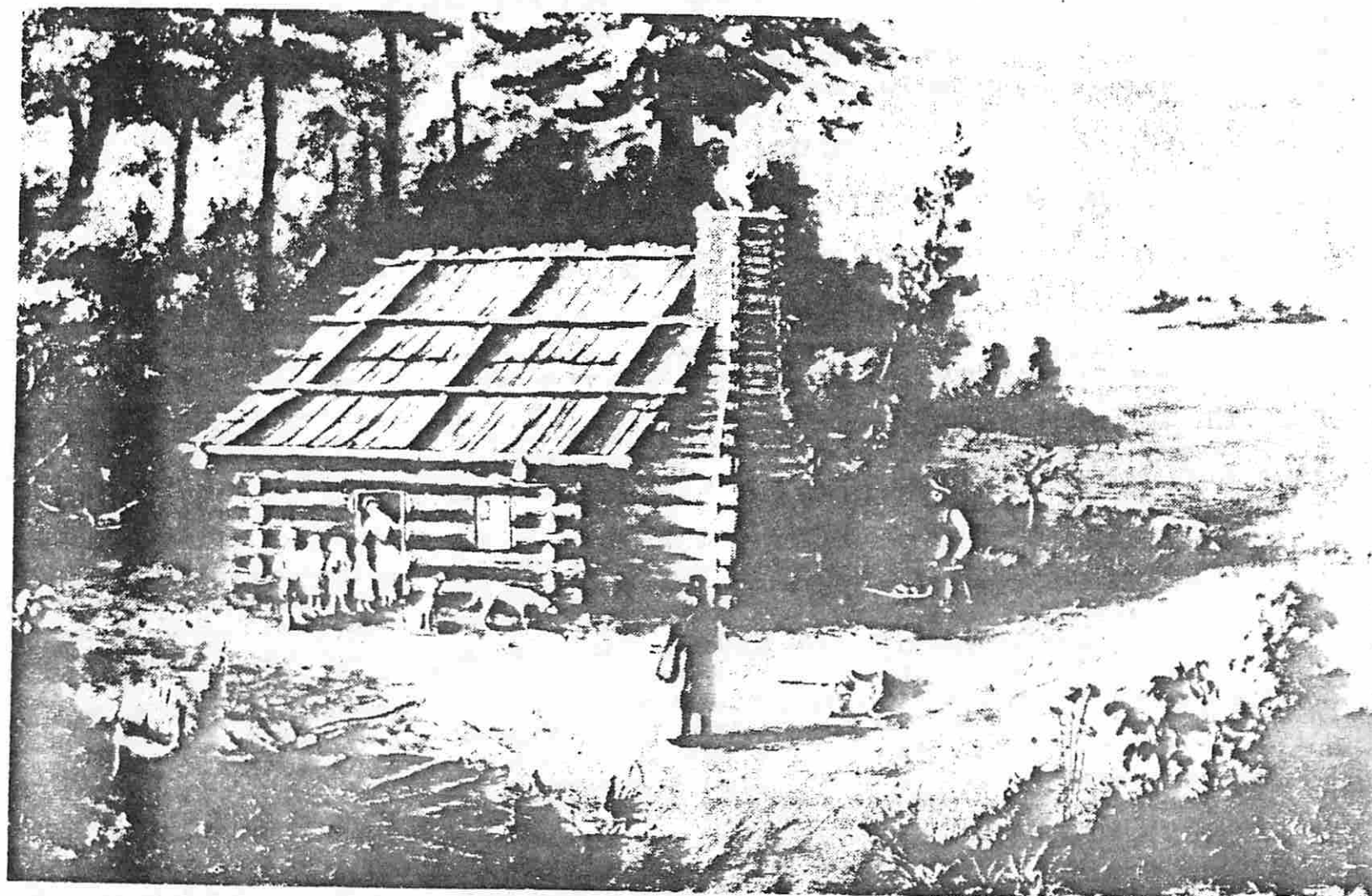
Pretend you were an early pioneer and write of some of your 'experiences' and describe some of your friends.

Write a story using the title 'I wish I had lived in the 1880's because...'

Write a story using the title 'I am glad I did not live in the 1880's because...'

Draw a picture of what you think it looked like using the different stories as a guide.

Can you think of other activities you can do from this section?



