The Society of Indiana Pioneers is seeking to identify Indiana Pioneers to recognize and honor their efforts in building early Indiana foundations.

Each year, 15-20 counties will be selected for honoring pioneers at each annual meeting. The task of covering all 92 counties will be completed by 2016, the year in which we celebrate the centennial of the founding of the Society of Indiana Pioneers. For 2011, the counties include the following:

The Pioneer Founders of Indiana Project

In 2010, the Society of Indiana Pioneers embarked on a project to recognize Indiana Pioneer Settlers who helped to lay the first foundations of civilized life in Indiana. The Society plans to recognize founding settlers in each county. The project’s completion is designed to coincide with Indiana’s 200th anniversary of statehood in 2016.

Each year, nominations are solicited from a different group of counties so that all nominations will have been received from each county by the time we reach the bicentennial celebration. All nominations of qualified individuals will be accepted. The only criterion is that they must have settled in Indiana before the cut-off dates already established for individuals to be recognized as Pioneers.

Anyone may make a nomination. All nominations are accepted regardless of which county it comes from. Nominations may be contributed even if we have already solicited nominations for the county of the settler’s residence.

Nominations do not need to be limited to leaders or well-known individuals. Housewives and farmers are just as important as governors and senators.

With the Founding Settlers project, the Indiana Society of Pioneers hopes to illuminate the contributions of many who helped carve our state out of the wilderness and to give a voice to those who have fallen silent, but who did so much to open our state to settlement.

Robert W. Dora
Committee Chairman
**2011 Pioneer Founders of Indiana**

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<td>Asa Smith, James Butler Moore, Joseph/Mary Worley/Samuel Montgomery</td>
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Milton Jennings

Date and Place of Birth: December 1810---Benton County (Territory), Indiana
Date and Place of Death: January 5, 1847---Benton County, Indiana

Milton Jennings, son of Henry Jennings, was the first treasurer of Benton County. At the time of the organization of Benton County in 1840 he was in his thirty-first year. He was already considered a reliable free holder and a man of means and was appointed treasurer by the Board of County Commissioners, an office to which he was thereafter annually appointed until his death. Milton and the Jennings family were among the original settlers of Benton County. Land purchased by Henry Jennings, Milton's father, dates to October 23, 1832, and was south of the railroad bridge across Big Pine Creek east of the present village of Templeton. Milton married Maria Finch, a sister of George Finch, of Pine Township, who was brought from Pickaway County, Ohio, by their uncle, Basis Justus. They had two children, Melissa, afterwards the wife of Colonel William J Templeton, and George H. Jennings, afterwards one of the most distinguished stockmen and landholders of this county. Milton died at the age of 36 and is buried in the old Jennings-Griffin Cemetery on the east bank of Big Pine Creek.

Contributor:--Mary Jennings Remster

Henry T. Jennings

Date and Place of Birth: 1774-1775---Ohio
Date and Place of Death: June 1839---Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Henry T. Jennings, son of David and Sarah Cushman Jennings, born in 1774 or 1775 in Ohio. Henry served in the War of 1812. His first marriage was to Sarah Smith, May 12, 1799. She died in 1824 in Dayton, Ohio. Henry and Sarah had eleven children, which included Milton Jennings. His 2nd marriage was to Christina Titus in 1827. Henry and Christina had six children. He purchased land in Benton County
on October 23, 1832, entered as the west half of the southeast quarter of section 22-24-7, which is just south of the railroad bridge across Big Pine Creek east of Templeton. He erected the first cabin built in the county along the old Pottawatomie Trail, later to be known as the Chicago Road. Sometime later, Henry along with his son, Peter S. returned to Lafayette. Henry was known as a land speculator, mill owner and the second owner of the Lahr Hotel in Lafayette, which he added onto the original structure and extended the building to Columbia Street. He also had property listed as "The Jennings Addition," located in the area of Brown Street and Union Street, between 7th and 9th streets.

On the 28th of March, prior to his death in June 1839, Henry Jennings wrote his last will in which he listed his children as follows: Milton Jennings, Jasper N. Jennings, Francis M. Jennings, Cassandra Hawthorn, Anna Robbins, Peter S. Jennings, Maria Jennings, Rebecca Van Tyle, Edetha McCullough, Catherine Todd, Mary Jennings, Elnathan Jennings and Martha Jennings. Two of his sons, Jasper N and Elnathan C. were veterans of the Civil War and members of an Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Elnathan after his service was the sheriff of Benton County.

Henry and Christina are buried in Greenbush Cemetery, Lafayette, Indiana.

Contributor:--Mary Jennings Remster

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George Henry Jennings

Date and Place of Birth: March 29, 1842---Benton County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: October 26, 1928---Benton County, Indiana

George H. Jennings, son of Milton Jennings, was born in a double log cabin about two years after the organization of the county. Due to the early death of his father, he was tutored by his sister, Melissa. He attended grade schools at Oxford and in the basement of an old Baptist Church in Lafayette. George remembered going to the river and visiting the decks of the old steamboats that came up the river from New Orleans loaded with molasses and sugar. He worked for Henry L. Ellsworth on the old canal banks and levees, at fifty cents a day. After receiving his share of his father's estate, he commenced stock-raising. He was more successful with hogs than any other in the township. He married, on October 30, 1872, Elida Delight Martin, daughter of Wylie and Letitia (Sewell) Martin, from Pike County, Ohio. George and Elida had four children, Charles M., Ralph E, an infant boy, and Lorin M. George had a well-cultivated farm of 680 acres. He raised mostly corn, which was used to feed his stock. He had been a township assessor, a Republican and a member of the International Organization of Odd Fellows.

George and Elida are both buried in Jennings-Griffin Cemetery, located on the East Bank of Big Pine Creek east of Templeton.

Contributor--Mary Jennings Remster
Two pioneers, James Matlock and John Gibson, founded the thriving town of Jamestown, the oldest town in Boone County. According to records filed at the office of the Hendricks County Recorder in Danville, Indiana, the plat for Jamestown was filed on March 10, 1830, by these two men. This filing occurred twenty days before Boone County was founded on April 1, 1830. Historians report that Jamestown was originally part of Hendricks County and that the Matlock/Gibson filing caused problems for the new land purchasers in Jamestown. An act passed by the Indiana General Assembly corrected the problem on February 8, 1836. This act authorized the Boone County Recorder to record the plat of Jamestown in that office as if it had never been recorded in Hendricks County. The town of Jamestown is named after co-founder James Matlock.

John Gibson built the first round log house in 1829. It had overlapping corners of the pattern of the very first houses built in the woods of Boone County. The style was not changed for it followed the invariable rule for the construction of the round log cabin of the pioneer.

The town of Jamestown served as one of the main trading points in the area serving Hendricks and Montgomery counties.

Contributor: Committee Member
Abraham Utter, Sr.

Date and Place of Birth:  May 9, 1765---Boston, Massachusetts
Date and Place of Death:  January 14, 1851---Jefferson Township, Boone County, Indiana

Abraham Utter, Sr., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1765, and when the War for Independence began, he enlisted in the newly founded United States Army. The following quotation was taken from Utter's military pension file: "While residing in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Abraham Utter enlisted about May 1, 1779, served as a private in Captain Dougherty's Pennsylvania Company, went on General Sullivan's Indian Expedition, and served two months in Captain McCallister's Pennsylvania Company; he enlisted in March 1783, and served two months and fourteen days in Captain Horrell's Pennsylvania Company." In 1784 or 1785, Utter moved to Tennessee, and resided there until 1831. While in Tennessee, Utter fought in the War of 1812. (He was present at the Battle of New Orleans.) He later joined a campaign to put down an uprising of Native American Indians in the South. In 1831, Utter moved to Jefferson Township, Boone County, Indiana, where he worked as a farmer, clearing the land that he and his son purchased soon after their arrival. Abraham and his wife, Martha Lycan, had three children: Samuel Utter, Jane Utter, and Abraham Utter, Jr. A large marker was placed in Cox Cemetery in rural Boone County commemorating his notable military service.