Courtesy of the Indiana State Library and Indiana Historical Society.

"The Hoosier's Nest," painted by Marcus Mote, early Wayne County artist, was inspired by John Finley's poem.

THE HOOSIER'S NEST

THE HOOSIER'S NEST

By John Finley

Suppose in riding somewhere West
A stranger found a "Hoosher's" nest,
In other words, a buckeye cabin
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in,
Its situation low but airy
Was on the borders of a prairie,
And fearing he might be benighted
He hailed the house and then alighted
The "Hoosher" met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er;
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then, having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin,
And manifested strong desire
To seat him by the log heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosheroons,
With mush and milk, tincups and
spoons,

White heads, bare feet and dirty
faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their
places,
But Madam, anxious to display
Her rough and undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led
And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.
Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and johnny-cake
The stranger made a hearty meal
And glances round the room would
steal;
One side was lined with skins of
"varments"
The other spread with divers
garments,
Dried pumpkins overhead were
strung
Where venison hams in plenty hung,
Two rifles placed above the door,

Three dogs lay stretched upon the
floor,
In short, the domicile was rife,
With specimens of "Hoosher" life.
The host who centered his affections,
On game, and range, and quarter
sections,
Discoursed his weary guest for hours,
Till Somnus 'ever potent powers
Of sublunary cares bereft them
And then I came away and left them.
No matter how the story ended
The application I intended
Is from the famous Scottish poet
Who seemed to feel as well as know it
"That buirdly chieles and clever hizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is."
One more subject I'll barely mention
To which I ask your kind attention
My pockets are so shrunk of late
I cannot nibble "Hoosher bait."

**John Finley, Editor Of The Richmond Palladium, Fixed The
Name "Hoosier" On Indiana With His Poem Appearing In
The Indianapolis Journal, January 1, 1833.**

This supplement of The Palladium-Item is dedicated to John Finley. His poem, "The Hoosier's Nest" appeared in an Indianapolis newspaper as the Carrier Address. Editor Finley did not invent the word "Hoosier." Its origin is shrouded in the wilderness of pioneer Indiana. His poem was published in news-

papers throughout the country linking the name "Hoosier" with Indiana. Scenes and incidents in early Hoosier and Wayne County life also are presented in articles and pictures in this section, which is devoted to the 150th anniversary of Indiana statehood.

From 1966 Palladium-Item

THE WOMEN'S ROLE: THE PIONEER MOTHERS.

While men were the acknowledged leaders during this early era, one need not look further than the pages of the early Richmond Palladium to discover women were seeking and being granted an increasing role in economic, social and political events.

A Women's Convention meeting in Dublin, Ind., in 1852 included among 12 resolutions one stating that "women should equally enjoy the fruits of citizenship with man . . ." an indication that women were becoming increasingly aware of their role in society and intended to seek some improvements.

Abolition of slavery and temperance captured their attention, and an organization called "Friends of Progress" was formed to probe these and other social problems of the day.

The Richmond home of Mrs. Agnes Cook became a meeting place for members of the "Friends of Progress," and for reformers such as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips when they were in Richmond.

The Randolph County women found time to knock on the doors of saloons as they sought an end to "the liquor evil." The 1870's saw the organization in Randolph County of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU); however, temperance groups were active some 40 years prior to the W.C.T.U.'s inception. The abolition of slavery won their sympathy, and the women of Randolph County prepared and gave clothing to runaway slaves who sought help through the Underground Railroad.

Prison reform caught the interest of Rhoda M. Coffin, who also was primarily responsible for founding the Home for Friendless Women in 1858. Mrs. Coffin and others inspected Indiana prisons and helped draw up a bill calling for a women's prison. This bill, which became a law, went into effect in 1869.

The cause of "women's rights" prompted a state convention of men and women which met in 1851 in Dublin, Indiana. The intense interest taken by women in their position in society as affecting affairs of the day can be noted in the Palladium's report of the purpose of the convention:

"Resolved, that the men and women of Indiana meet in convention, to consult upon, and adopt measures for, the removal of the various disabilities, political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which results so much misery, degradation, and crime."