Contributor--Adam Rice

Larkin Howard

Date and Place of Birth:  1779---North Carolina
Date and Place of Death:  March 17, 1832---Boone County, Indiana

Larkin Howard and his wife, Rachel Herndon Howard, settled in Boone County, Indiana, in 1831. Land patents were issued to Larkin on September 26, 1831 for Section 26 W 1/2 NE 1/4 and Section 27 E 1/2 NE 1/4. Patents were also issued to his sons, Anderson, James H., Lewis and Francis Howard between 1832 and 1837. All of the children including those who were married came with Larkin and his wife to Boone County from Russell County, Virginia, along with Larkin's sister, Nancy Ann Howard Herndon and her family. Both Larkin and his sister, Nancy, married Herndons. Larkin Howard was born in North Carolina to Francis and Sarah Johnston Howard. His father died when he was young and his mother later married Henry Fuller and the family moved to Russell County, Virginia, around 1808. Both of his grandfathers, Francis Howard and Larkin Johnston, are verified Revolutionary War Patriots from North Carolina. Howard's ancestors, John Chew and John Howard, have also been verified by the Jamestown Society. Both represented their respective areas in the House of Burgesses during the colonial period.

Larkin Howard and his family settled near Lebanon, Indiana, on the land patents mentioned above. He died in 1832 shortly after arriving in Indiana. He is buried in the old Howard family cemetery located on the farm which he settled. His wife, Rachel, remained on the farm until her death in 1853. All four of their sons remained on farms in this area. Many of the descendants of the Howard family have remained in Indiana. Unfortunately, Francis, Elizabeth (his wife), Lewis, and James Harvey Howard all died in 1848. They are also buried in the family cemetery located on the farm. I am descended from Francis Howard and both he and his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1848, leaving behind 9 minor children. Anderson Howard, the only surviving son, became the guardian for these children as well as those left by Lewis and James Harvey. Anderson Howard remained in Indiana and became a physician.

Larkin Howard and his family represent the true "pioneer" spirit of America. The Howards established their farms in 1831. Farming required a great deal of hard work. The Howard family continued to improve their farms and contribute to Boone County while enduring personal tragedies.

Contributor--Nancy M. Hill
Clark County

Samuel Spear

Date and Place of Birth: March 3, 1765---Virginia
Date and Place of Death: October 23, 1844---Bartholomew County, Indiana

Samuel Spear married Phebe Skyles (Skiles) on June 2, 1798, in Montgomery County, Virginia. They migrated to the Northwest Territory in the fall of 1811 and settled on Silver Creek, a few miles north of the Ohio River in what is now Clark County.

Spear was a distiller, cooper, carpenter, and shoemaker by trade. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and voted with the Federalist party until the Whig party was organized and voted with that Party the remainder of his life.

Samuel and Phebe Spear had four children--Nancy, John Allen, Mary (Polly) and Ephraim, all born in Virginia.

He told his grandson, William E. Spear, that his and his neighbors' dogs barked all night the night of the Pigeon Roost Massacre, September 12, 1812, in neighboring Scott County. They were alarmed because they knew that hostile Indians were in the area.

Phebe Skiles Spear was born November 10, 1779, in Maryland and died November 6, 1814, in Clark County, Indiana.

Samuel Spear died at the home of his son, John, in Bartholomew County and is buried in Liberty Cemetery in that county.

Contributor--Eleanor J. Lawless
Robert Biggs

Date and Place of Birth: 1752---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: November 9, 1831---Clark County, Indiana

Robert Biggs, was one of the first recorded settlers in Monroe Township, Clark County, Henryville, Indiana. Biggs fought with the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolutionary War. For his service, he was awarded a land grant in Clark County in 1798. Robert migrated through Kentucky into Southern Indiana, and in 1806 settled along Millers (Biggs) Fork of Silver Creek, a mile or so above present-day Henryville. Robert's oldest son, John, married Jane Collings, daughter of William Collings, one of the first settlers of Clark County.

On September 3, 1812, while John was away serving in the war against the British, Indians attacked their settlement in what became known as the Pigeon Roost Massacre. With the infant in her arms, Jane Collings Biggs and her two small children had gone into the woods to bring back the family cow. When they returned to the clearing, they could see the Indians with war paint on their faces. As they tried to escape undetected, Jane stuffed a corner of her apron into the baby's mouth to silence its cries. They walked through the woods through the night and finally arrived at her brother's fort five miles away.

When they reached safe haven next morning, she made the horrifying discovery that her baby had suffocated.

Robert Biggs is buried in the McBride/Allen/Biggs cemetery approximately 1.5 miles west of Henryville.

Contributor-- Gladys Biggs Biddle

Robert "Blackhawk" Stewart

Date and Place of Birth: March 16, 1783---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: January 18, 1871---Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana

According to family history, Robert Stewart was a man of European and Native American descent who first came to Clark County, Indiana, in 1798. He became one of the two largest landholders in the area. His land went from the Ohio River to Gutford Road with Silver Creek on the western border and Clark Boulevard and State Road 131 on the east. A list of the descendants of Robert (Blackhawk) Stewart by Florence McBride Salyards is available in the Indiana room at the Jeffersonville Public Library. They have many descendants from Clark County and some have maintained ownership of portions of the original family land. There is also documentation in a discussion on the Clark Land Grant and his acquisition of a portion of the land that was in Clarksville. I am unsure if he was granted the land or acquired it from the grant recipient. He was married to Rosannah Long, who was also from a pioneer Clark County family.

I think, it is fascinating that a man of mixed heritage could become a large landholder in Clark County and pass along some of this land to his descendants. I was able to find a copy of his photograph taken as an elderly man and have attached it to my tree on Ancestry.com. He is wearing a suit and looks rather stately. He obviously was able to afford a photograph and a suit so had acquired some degree of wealth. He has American Indian as well as European features. His gravestone is in the Stewart-Emory Cemetery in Clarksville, Indiana.

Contributor--Donna W. O'Brien
Peter Huffman

Date and Place of Birth: 1749---Pennsylvania or Tennessee
Date and Place of Death: 1813---Monroe Township, Clark County, Indiana

Peter Huffman was one of the first settlers of Monroe Township, Clark County, Indiana. In 1808, Peter purchased 70 acres of land in Grant No. 255 for $330 from Robert Biggs. It is believed that Peter and Robert Biggs were friends prior to coming to Clark County. There are two theories regarding Peter Huffman's death. One is that he was a victim of the Pigeon Roost Massacre. The second theory is that a Shawnee war party revisited the settlement in March 1813 and killed Peter Huffman and his wife.

Peter and Catherine Huffman had at least nine children and several of these married and raised fine families. Huffman descendants are still residing in several Indiana counties.

Contributor--Jim Hepler
Peter Rothrock

Date and Place of Birth: 1755---Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: February 4, 1826---Wyandotte, (Crawford County), Indiana

Rothrock served in the American Revolution as a member of the Bucks County, Pennsylvania militia. After acquiring 108 acres in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1791, he and his wife, Margaret, moved some 200 miles north to Oneida County, New York. In the summer or fall of 1818, Peter, now 63 years old, decided to seek land in the new state of Indiana. With his wife Margaret, son Solomon (and wife Sally), son Henry Peter, daughter Mary, grandson George, and a young nephew Henry Rothrock, they traveled over land and by boat on the Ohio River, arriving in late 1818 at the Falls of the Ohio at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Early in 1819, the family floated their boat over the falls on the spring flood, and went some 60-70 miles downstream to the mouth of the Blue River in Crawford County, Indiana and inland a few miles, where they settled, built a house and mill, and began a new life in the verdant hill country of southern Indiana. The first mill on a branch of the Blue River was built in 1805-1806 by William Henry Harrison, territorial governor of Indiana and later the 9th President of the United States. Farther down the Blue River at Wyandotte was Peter Rothrock's mill, built in 1819 with a distillery on the side. The mill was operated by members of the Rothrock family until 1910. Peter died in 1826 and was buried in a private cemetery in Wyandotte, Indiana, on the Blue River near the first Rothrock home. His is the earliest gravestone in the cemetery.

Contributor--Joan Rothrock Everitt
Solomon Rothrock

Date and Place of Birth: November 23, 1786---Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: April 22, 1867---Harrison County, Indiana

Solomon Rothrock served in the U.S. Army in the War of 1812. At the age of 32, he, his wife Sally, and young son George traveled with members of his family to the Falls of the Ohio. Upon arrival in Crawford County, Indiana in 1819, he built a house and mill at Wyandotte, on the Blue River, on land purchased from the government. Solomon was a road supervisor in 1825 and probably in other years. After a few years, Solomon moved farther upstream on the Blue River, and built a saw mill, grist mill, and distillery at Dukes Bend of the Blue River in Harrison County. He and his father, Peter, were among the early millers of southern Indiana, an occupation followed by many of their descendants. He died at age 80 in 1867 and is buried at Thompson's Chapel, Harrison County, Indiana.

Contributor--Joan Rothrock Everitt
Captain Samuel Colville Vance

Date and Place of Birth: 1770---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: 1830---Lawrenceburg, Indiana

In 1802 Army Captain Samuel Colville Vance bought the land on which Lawrenceburg now stands and founded a town named for his wife's maiden name. At that point, Lawrenceburg wasn't even in Indiana, but was part of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Vance undoubtedly took advantage of his friendship with William Henry Harrison, also a retired soldier, to get Dearborn County set off as soon as it became part of Indiana. Harrison also named Lawrenceburg the new county seat. The Lawrenceburg post office houses three historic markers regarding Captain Vance.

1. (Plaque One)
   Captain Samuel C. Vance
   Our Founder

2. (Plaque Two)
   In memory of Captain Vance and the pioneer families who endured the hardships of flatboat travel to reach this place in the wilderness.

3. (Plaque Three)
   "The Flatboat"
   A mode of travel 1802
   Erected 2002
   Location of marker is in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in Dearborn County.

Contributor: Committee Member
Willard Whipple

Date and Place of Birth: March 5, 1803---New York
Date and Place of Death: March 12, 1876---Black Township, Posey County, Indiana

Willard Whipple's contribution to the development of land in Dearborn and Posey counties is noteworthy. Nine years following Indiana statehood, 22-year-old Willard Whipple first purchased land in 1825 in Dearborn County, Indiana, and again purchased land there in 1827 in the same county. Following the death of his wife in 1833, Willard Whipple sold some of his land in Dearborn County in 1835 and purchased 160 acres of land in Black Township, Posey County.

An industrious farmer and land owner, Willard Whipple became one of the wealthiest farmers in Upton, Black Township, Posey County. According to the 1850 and 1870 census records, his land was valued at $9,400.00 and $13,200.00 respectively. Following his death in 1876, his children and grandchildren continued to farm in Posey County into the mid 1920's.

Contributor--Donna R. Whipple

John Ewbank

Date and Place of Birth: 1752---England
Date and Place of Death: Circa 1832----Guilford, Indiana

John Ewbank, my great-great-great-grandfather came from England and settled in Dearborn County in 1811. There have been numerous descendants in Indiana and hundreds who have migrated to many other states. A great grandson, Louis Ewbank, was judge of Marion County Circuit Court, and a Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. At least eight others were attorneys as well. Many descendants were farmers and business owners. Also, the only football coach who won the Super Bowl while coaching the AFL and NFL was "Weeb" Wilbur Ewbank.

John Ewbank built the Ewbank Homestead---held in the Ewbank Family from 1830 to the present. This homestead has been held for six generations, one of the longest ownerships by one family in Indiana. John donated land and helped build in 1821 the oldest continually used Methodist Church in Indiana. He was a charter member of this church.

Contributor--Thomas P. Ewbank

Nathan Worley

Date and Place of Birth: Sometime between 1770-1775---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: 1829-1830---Dearborn County, Indiana

Nathan Worley was the father of Mary Worley Montgomery. He was an early pioneer in southern Indiana.

Olive Holt Worley

Date and Place of Birth: Unknown ---North Carolina
Date and Place of Death: 1833---Dearborn County

Olive Worley was the wife of Nathan Worley. She was an early pioneer in southern Indiana.

Contributor--Jo Ann Withers Schoen
James Butler Moore

Date and Place of Birth: 1794---Orange County, New York
Date and Place of Death: December 12, 1834---Floyds Knobs, Indiana

As a young single man, James Butler Moore came to Floyd County in 1814, first stopping at the village of New Albany, but he soon moved away from the dampness of the Ohio River to the towering hills called "knobs."

He founded Mooresville, whose name was changed in 1843 to Floyds Knobs. The first building he built in Mooresville was a log store room. There he also built a grist mill, a saw mill, and a general store.

On December 30, 1815, he and Lura Belle Smith were married at Corydon, the territorial capital. They became the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity. Moore was very industrious and succeeded in acquiring five quarter-sections of land, most of which he cleared of timber.

James Butler Moore was one of the signers of the Memorial to Congress by the citizens of the territory requesting that the area be changed to that of an independent state read in Congress on February 1, 1815.

During the winter of 1834, Moore caught pneumonia while wading in the Little Indian Creek while trying to dislodge a log caught in the mill wheel. On December 12, 1834, he died while a country doctor bled him, a common unfortunate practice at that time.

Among his numerous descendants is Lee Ann Meriwether, Miss America of 1955.

Contributor--Allen W. Moore
Asa Smith

Date and Place of Birth: February 8, 1761---Glastonbury, Connecticut
Date and Place of Death: January 6, 1834---Floyds Knobs, Indiana

Asa Smith was the son of Issac Smith and Ruth Hollister. At the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Connecticut Line of the Revolutionary War. On May 2, 1782, he married Sarah Abigail Goodrich at Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1800 the Smiths moved with their children to Washington County, New York. In 1811 they moved with their 11 children to Ohio, where they remained for four years. When they came to Floyd County in 1815, the village of New Albany had only four houses.

Asa Smith was a stone and brick mason by trade, and he donated his labor to build a new court house at New Albany in 1823. Some of the sturdy brick chimneys in New Albany were attributed to him and his sons. He was also a farmer and had extensive land holdings in Floyd County. He and his sons built a large stone family home near a small creek. The house stood until about 1925.

Asa Smith is buried in the old Smith Family Cemetery located on one of his farms near Floyds Knobs.

Contributor--Allen W. Moore

Joseph Montgomery

Date and Place of Birth: August 1, 1768---Wythe County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: January 12, 1842---Ripley County, Indiana

Joseph Montgomery was an early settler in southern Indiana from Henry County, Kentucky. He was the father of Samuel Montgomery.

Samuel Montgomery

Date and Place of Birth: May 27, 1806---Henry County, Kentucky
Date and Place of Death: January 29, 1889---New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana

Samuel Montgomery, son of Joseph Montgomery, was an owner, pilot, and captain of several steamboats.

Mary Worley Montgomery

Date and Place of Birth: February 14, 1812---Highland County, Ohio
Date and Place of Death: February 16, 1886---New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana

Mary Worley Montgomery came with her parents as a young girl and settled in Dearborn County.

Contributor--Jo Ann Withers Schoen
Fulton County

Ebenezer Ward

Date and Place of Birth: February 9, 1844---unknown
Date and Place of Death: Unknown---Fulton County, Indiana

As provided by the Act of January 23, 1836, the commissioners appointed by the legislature to examine proposed eligible sites for the seat of justice of Fulton County met on the second Monday of June, 1836, at the house of Ebenezer Ward. The commissioners agreed and fixed the seat of justice of this county as Rochester, Indiana. In May, 1837, the board voted to erect a county building of oak 20 by 24 feet, of two floors. The contract was awarded to Ebenezer Ward, and on its completion November 6, 1837, he was paid $600.00. Extra expenses came to $147.41.

Ebenezer Ward was one of the earliest settlers in Fulton County, arriving before the county's founding. His will was recorded in the courthouse he built.