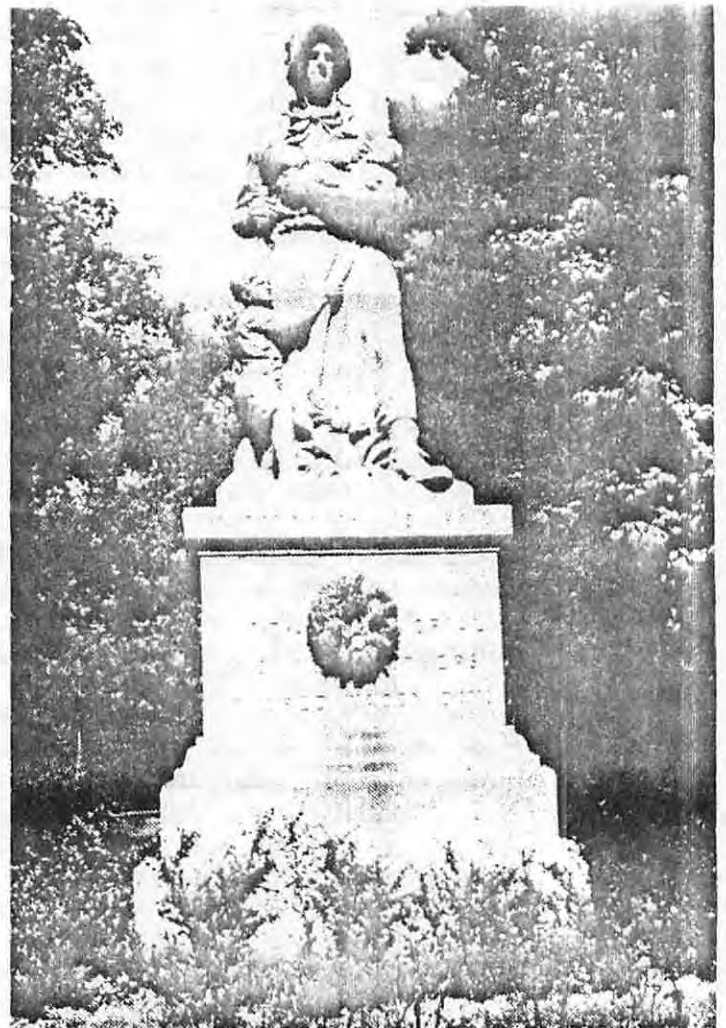
Following another convention in 1852 at Dublin, the Indiana Woman's Rights Association was founded. Several local and area women were elected officers of this organization.

Women's suffrage won the support of Randolph Co. women, one of the foremost leaders of the suffrage movement being Dr. Mary F. Thomas, who also was the first woman admitted to the State Medical Society, and the second woman admitted to the American Medical Association.

Church groups were focal points of feminine activity, and the Friends Church was known to give recognition to equality of sex by naming women to the boards of Quaker organizations early in the 19th century.

Attention to education was not bypassed by women of the area. "Ladies as well as gentlemen" were invited to attend an educational meeting in Centerville in 1841. In 1845 the Richmond Female Seminary opened with Miss C. Phalen serving as an instructor. The Friends' Boarding School founded in 1847 was "coeducational" as was the Greenmount Seminary which opened in 1852.

The Palladium's pages revealed, too, that women were taking a real interest in cultural activities.



—Palladium-Item Photo

It is to the west that the "Madonna of the Trail" looks from the memorial site in Glen Miller Park. The monument is dedicated to the Pioneer Mothers of the Covered Wagon Days by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

History of Randolph County, Indiana, E. Tucker.
Past & Present of Randolph Co., Ind., Smith & Driver.
Randolph County Platbooks, 1874, 1876, 1909.
Indiana Miscellany, W. C. Smith.
A Museum of Early American Tools, Eric Sloane.
A Respect For Wood, Eric Sloane.
The Foxfire Books.

Also:

Russell Yeatts of Spartanburg.
Juanita Leavell Shaw of near Spartanburg.
Gladys Thurston Halstead McHolland of near Lynn.
Omer Morris of Lynn.
Indiana Historical Society
Old Palladium-Items

More suggested activities:

Make a large mural for your classroom showing some of the more interesting facts of this book.

Interview and tape some of the memories of some of the elderly of the community.

Make a book of the various local maps.

Invite historians to your class for more facts and trivia of the area.

Contact someone with slides or pictures to share with your class.

Take a field trip of the area and take pictures to share with your class.

Invite other classes into your room when you have several displays to 'show-off'.

Write your own family history or the history of what it is like today in the area you live in.

Can you think of other activities you could do?

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations."

Macaulay.

MUSEUMS IN OUR AREA

RANDOLPH SOUTHERN MUSEUM, 106 N. Main street in Lynn, in the basement of the Washington township public library. Hours: During library hours or call for an appointment. Phone 874-1488.

RANDOLPH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, S. Meridian street in Winchester. Hours: 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays or by appointment.

WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 1150 N. A street. Exhibitions of local history and general knowledge. Hours: 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday. Closed Mondays.

LEVI COFFIN HOUSE, on U.S. 27 in Fountain City; one of stops on "underground railroad" of pre-Civil War days; National Historic Landmark. Open 1 to 4:30 p.m. Tuesdays through Sundays; closed Mondays.

HUDDLESTON FARM HOUSE INN MUSEUM, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, eastern regional office, resource center for the built environment. National Road West, Cambridge City. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Weekend tours by prior arrangement. Phone 478-3172.

HISTORIC HAGERSTOWN INC. MUSEUM, 96½ East Main St., Hagerstown; local history exhibits; open 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday during July and August; other times by prior arrangement; phone Hagerstown 489-5196 or Richmond 935-1086.

CONNER PRAIRIE PIONEER SETTLEMENT, 13400 Allisonville Road, Noblesville. Open Tuesdays through Sundays, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays. Admission charged. Group arrangements available.

GARST MUSEUM, 205 N. Broadway, Greenville, Ohio; area exhibitions, collections on Annie Oakley and Lowell Thomas, Treaty of Greenville artifacts, doll collection. Hours: 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday; closed Mondays and major holidays. Admission free.

AIR FORCE MUSEUM, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

PIONEER FARM AND HOME MUSEUM; Hueston Woods, Ohio; exhibitions of pioneer life. Hours: 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

WILLIAM MCGUFFEY HOME AND MUSEUM, Spring and Oak streets, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; collections on McGuffey, popularizer of standard primary reader. Hours: Tuesday 2 to 4:30 p.m., Saturday 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4:30 p.m., Sunday 2 to 4:30 p.m., other hours by appointment.

HENRY COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 614 S. 14th St., New Castle; local and state history; 1 to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Admission free.

Your House Number Is On This Page

A corrected list of house numbers for the Town of Lynn follows on this page. The lists have been brought as nearly to perfection as is thought possible and the numbers will probably be left as they appear here.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

East Side:

Waldron's Service & Hotel	101
Waldron's Upstair Apts.	101½
Waldron's Garage	103
Ed Nieman	105½
Bob Pool	105
Lynn Insurance Co.	107
Denzil Mann	109
Jesse Horne	111
Roy Hinshaw	113
Ora Conyers	115
Paul Thomas	117
Lynn Elevator	201
Boyden Leeka	203
Frank Harvey	205
Robert Gollher	207
Ora Moody	209
Andrew Skinner	211
Friends Parsonage	213
Pierson Bane	217
Emmett Hunt	219
C. C. Longnecker	221
Urbane Retter	223
Harold Townsend	225

West Side:

Azbell's Cafe	102
Hinshaw's Food Mkt.	104
Gray's Apts.	106
Gray's Upstairs Apts.	108½
Ross Cigar Store	108
Ross upstairs apt.	108½
Williams Show Room	110
Hollingsworth Barber Shop	112
Warren Hollingsworth	114
Gerald Azbell	116
Marvin Yates	118½
Wm. Robbins	118
Clarence Clark	120
R.C. Thomas Sons Office	122
Mitchell's Garage	202
Herbert Anderson	204
J. L. Shigley	206
Vacant	208
Earl Vore	210
William Mills	212
Forrest Mitchell	214
Ralph Hinshaw	216
Hinshaw Greenhouse	218
Oliver Frazier	220

NORTH MAIN STREET

East Side:

Cage Service Station	102
Eastern Ind Telephone Bldg.	104
Public Library	106
Mrs. Jeanette Manning	108
Elmer Hawkins	110
Mrs. Carwin Clark	112
Charles Owens	114
Willard Fields	116
Fields Upstairs Apt.	118½
Leland Thomas	202
Orville Moody	204
Mrs. Clara Johnson	206
Mrs. Zenora Oliphant	208
Vacant	210
Mrs. Mary Pierce	212
Pierce Apt.	212½
Charles Wilmore	214
Mary Clements	216
Dr. W. H. Harlan	218
Mrs. Leora Maxwell	220
Ed Riley	222
Mrs. Mabel Tharp	224
Howard Chenoweth	226

West Side:

Chenoweth Dep't Store	101
George Ryan Rea	103
George Ryan Barber Shop	105
Citizens Banking Co.	107
Loehr Clark's Grocery	109
Hinshaw Apts.	109½
Johnson's Drug Store	111
Johnson Apt.	111½
Queen's Pantry Grocery	113
Dr. C. E. Martin Office	115
Ruth Wise Apt.	115½
Fields Service Station	117
Dr. C. E. Martin	119
Radford's Service Station	121
Coates Locker Plant	123
Verl Radford	125
Church of Christ	201
Paul Kuhnle	203
Mrs. Zula Kelly	203½
Mrs. Leona Daly	205
Daly Apt.	207
George Hollingsworth	209
Mrs. Ethel Jennings	211
Vacant	213

The Lynn Herald

A Weekly Newspaper Dedicated to the Interests
of the Community Which it Serves

SEPT 10



1948

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT LYNN, INDIANA

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Lynn, Ind.
under the Act of March 9, 1879.

JOE HAMILTON JR., - - - Editor and Publisher

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States
America, and to the Republic for which it stands; one nat-
ion indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Indiana

Ralph Meyer	215
Squire Humphrey	217
Moody's Garage	219
Wesley Gray	221
E. H. Elliott	223
Chigger Hill, Joe Hamilton	225
John Berry	227
Ruth Wise (lot)	229
John Benner	231
Ollie Shook	233
Earl Yates	235
L. L. Mosier	237
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EAST CHURCH STREET

North Side:

Cage Store Room	101
Lynn Elevator Supply Store	103
City Building	105
Mrs. Effie McGill	107
Ethel Taylor	107½
Charles Coats	109
Mrs. Fred Jones	109½
Roy Pike	111
Vacant	113
Merl Chenoweth	115
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Willard Jordan	117
Maurice Miner	119
Thomas Arnett	121
Paul Martin	123
Emma Hlatt	125
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Vacant	129

South Side:

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Mrs. L. D. Hinshaw	124
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James O'Dell	126
Harold Lee	126½
Heston Galbreath	128
Mrs. J. C. Jarrett	130
Freeling Pierson	132
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WEST CHURCH STREET

South Side:

I.O.O.F. Hall	101½
Post Office	103
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C. C. Williams Sons Hdwe.	109
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Robert Morrison	505
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Apostolic Church	511

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Mrs. Lydia Frame	701
Vacant	703
Bert Skinner	705
Richard Price	707
Dale Anderson	801

North Side:

Masopic Lodge	102½
Roy Pike, shop	104
The Lynn Herald	106
Omer Wolfe garage	108
Ray Summers	110
Mrs. C. C. Williams	112
James Bascom	114
Mrs. E. J. Hinshaw	116
Don Parvis	202
Glen Hlatt	204
Christian Church	208
Frank Addington	208
Frank Addington Apt.	208½
Mrs. L. D. Thompson	302
George H. Wood	304
John Burkhardt	306
Alf Horner	308
Omer Wolfe	402
Esther Mercer	404
Wilbur Lane	406
John Mercer	408
Mrs. James Murphy	410
Ollie Buckingham	412
Mrs. A. S. Parent	502
William Hodson	504
Mrs. Abernathy	506
Charles Worth	508
Maude Hinshaw	510
Marie Austin	510½
Russell Lewis	512
Lewis Grocery	514

WEST GRANT STREET

South Side:

Vacant	101
James Jones	103
Donald Norton	105
Vacant	107
Vacant	109
William Ridout	111
James Bailey	113
James Bailey	115
Vacant	117
Standard Oil Bk. Plant	119
Vacant	121
Vacant	123
Vacant	125
Vacant	127
Mrs. Charles Wayt	129
Walter Fry	129½
Mrs. Clara Reece	131
Floyd Thorpe	133
Lewis Halstead	135
Mae Grannes	137
Bert Thomas	139
Ray Dull	141
Charles Bailey	143
Vacant	145
Chester Roark	147
Vacant	149
Frank McFarland	151
Oral Thomas	153