Contributor--Committee Member

George Fultz

Date and Place of Birth: 1789---Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: December 22, 1865---Fulton County, Indiana

George Fultz was a pioneer resident of Newcastle Township, Fulton County, Indiana. George was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1789. He received a federal land grant for 40 acres near the Tippecanoe River in Newcastle Township, Fulton County, Indiana, in 1836 where he settled with his wife Catherine and family. He was a farmer throughout his life, and an old family history said he was "a Pennsylvania Dutchman who never learned to speak English."
George is mentioned as a pioneer resident in the historical section of the 1876 Atlas of Fulton County, and is noted in the Fulton County census and deed records. In April 1840, George's son, Curtis Fultz, married Hannah Courll, the daughter of Walter Courll (a neighbor who is also nominated as a Fulton County Pioneer Founder). George died in 1865, and he and Catherine are buried in the IOOF Cemetery in Rochester, Indiana.

George Fultz is one of the many unsung, hard-working Indiana pioneers who came from the eastern United States to the wild backwoods of Indiana for the opportunity to own, clear, and farm their land grant acres. Nine succeeding generations of George Fultz's family have continued to live in Fulton County, including some who continue the agricultural tradition as farmers.

Contributor--Caroline Fultz Jones

Walter Courll

Date and Place of Birth: 1793---Scotland
Date and Place of Death: 1845---Newcastle Township, Fulton County, Indiana

Walter Courll was a pioneer resident of Newcastle Township, Fulton County, Indiana. Walter was born in Scotland in 1793 and immigrated to South Carolina at age 16. He and his wife Margaret and family came from South Carolina after he received a federal land grant for 40 acres in Newcastle Township, Fulton County, Indiana, in 1836.

Courll is mentioned as a pioneer resident in the historical section of the 1876 Atlas of Fulton County, and is noted in the Fulton County census and deed records. He is also mentioned in Fulton County Court records, charged for obstructing surveyors who attempted to come on his land to survey for a road, and another time he was charged in a dispute with a neighbor man.

In 1840 Walter and Margaret Courll's daughter, Hannah, married Curtis Fultz, the son of George Fultz (a neighbor who is also nominated as a Fulton County Pioneer Founder). Walter and Margaret are buried in the Reichter Cemetery in Newcastle Township. A beautifully handwritten bill of sale for items in Walter's estate sale in 1845 is in the Fulton County Courthouse records.

Walter Courll is a great example of the hard working Indiana pioneer, who came from the eastern United States to wild backwoods Indiana for the opportunity to own, clear, and farm their land-grant acres. Nine succeeding generations of Walter Courll's family have continued to live in Fulton County, including some who continue to be engaged in farming.

Contributor--Caroline Fultz Jones
George Boxley

Date and Place of Birth: around 1780---Spotsylvania County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: 1865---Pioneer Hill, Hamilton County, Indiana

George Boxley was the first settler in Adams Township, Hamilton County, Indiana (1827). The hill that he settled was thereafter known as Pioneer Hill. It is on the northern edge of Sheridan. A second log cabin was built to serve as a school for his eleven children. Other settlers sent their children to school there also, where George Boxley provided the schoolhouse books and teachers at no charge.

Boxley had been wanted by Virginia for assisting slaves to escape slavery. Local lore says that his land was used for the Underground Railroad.

Contributor--Committee Member

Peter and Maria (Lannert/Leonard) Achenbach

Date and Place of Birth: February 23, 1794---Lebanon County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: July 30, 1858---Hamilton County, Indiana

Peter and Maria Achenbach donated the land for the Mount Pleasant Church and Cemetery, located east of Arcadia, in 1838. Both are buried in that cemetery. They came to Indiana prior to 1831 when their son Daniel was born.
Their children were: Henry, Peter, Simon, Daniel, Lydia, Jacob, Joseph (killed in The Civil War at Stone River, Tennessee, in 1862) and Elizabeth.

Contributor--Ann Orbaugh Brewer
Joseph and Lousada (Bryant) Lacey/Lacy

Date and Place of Birth: July 13, 1829---Wayne County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: May 20, 1916---Hamilton County, Indiana

Joseph Lacy's parents, John and Nancy (Hill) Lacey, came from North Carolina to Wayne County, Indiana. Lousada Lacy's parents, James E. and Lavica (Allred) Bryant, were pioneers of Wayne County, having come from Kentucky.

Joseph and Lousada Lacey were farmers near Omega in Hamilton County. They had one child, Oscar Bryant Lacy, who married Naomi Jane Newby.

Contributor--Ann Orbaugh Brewer

John Harvey

Date and Place of Birth: July 9, 1810---Wayne County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: March 17, 1896---Aroma, Hamilton County, Indiana

John Harvey homesteaded a tract of rich land in the northeast part of Hamilton County, Indiana, the deed for which was signed by the then President of the United States, Andrew Jackson. He married Malinda Canaday in 1833. She was the seventh of the ten children of his father's friend from Wayne County days, Charles Canaday. The four children of John and Malinda's marriage, when grown, all lived on adjoining or nearby farms.

For his final home, John built a very substantial two-story brick house on his farm. The walls were a foot thick, and the bricks used in its construction were made on the property. It remains in the family to this day, the home of Carolyn Johnson who compiled much information about Malinda (Canaday) Harvey and her descendants.

In many ways, John was a stern man, but apparently loving with his children and grandchildren. The stories recalled by the family about this patriarch of the Hamilton County Harveys are legion.

John Harvey was one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the community. For instance, he owned the first reaper in the township. A story is told that while demonstrating the machine he severed the end of a finger except for a strip of flesh. He asked that someone finish cutting it off with his pocket knife. When everyone demurred, he said "If thee will not, I will." And he did.

John and Malinda Harvey lived their lives conscientiously, according to the strictest precepts of the Society of Friends. They were pillars of a Meeting organized in 1837 and held in the home of John's brother Caleb until 1840. At that point, a small log meeting house was built on John Harvey's land; it was called the West Grove Meeting. At first, the church had a partition through the middle, the men sitting on one side and the women on the other. The service held there consisted of one hour of silent meditation. John's grandson, Cyrus, recalled attending this church as a boy and having to sit quietly on the straight, hard wooden benches until his legs went to sleep. Not a word was spoken for what seemed to him an interminable time. His main interest was in heedfully watching his grandfather, for church was over when John Harvey rose, put on his hat, and walked out.

A story often told illustrates how devoted John was to his austere Quaker philosophy. It concerns Jessie Kimmel Harvey, wife of his grandson Cyrus. Jessie, a pert curly-haired woman, was an accomplished pianist, having studied in Chicago before her marriage. She owned a beautiful black walnut Steinway
Piano, the only one in the neighborhood. Naturally, many young women in the community implored her to give them lessons. She agreed in order to supplement her young husband's income. This was a grave concern to John who adored Jessie but felt she was wronging both herself and her students, as music to him was the work of the devil. Being fond of him and wishing to respect his beliefs, she always stopped the lessons whenever she saw him coming. But one day he surprised her, and she never forgot the look of infinite sadness on his face as he put his arm around her and said, "Jessie, doesn't thee know that thee are going straight to hell?"

As John and Malinda grew older and the new generation became more liberal in its thinking, including songs and other forms of expression in worship of which they could not approve, they withdrew from the meeting house to their own sitting room for meditation. Each evening, when he came in from the fields, they spent a time sitting opposite each other in front of the fireplace with hands held in a position of supplication and deep in spiritual thoughts.

They had a granddaughter who, perhaps because her mother had died when she was only six weeks old, became a special favorite. Her name also was Malinda, and she loved to cross the field from her home for a daily visit with them. But if she came at their time of meditation, she was required to come in and sit quietly until it was over. Although only a very young child, little Malinda soon learned to peek in the window before making herself known. She wore very long dresses, and if the tops of her high-buttoned shoes inadvertently showed, her grandmother admonished her "Linnie, put thy dress down." The bond of affection was very strong between the two, but Linnie could never remember being kissed by her grandmother because "It would make thee vain."

An accident later in life left John with a frozen knee, which required him to use a cane. Then one day, when he was opening the barnyard gate to let his horses go to the water trough, some of the colts ran over him. The trampling broke loose his still knee joint, allowing him to throw away the cane.

Over the years, John became increasingly deaf. He learned to read lips, but men speaking to him had to be clean shaven.

After Malinda's death in her 68th year, John Harvey became a very lonely man who rarely left his home. He missed her very much and could not hear, so most of the time he sat in meditation. A rigid Quaker to his last day, he ordered that at his death, no ceremony be performed, no silver or bright metal be on his casket, no flowers be brought, and that his body be taken to the cemetery in a wagon rather than a hearse. He died at age 82.

With his death, an era of the strictest social, moral, and religious discipline was closed. John Harvey and his antecedents were peaceable people of plain dress who tolerated no dancing, frivolity, or music, nor were they permitted to marry a non-Quaker or enter a church of another persuasion. Often the victim of religious persecution because of their unique beliefs, they wished to be left alone to worship in their own way, allowing others to do the same but not to impose a doctrine or intermingle.

Despite the rigidity of their beliefs, John and Malinda were progressive, prosperous, and happy. From "A Family History: The Ancestors of Thomas Wilson Faust," 1997 by Don Faust.

John and Malinda are resting in the Methodist church cemetery, Aroma, IN, in row 2, GS1. According to a county history published in 1915, John Harvey and two other men built the first public road through Aroma about 1838. They used several teams of oxen, plowing the road until it was in usable condition. The village of Aroma was named by William Haworth, who settled there to open a store. He chose the name because of the smell of forest flowers. Some people scoffed at the name and nick-named it "Toadlope," after the croaking frogs in nearby Duck Creek.

Contributor-- J. P. Smith
Amos Carson

Date and Place of Birth: March 20, 1840---Hamilton County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: July 24, 1914---Hamilton County, Indiana

Amos Carson was a prominent man in Hamilton County, Indiana. He was the son of Jacob and Ester Carson who settled in Hamilton County after moving to Indiana from North Carolina. Amos was a Quaker minister (1883) and was much loved by the people in his community. When he died, nearly 1,000 people attended his funeral and there were three ministers to officiate at his funeral. He is buried in the Hinkle Creek Cemetery beside his wife, Ellen Griffin Carson. A stained glass window honors him, yet today. He served as assessor for Hamilton County for a four-year term beginning in 1896. Amos was a justice of the peace, a farmer, a business man, and a school teacher. He was a representative for the Farmers Mutual Association of Hamilton County for 20 years.

He was one of the oldest residents of Hamilton County at his death. The Carson family was prominent in Hamilton County and many family members still live there today.

Contributor--Ruthann Carson Croda
Alexander McCalment

Date and Place of Birth: About 1773---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: November 18, 1861---Hendricks County, Indiana

Alexander McCalment (my great-great-great-great-grandfather) was born in Pennsylvania around 1773. He married Margaret Broadfoot (my great-great-great-great-grandmother) the date and place of which are unknown to me. They were living in Butler County, Ohio, when their oldest child Wilson (my great-great-grandfather) was born in 1799. Alexander and Margaret had nine children all of whom were born in Ohio. Alexander purchased 320 acres of land in Hendricks County, Indiana, his three land patents are dated July 25, 1826. It is not recorded when the family actually moved to Hendricks County but the oldest son, Wilson, was married in Marion County, Indiana, on July 13, 1824. It is in the voting records that Alexander first voted in a Hendricks County election on August 4, 1828. Alexander was a candidate for county commissioner in the election of August 3, 1829, finishing first in a field of nine. He was also a candidate in the election, August 2, 1830, and was elected to a term of three years in the election of August 1, 1831, finishing first in a field of seven. On September 5, 1831, he was appointed President of the Board of County Commissioners. The acts of that board are recorded in Book No. 2 of the Commissioners Record of Hendricks County, where his name is frequently mentioned.

Alexander and Margaret McCalment lived out the rest of their lives in Hendricks County. It should be noted that all of his children at some time lived in Hendricks County with seven of them being married there. Margaret passed away on September 9, 1858, and Alexander on November 18, 1861. They are buried in Shiloh Methodist Cemetery in Hendricks County, with each of them having a headstone. My mother's maiden name was McCalment.

Contributor--Bruce W. Oakley
Bartholomew Ramsey

Date and Place of Birth: 1771---Surry County, North Carolina  
Date and Place of Death: July 15, 1833---Hendricks County, Indiana

Bartholomew Ramsey was one of the first early settler of Hendricks County. He became a well respected husband, father, farmer and man of the community. A daughter, Nancy, married Samuel Jones, another farmer farming east of Plainfield. The Jones's son, Daniel Jones, also farmed in the same county. Sam and Nancy also had a daughter, Mary Jane, who married Enos Carson who farmed on land adjacent to the old Bartholomew Ramsey farm. Although Bartholomew Ramsey is in "books of history", I would be happy to have him listed in Pioneers of Indiana.

Bartholomew Ramsey was born in 1771, the son of William and Jane (Hardwick) Ramsey. Bartholomew was one of the first settlers to come to the White Lick Creek area in southern Guilford Township of Hendricks County, Indiana. He was accompanied by six other men: Samuel Harriman, Harris Bray, John W. Bryant, James Dunn, George Dunn, and Ezekiel Moore. Being the year 1820, and the area uninhabited by white man, these men found thick forests, wild life such as wolves, bears, cougars, and an abundance of smaller critters, and the presence of Indians. These Indians were of the Delaware tribe. Eventually, the Delaware departed for the reservations provided for them by Congress, after they ceded their own lands in Indiana to the Federal Government.

Bartholomew "squatted" on land he wanted to own and farm. He was living with the Delaware Indians there until purchasing 160 acres, for $400 dollars, from Anthony Vernon, March 6, 1825. Vernon had secured a patent on November 4, 1822, under the Public Lands Act of 1820, paying cash.

The spot marked as the site of the first settlement in Hendricks County is located on one of the early farms entered in the county. The date of its entry was November 5, 1822. The pioneer who received the patent from the federal government was Eli Hadley.

Bartholomew married Catherine Williams before coming to the Indiana Territory. The two had eight children: Elizabeeth, James, Nancy, William, Samuel, John, Sarah, and Daniel. They all attended the first church which was built in the White Lick Creek area which was nearby.

Bartholomew died on July 15, 1833 and is buried in the Ramsey Cemetery. The Ramsey cemetery is located on Bartholomew’s property which is four and one half miles south of Plainfield and only about three-tenths mile north of Morgan County Line Road.

Contributor--Thomas Earl Yaden
Thomas R. Stanford

Date and Place of Birth: November 23, 1794---Virginia
Date and Place of Death: January 4, 1869---Henry County, Indiana

Thomas Stanford was active in the community from the moment he arrived. Serving first as a justice of the peace in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1819, he ultimately settled in Henry County in 1822 and was soon elected an associate judge, the first of many offices he would hold in Henry County. Thomas served multiple terms in both the Indiana House of Representatives and The Indiana State Senate. He also served as a Henry County commissioner and surveyor. Prior to his arrival in Indiana, Thomas served from Ohio in the War of 1812.

Contributor--Brad Manzenberger

John Fadely

Date and Place of Birth: July 25, 1792---Shenandoah County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: January 29, 1848---Henry County, Indiana

John Fadely represents the significant migration of pioneers from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia to the northwestern section of Henry County. In fact, so many original families in Fall Creek, Jefferson, and Harrison townships in northwestern Henry County came from the Valley of Virginia that their consolidated high school in the 1960s took the name Shenandoah High School.

John Fadely was born on July 25, 1792, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, to David Fadely, Sr., and Elizabeth Sailer. His father was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. John was baptized in the Zion-Pine Lutheran Church in Shenandoah County at the age thirteen months on August, 18, 1793. His father died when he was only 17 years old. John answered President James Madison's call to duty in the War of 1812 against Great Britain. He served as a member of Captain Robert Erwin's Regiment and Captain
Bellow's 2nd Regiment of the Virginia Militia. After the war, he pursued his occupation as a farmer in the Shenandoah Valley.

At age 26, he married Rebecca Funk in Rockingham County, Virginia, shortly after a marriage bond was executed on November 10, 1818. The Index to the Rockingham Burnt Deed Books 1778-1864 (the deed books were burned by Union soldiers during the Civil War) shows that John Fadely bought land from John Showalter in August 1822 and land tax records confirm that this land consisted of six acres along the Shenandoah River, thirteen miles north of Harrisonburg, Virginia. He sold this land along the river in December 1836 in preparation for the journey to Indiana.