North Side:

Lloyd Snyder	134
Vacant	136
Marvin Manning	138
W. J. Roberson	152
Frank McFarland	154
Frank McFarland	156

EAST GRANT STREET

North Side:

Mrs. Addie Hockett	101
Mrs. Ella Lee	103
Walter Cooley	105
Mrs. Carrie Foreman	107

RURAL STREET

South Side

Howard Lee	102
Orville Ozbun	104
Vacant	106

North Side:

Rose Lane	101
Ralph Jones	103
Clarence Strait	105

GREEN ST.

George Brouse	101
T. A. Brouse	103
Marvin Chenoweth	105
Frank Richardson	107
Vacant	109
Glen Morton	111
Vacant	113
Vacant	115
Raymond Weiser	117

WEST SHERMAN STREET

South Side:	
Fields Garage	101
Ruth Shockney	103
American Legion Bldg.	105
Dr. L. E. Jordan, office	107
Loehr Clark	109
Wm. Walker	109½
Brownie's Shoe Repair Shop ..	201
Fred Phillips	301
Fred Phillips	303
North Side:	
Lynn School Bldg.	102
Vacant	202
Billy Maines	204
William Moy	206
Clayton Martin	302
Vacant	304
Russell O'Dell	306
Vacant	308
Lynn Cleaners	310
M. L. McFarland	312
Harold Thorn	314

Vacant	316
Wm. McFarland	318
Ruth Freer	320
Ell. Thompson	322
Charles Johnson	324

EAST SHERMAN STREET

North Side	
R. C. Thomas Sons Mortuary..	101
Scott Patterson	103
Will Moore	105
John Martin	107
Vacant	109
Vacant	111
Edwin Chenoweth	113
Vacant	115
Ralph Coats	117
S. C. Westlake	119
Vacant	121
Mrs. Hester Horner	123
Vacant	125
Milford York	127
Max Evans	127½
Charlie E. Martin	129
J. L. Grove	131
South Side:	
Vacant	102
Dr. Slick, office	104
Dr. Slick, apt.	104½
Will Swain	106
Vacant	108
Vieri Williams	110
Vacant	112
Vacant	114
Mae Thorn	116
Vacant	118
Russell Caskoy	120
Dr. C. R. Slick	122
Vacant	124
Charles Spencer	126
Vacant	128
Cecil Miller	130

ELM STREET

Lester Stogall	106
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NORTH OAK STREET

East Side:	
Vacant	102
Marvin Riley	104
Ralph Hardwick	106
Earl Pickett	108
Ollie Shook	112
Lawrence Johnson	112
West Side	
Eldon Lealey	101
Vacant	103
Roscoe Mann	105
Virgil Creek	107
Claude Abel	109
Vacant	111
Vacant	113
Arthur Gibbs	115

SOUTH OAK STREET

East Side:	
Fred Mann	101
Troy Frazier	103
Cal Heiss	105
Mrs. Maggie Green	107
Grace Hardwick	109
Esta Murrell	111
Eugene McFarland	113
Scottie Shieverdecker	115
Bob Mills	117
West Side:	
Irvin Jackson	102
Leonard Hershauer	104
Claire Estep	106
James Johnson	108
David Bowen	110
David Bowen apt.	110½
Maurice Heiss	112
James Retter	114
James Grove	116
Mrs. Alice Ross	202
Mrs. Robert Rash	204
Mrs. John Ryan	206
Mart Johnson	208
Floyd Best	210

N. HARRISON ST.

East Side:	
Vacant	102
Vacant	104
Earl Welch	106
Jerry Elliott	108
Vacant	110
Oscar Mann	112
West Side:	
Vacant	101
Purl Hinshaw	103
Forrest Spencer	105
Lloyd Mercer	107
Ed Miles	109
Kirtley	111

S. HARRISON ST.

East Side:	
Howard Johnson	101
Byron Pierson	103
Howard Miller	105
Vacant	107
John Pea	109
Paul Younger	111
Forrest Manning	113
Paul Hoover	115
West Side:	
John Sterling	102
Vacant	104
Vacant	106
Bessie Cook	108
Rolland Poppaw	110
Annie Manning	112
Bert Murphy	114
Vacant	116

BROWN STREET

Ratts Bros. Implement Sales	101
Asa Norton	103
Pearl Fowler	105
Asa Norton Shop	107

PARK STREET

West Side:	
Vacant	101
Vacant	103
Vacant	105
Clarence Rettoi	107
Vacant	109
Mrs. Florence Engle	111
Cy Riley	111½
Vacant	113
John Yates	115
East Side:	
Vacant	102
Vacant	104
Mark Pitzer	106
James Keesling	108
Vacant	110
Louie Robbins	112
Vacant	114
Eugene Clear	116
Harry Moore	118
Richard Keys	120

PEARL STREET

West Side:	
Vacant	101
Mrs. Robert Turner	103
Sam Witter	105
Vacant	107
Robert Hult	109
Al Cherhan	111
Vacant	113
Iva Tucker	115
Vacant	117
Charles Conway	119
East Side:	
Ollie Jackson	118
SOUTH MAPLE STREET	
Mrs. Harry Pollick	111
Ted Thomas	114

N. FRANKLIN STREET	
East Side:	
Ozro Bales	102
Vacant	104
Lex Jordan	106
Mrs. Leonard Hill	108
Harrison Hiatt	110
Bertha "Lamb"	110 1/2
Vacant	202
Mrs. James Witter	204
Martin Nicholson	206
Vacant	208
Vacant	210
John Lee	212
Mrs. Orpha Thorn	214
West Side:	
Jennie Carter	101
Vacant	103
Basil Hill	105
John Burkhardt	107
Roy Snyder	109
Clarence Black	201
Vacant	203
Robert Petry	205
Clifford Warrick	207
Vacant	209
William Huddleston	211
Orville Hardwick	213
Earl Price	215

SOUTH FRANKLIN ST.	
East Side:	
Orville Fuls	101
Joe Moore	103
Verlin Knoll	105
Viola Isenbarger	107
Lon Isenbarger	109
Ernest Pickett	111
Jim Isenbarger	113
Willis Parrott	115
West Side:	
Vacant	102
Del Hinshaw	104
Moss Wright	106
Mrs. John Arvin	108
Clyde Williams	110
A. J. Miller	112
Roy McFarland	114

STATE STREET	
West Side:	
Mrs. Maude Chenoweth	109
Clarence Colvin	111
Mrs. Elizabeth Vannata	113
Bill Pierson	115
Vacant	117
Richard Keys	119
East Side:	
Herbert Napier	106
Calvin Fudge	112

N. CHERRY ST.	
Joshua Miles	101
Vacant	103
Frank Comer	105
Mrs. Clifford Thompson	107
Mrs. Dorothy Benson	109
Clara Ennis	111
East Side:	
Howard Brennenman	102
Vacant	104
Everett Johnson	106

SOUTH CHERRY ST.	
East Side:	
Vacant	101
Lester Schell	103
George Dillman	105
Eliza Hiatt	107
Vacant	109
Dick Rees	111
Bessie Hiatt	113
Hattie Hutchison	115
Cora Pegg	117
West Side:	
Orla Green	102
Vacant	104
Lawrence Oberander	106
Henry Sanders	108
Vacant	110
Paul Jones	112

N. GARFIELD ST.	
West Side:	
Ed Hamilton	101
Mrs. Horner	103
Mrs. Rena Betts	105
Jason Brown	107
Vacant	201
Clyde Cline	203
Ed Kenworthy	205
Roland Worth	207
Gerald Defibaugh	209
Fred Dennison	211
East Side:	
Nazarene Parsonage	102
Nazarene Church	104

SOUTH GARFIELD ST.	
East Side:	
Elkanah Johnson	101
Ed Worley	103
Mrs. Nora Pickett	105
Cecil Smith	107
Mrs. Anderson	107 1/2
Ollie Albertson	109
Orville Kennedy	111
West Side:	
Mrs. Jesse Cooper	102
Mrs. Will Hollingsworth	104
Jimmy Phillips	104 1/2
Will Maines	106
David Moody	108
Guy Marquis	110
Clarence Platt	112
Homer Jones	114

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