John and Rebecca had eleven children over the years, the first nine born in Virginia. After their ninth child was born in January 1837, they left for Indiana. It is believed John and Rebecca made the journey to Indiana in a covered wagon on the newly built National Road, which runs through Henry County. Fall Creek Township, formed in August 1829, is located in the northwestern part of Henry County. This is where John purchased 80 acres of land, near the village of Honey Creek, on November 7, 1837, from John and Elizabeth Oliver for $550. It was here, in and near the village of Honey Creek, that the majority of Fadelys were born in Indiana. John was a pioneer farmer here for the remainder of his life. Originally, the Lutherans of the area were buried in Painters Cemetery, which is situated on a slight bluff, below which runs Fall Creek. John died on January 29, 1848, and is buried in this cemetery. His wife Rebecca lived until October 7, 1874, and is also buried in Painters Cemetery.

Contributor—James P. Fadely, Ph.D.

Asa Warnock and Malinda Windsor Warnock

Date and Place of Birth: January 22, 1806—-Gun Powder Creek, Boone County, Kentucky
Date and Place of Death: April 27, 1892—-Henry County, Indiana

Asa Warnock was the founder of the village of Honey Creek in Fall Creek Township, Henry County. He was born to Jacob and Ruth (Peake) Warnock on January 22, 1806, in Gun Powder Creek, Boone County, Kentucky. His mother died when he was two years old and he was raised by his older sister Rebecca until his father remarried. He bought land in Fall Creek Township on August 29, 1829, becoming one of the area’s pioneer founders. He later received a land grant for forty acres, signed by President Andrew Jackson, on October 15, 1835. Asa Warnock married Malinda Windsor on March 3, 1831, and they later bought 320 acres of land just south of Honey Creek. The village of Honey Creek was originally called Warnock’s Station because it was situated on land that Warnock owned. When the railroad came through in about 1856, it crossed his land and stopped there for passengers.

Malinda Windsor Warnock was born on March 2, 1813, at Horseshoe Bend on the Ohio River in Jefferson County. Her father was Thomas Windsor, who served in the War of 1812 from Jefferson County and was stationed at Camp Strawtown, eighteen miles west of Anderson, and her mother was Nancy (Curry) Windsor. Her paternal grandparents were Christopher and Prudence (Peake) Windsor. Christopher Windsor was a private in the Revolutionary War, serving from the state of Virginia (DAR Patriot Index, Volume 11, p. 228). He also participated in George Rogers Clark’s Illinois campaign. Malinda Windsor moved with her family to Salem Township in Delaware County (adjacent to Fall Creek Township in Henry County) when she was twelve years old. She and Asa Warnock met and later married.

Asa Warnock died on April 27, 1892, and Malinda Windsor Warnock on June 15, 1900, both in Henry County.

Contributor—James P. Fadely, Ph.D.
Allen/Alan Shepherd

Date and Place of Birth:  1768---Newcastle, England
Date and Place of Death:  February 23, 1832---New Castle, Indiana

Shepherd came to the United States by ship from Newcastle, England. He landed first in New York, where his sister was living. He then continued to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving in December 1807. He married Elizabeth Powell, June 6, 1811. Allen was a coach-maker by trade. He and Elizabeth lived on Castle Street in Philadelphia and had three sons, Allen, John and William by 1816. Mayim S. Powell, a brother to Elizabeth Powell, stated that Allen and Elizabeth separated about 1819 and Elizabeth died in the spring of 1835 or 1836 in Baltimore, Maryland, according to a court deposition.

Mr. Shepherd applied for citizenship March 30, 1813, which was granted September 16, 1816.

In September 1819, Mr. Shepherd and the following people began their journey westward: Allen Shepherd Jr., Ann Powell Ward and two daughters, Nathan Powell (a Revolutionary War veteran), Samuel Shepherd, Sarah Sturdivant and her husband, and Samuel Powell and his wife and child. Upon reaching Brookville, Indiana, the Sturdivants, Allen Shepherd Jr. and Samuel Shepherd and his family stopped in Brookville. The rest of the party continued on to what was called the "Blue River Settlement," now known as New Castle, Indiana. Travel was made in a two-horse wagon carrying all their clothing, furniture, and tools. After the first day's journey the father, Allen, traveling in a gig similar to what is now called a sulky, started in advance of his family to "spy out the land and prepare a receptacle" for his weary pilgrims, instructing them to stop in Lebanon, Ohio, and await his return. He proceeded as far as White River, near the present site of Anderson. Not being favorably impressed with the White River country, he returned to where New Castle now stands.

He found two families, those of Asahel Woodward and Charles Jamison, who had settled in what was to become New Castle in March 1819. After a brief exploration of the surrounding country, he chose for his future home, a site about one and three-quarters mile north of the present public square in New Castle. He employed Charles Jamison to erect a cabin at a designated place, and he then returned to meet his family and escort them to the home of his choice. His family had arrived in Lebanon some ten or fifteen days before his return.

Allen, upon reaching Lebanon, a town of about 500 inhabitants, hunted for two days for his family. Finally spotting Martha, his youngest step-daughter, in the doorway of a cabin, he was reunited with his family and they resumed their journey. Reaching their cabin which was not quite finished, the female portion of the little group entreated Allen to return to their home rather than die in the wilderness. Being late in October, little else could be done. The only other families in the area were the Woodwards, Jamisons, and the Andrew Shannons.

There was an Indian village about 80 rods from the Shepherd's cabin. The Indians were not hostile, but they did warn the family they were not to fish in the Blue River. It was thought if the fish saw pale-faces they would leave the streams and there would soon be no fish for white men or Indians. The Shepherds were asked to raise corn and buy their fish from the Indians.

Mr. Shepherd began to acquire land as soon as the first land sales were offered. He eventually owned approximately 640 acres. An additional 160 acres were purchased in the name of Ann Ward. This acreage extended from what now is the north boundary line of Henry Township to Broad Street. It included the Henry County Memorial Hospital grounds and the "Old State Hospital" grounds. On May 18, 1827, Allen Shepherd donated 10 acres located on Broad Street to Ezekiel Leavell, agent of Henry County, for the town plat of New Castle.

On January 1, 1822, Governor Jennings commissioned Jesse H. Healy, Sheriff of Henry County, to issue a warrant for an election of county officers. This election was held at Allen Shepherd's home. On June 10, 1822, Allen Shepherd was sworn into office as one of the first commissioners of Henry County, along with Samuel Goble. William Shannon was also elected as a county commissioner but never served.
One of the first duties of the commissioners was to set the township boundaries within Henry County. They also made appointments for the viewing of roads commencing in New Castle and running to various points within the county. William Shannon, Asahel Woodward, and Abijah Cain were among those appointed as viewers of a road to commence at the town of New Castle and from thence the nearest and best way to Allen Shepherd's property and from there to the county line. In addition, in November 1822, the commissioners set rates for tavern keepers regarding liquors, lodging, diet, horse feed, stabling, and more. They also appointed overseers of the poor as well as fence viewers in each township.

At this time divorce was rare and extremely difficult to obtain. Allen and Elizabeth informally ended their marriage, apparently without rancor. Allen then headed west with Ann Ward, most likely a relative of his wife, to begin a new life. Ann was known as his wife and they had four children: Richard, Milton, Mary and Sarah. Allen died on February 23, 1833, of cholera. The cholera epidemic of 1833 claimed many lives in New Castle.

The Shepherd family has always claimed that New Castle was named after Allen Shepherd's home in England. Mr. Shepherd not only donated 10 acres of ground for the building of the city, but as commissioner had many responsibilities for shaping New Castle and Henry County to what it is today.

Contributor--Judith Ann Shepherd Robbins

Robert Holiday Cooper

Date and Place of Birth: May 6, 1827---Harrison County, Ohio
Date and Place of Death: April 9, 1907---Henry County, Indiana

Robert H. Cooper was the son of William and Nancy (Holiday) Cooper who came to Indiana in 1835, to Harrison Township, the town of Cadiz, in Henry County. His childhood was spent on the family farm near Cadiz, and upon his marriage to Harriet Hiatt, he had his own farm. Following her death in 1853, he sold that farm, and upon his marriage to Margaret Haworth, he purchased a farm of 80 acres, and as of 1906, he had increased his farm acreage to 400 acres.

As a community leader, he served as Assessor of Harrison Township and as Commissioner of Henry County for the Middle District. He was the Director of the First National Bank of New Castle and subsequently, was one of the organizers of the Central Trust and Savings of New Castle. He served as President of the Henry County Agricultural Society which hosted an annual exhibition of Henry County's best livestock and crop productions, as well as, companies manufacturing items for the agricultural community.

Robert Cooper exemplified the characteristics that helped to shape this young Indiana. He displayed the traits of honesty, hard work, civic mindedness, Christian charity, and the entrepreneurship necessary to organize both financial and civic institutions that were an asset to Henry County.

Robert Cooper died in 1907; in his lifetime having a total of ten children, nine of whom survived him. His oldest son, Eldred M. Cooper was my Great-Grandfather, and was a noted farmer and livestock producer in Fall Creek Township in Henry County.

Robert Cooper should be included in the Pioneer Founders of Indiana for the life he lived, and his civic involvement in making for a better life for all citizens of Henry County, and an integral part of Indiana and its history.

Contributor--Michael S. Cooper
Lawrence County

John P. Darr

Date and Place of Birth: December 22, 1815---Dukedom of Nassau, Germany
Date and Place of Death: unknown---Lawrence County, Indiana

John P. Darr learned the stone and brick-layers trade when seventeen years old, and, in the fall of 1837, preceded his parents to the United States, settling in Lawrence County, Indiana. Here, on December 17, 1840, he married Elizabeth Guthrie, who was born October 28, 1822, a daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Flinn) Guthrie. Nine children blessed this union. Mr. Darr was engaged in farming and stock-raising and owned land in Lawrence County and in Jackson County, Indiana. He was one of the first settlers of Flinn Township and one of the first in Lawrence County, Indiana.

Contributor--Committee Member
Andrew Wylie

Date and Place of Birth: 1789---Washington County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: November 11, 1851---Bloomington, Indiana

Andrew Wylie served many leadership roles as a minister, a professor, and as the first president of Indiana College, later (1838) Indiana University. He served in that office from 1829 to 1851. Dr. Wylie, in addition to being an administrator, taught moral and mental philosophy, political economy, and polite literature. Under his guidance, the student body increased, the curriculum expanded, and in 1838, Indiana College became Indiana University. The Law School was founded in 1842 while Dr. Wylie was still president. Theophilus Wylie, his half-cousin, had this to say about Andrew Wylie: "Two characteristics of a good teacher Dr. Wylie had almost to perfection. He had learning and the faculty of communicating what he knew."

Married in 1813, the Wylies had twelve children, the last three of whom were born in Indiana. Mrs. Wylie survived her husband, remaining in the well-built Wylie house until her death in 1859. The Wylie House is now a museum on the Indiana University campus at Lincoln and Second Street.
George Matthews

Date and Place of Birth: April 27, 1770---Maryland
Date and Place of Death: February 17, 1850---Centerton, Indiana, Morgan County

According to the book *The Pioneers of Morgan County*, George Matthews and three of his sons were the first white settlers to build a cabin in the vicinity of what became the town of Centerton, Indiana. Another book, *A brief outline of Morgan County and Local Pioneer History and Reminiscences*, places this event in the year 1820. Later, George's son, James, provided in his will for the subdivision of his farm into lots for the establishment of a town. This became the town of Centerton, Indiana. George's son, Hiram, became the first judge in Morgan County.

Contributor--Ruth Connell

William Monroe Macy

Date and Place of Birth: March 18, 1820---Jefferson County, Tennessee
Date and Place of Death: June 4, 1911---Denair, California

The good ship *Mayflower* and sister ship *Speedwell* sailed from Southampton, England on August, 5, 1620. Problems with the *Speedwell* caused it to stop at Plymouth, England, whereupon the *Mayflower* sailed alone on September 17, 1620. The 102 passengers included John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley who married sometime after arrival in the "New World." They were also among the 50 percent of passengers who survived that first winter in Plymouth.

Elizabeth and John Howland had a daughter, Desire Howland, who married John Gorham. Their son, Shubael Gorham married Puella Hussey at Barnstable in May 1693. Puella and Shubael Gorham's daughter, Deborah, married Beriah Fitch on Nantucket on December 11, 1735. Thomas Macy arrived in America by 1639 and was among the original settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts. The Macy's have deep
roots in American history. Thomas was a Baptist, but was conflicted by the restrictions placed on religion and persecution of the Quakers. Thomas and his wife migrated to Nantucket Isle in 1659 where they were apparently the first white inhabitants. This line of Macys remained on Nantucket through John Macy (1655-1691) and John Macy II and John Macy III. Barachiah's father, John Macy III, gathered his wife and children and migrated to New Garden, North Carolina, in 1771 prior to the Revolutionary War along with the Beriah Fitch and Benjamin Barnard families.

Deborah and Beriah Fitch's daughter, Eunice, married Benjamin Barnard and had a daughter, Lucinda, who married Barachiah Macy at New Garden, North Carolina. Barachiah was the great-great-grandson of Thomas Macy. This marriage joined the Macy family to the line of Mayflower descendants. John Macy III died during George Washington's second term. Barachiah's son, William Macy, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1786. In 1801, Barachiah moved his family to Jefferson County, Tennessee. In 1807, William purchased 200 acres and signed a note for $500. He married Hannah Hinshaw in 1809.

In 1812, William, of strong Quaker persuasion, was drafted into Andrew Jackson's arm but he refused to serve. Consequently, all his assets were confiscated. By 1815, William worked himself debt free and had built a good house. By 1820, he had 5 sons and a daughter but felt increasingly uncomfortable in the local slave culture in Tennessee. He explored Indiana (a free state) and settled in Randolph County, Indiana.

In 1849 William Monroe Macy married Julia Ann Mills of Mooresville, Indiana, after a long courtship. He took her back to Wayne County, Indiana where a daughter, Hannah Mariah Macy was born.

By 1855, the Macys were on the move again. A son, Aaron Mills Macy, was born in Mooresville and William Monroe Macy completed his move to Morgan County in 1856. William Monroe and Julia had another son, Alva Perry Macy, and another daughter, Cynthia Ruth Macy. Meanwhile, William Monroe Macy had become a "mover and shaker" of Mooresville, Indiana, and was engaged in farming, building, and timber marketing. Some milestones in his career include building the Macy farmstead, being one of the thirteen donors of the Quaker Academy, building the White Lick Meeting House (still in service after 145 years), and serving as the first president of the Mooresville Monrovia Gravel Road Company.

William Monroe Macy died of general debility in 1911 in Denair, California, at age 91.

The Macys were true America Pioneers who migrated literally from coast to coast and bought land at each juncture. They were hardy stock, with adventures stretching from the Mayflower in 1620 to migrations from the east coast, the Midwest in the 1800's, and finally meeting their destiny in the raw western state of Oregon.

A diary provides a window on the life of William Monroe Macy's family through the eyes of Alva Perry Macy for the year 1872. Alva was 14 years old as he wrote in the journal and the reader will find he played like a boy and worked like a man. The activity around the Macy Farmstead reveals a family which had accumulated a greater degree of assets than nearly anyone else in Brown Township, Morgan County, Indiana. However, their impressive accumulation of assets gave them little or no relief from daily hard work and continued pursuit of cash flow.

The original "Journal" was donated to Earlham College in 1999 by Marilee March Johnson, a great granddaughter of Alva Perry Macy. The diary was hand written with a 'dip pen' in a bound journal.

Contributor—Donovan and Joyce Robinson
Joshua Carter

Date of Birth and Place: 1779---North Carolina  
Date of Death and Place: 1851---Mooresville, Indiana

William E. Carter

Date of Birth and Place: 1809---Born en route from North Carolina to Indiana  
Date of Death and Place: 1895---Morgan County, Indiana

The Carter family traces back to Nicholas Carter who was born in 1644. He lived in Carters Alley, Dublin, Ireland. The family was persecuted because of its religion and Nicholas came to America. A descendant of Nicholas Carter was Joshua Carter who traveled from North Carolina to Indiana in 1809 by covered wagon. A son, William E. Carter, was born en route. The family first settled in Orange County, then came to Morgan County about 1817.

Joshua Carter and his brother Nathaniel Carter did the carpentry work for the first store built in Mooresville for Samuel Moore, the founder of Mooresville. Joshua Carter is buried at White Lick Cemetery in Mooresville. Records show his membership in the White Lick Monthly Meeting. He fought the Shawnee Indian leader, Tecumseh, under the command of General William Henry Harrison. Portions of Joshua Carter's journal tell about the hardships endured during the early days of Mooresville. His journal entries record the hard times in that first winter. Cutting of trees in order to make a log cabin and traveling 20 to 30 miles to purchase corn were all part of life at that time. There were few good roads and no bridges over creeks and rivers. Some routes like the Buffalo Trace were no more than a beaten path made by migrating animals.

William E. Carter lived in Morgan County for more than 75 years. He was justice of the peace in his township for 30 years, as well as deputy auditor and clerk of the courts in Morgan County. He was also a teacher and lawyer. He married Thursa Johnson.

A recent descendant of the Carter family is the late Rachel Ruona. She was a teacher and spent many hours as a volunteer telling about the history and background of the city of Mooresville. She was honored in 1991 at the Indiana State House as the Morgan County Founding Family representative. Rachel was a life member of the Society of Indiana Pioneers. This nomination of the Carter family by her daughter is a tribute to not only the pioneer founders but also to her mother who passed recently.

Contributor--Victoria Henderson
Ohio County

Enoch Drake

Date and Place of Birth: August 28, 1803—Rising Sun, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: unknown—Rising Sun, Indiana

Enoch Drake, of Rising Sun, believed to be the first white child born in what is now Ohio County, Indiana, was born August 28, 1803. His parents were Robert and Mary (Pickett) Drake, natives of North Carolina and Maryland respectively. Robert died in Switzerland County in 1844, his wife having preceded him by three years. Enoch grew up on the farm of his father and in 1829 married Sallie Huston, also a native of Ohio county, born in 1810, a daughter of Christopher and Mary Crawford, and granddaughter of Colonel Crawford (of Wyandot fame). To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Drake were born eleven children, of whom the following lived: Melissa, Delilah, Sarah, Belle, and Allen.

Contributor: Committee Member
Henry Shirley

Date and Place of Birth:  March 26, 1779---Virginia
Date and Place of Death:  December 22, 1847---Orange County, Indiana

Henry Shirley served as a volunteer in the War of 1812 for a short time. He then married Catherine Wyman in Washington County, Indiana, in 1812. On April 3, 1811, he entered 160 acres of government land in present Orange County, the first land entered in present Orangeville Township. He and his wife did not immediately occupy that land because there was still considerable trouble with the Indians. Henry and Catherine remained in Washington County until 1815 when they moved to their property in Orange County and built a double log house with two fireplaces. He donated land for the first school in Orange County. The first stage coach route from Louisville passed through Paoli and then through the eastern part of the Henry Shirley farm where it entered the Harrison Trail leading to Vincennes. He was a founding member of Wesley Chapel Methodist Church, which met in his residence in the formative years.

Contributor--Joan Rothrock Everitt
Reuben Bates

Date and Place of Birth: Unknown---Unknown
Date and Place of Death: Unknown---Unknown

Reuben Bates was an early settler of Troy (Perry County), Indiana, an important shipping point on the Ohio River. The town was laid out in 1815 as the county seat, but lost that distinction to Rome three years later. Troy contained twenty log cabins by 1818, when its residents included Reuben Bates, who opened a general store and shipped pork, corn, and other farm products to New Orleans. He also sold cord wood to steamboats on the Ohio River.

Reuben was a stockholder of the Indiana Pottery Company, which was chartered in Troy in 1838, using the clay beds available there to manufacture Rockingham Stoneware.
Keziah Ball Gray

Date and Place of Birth: 1790—western Virginia
Date and Place of Death: 1856—Pike County, Indiana

The first Grays, my pioneer ancestors, were part of a typical migration pattern arriving in Indiana before the state was organized. William and Keziah Ball Gray reached the Indiana Territory in 1811, settling first at White Oaks Springs (near where Petersburg was subsequently platted) and then at nearby Highbanks, along the southern reaches of the eastern fork of White River. The Grays raised a large and enterprising family of at least ten children in this locality.

According to family tradition, Keziah (1790-1856) was, at the time of her birth in western Virginia, a distant relative of the sitting and first president of the United States. George Washington's mother was Mary Ball Washington (1708-1789), a young woman from Lancaster County, Virginia, who had lived as a child in both Northumberland and Westmoreland counties. I have not, however, been able to document this relationship. But a great deal can be learned about Keziah's father, John Ball, whose gravesite is marked by a large roadside sign on the outskirts of Jonesville, the county seat of Lee County, which may have the origin of my father's first name.

On the other hand, very little is known about the background of William Gray (1792-1864). Again, according to family tradition, he was employed on the Ball estate, perhaps as a tenant if not simply a hired hand. His courtship of the accomplished and, especially for the times, well-educated Keziah was frowned upon by the Balls, causing the young couple to elope at some time during 1808. They were married at Cumberland Gap, at the border between Virginia and Kentucky while en route to a new home in the West.¹

The first of their ten or eleven, perhaps even twelve, children, a son, James, was born in either 1809 or 1810, probably in Kentucky where the Grays resided briefly before continuing westward and northward into Indiana, and their eldest daughter, Betsy, was born in 1811. The foursome arrived at the blockhouse at White Oaks Springs in 1811, only a short time prior to the onset of fighting, first with the massed warriors of Tenskwatawa, better known

¹ Some Gray family members believe that William Gray and Keziah Ball were married at Lookout Mountain, situated on the border between Georgia and Tennessee, rather than Cumberland Gap, but geography suggests otherwise. Lee County, a triangular-shaped region, is adjacent to the Cumberland Gap in Kentucky; John Ball's grave, west of Jonesville, is only a few miles from the Kentucky state line and Cumberland Gap.
as the Prophet, and Tecumseh at Tippecanoe and later with the British and their "Indian" allies. Indeed, it had been for defensive purposes that the White Oak Springs blockhouse, like many others across the southern tier of Indiana, had been erected. There, Keziah Ball Gray and her two children remained while her husband served in the militia under the command of William Henry Harrison, beginning with participation in the advance toward and then the battle of Tippecanoe, the latter of which occurred on November 7, 1811.

Following his year of military service and while the War of 1812 still raged, generally at points far removed from southern Indiana, William and Keziah Gray purchased property adjacent to White River, in the extreme northeastern part of what is now Pike County. There, near a community known as Highbanks, the Gray family settled, farmed, and expanded even more. In time at least eight other children were born into the family, three of whom (Milton, Sansom [sic], and William) died between the ages of 9 and 20. The remaining children all reached adulthood and, with one possible exception, married and had children of their own.

Their lives must have been typical of those who lived on the Indiana frontier in the first years of statehood. Their formal education was limited, but at least they had the advantage of a literate and energetic mother. Keziah Gray not only taught her own children the rudimentary skills with letters and numbers, but she opened her doors to other children in the neighborhood. Beyond this, the Gray youngsters roamed the woods, hunted and fished (both for pleasure and purpose), and learned the skills of pioneer farming. Their father, like most of his generation, was unschooled (and unable to read or even to write his name) but he was a hardworking, enterprising man and a good role model for his children.

Contributor—Ralph D. Gray

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2 Historian Logan Esarey, who himself grew up on a farm in southern Indiana, has written eloquently and knowingly about pioneer life and culture in *The Indiana Home* (Bloomington, 1943). He describes the farming routine, season by season, the continuous work of the farm wife, and other aspects of pioneer life such as education, entertainment, and religion.

Harbard P. DeBruler

Date and Place of Birth:  1796---Orange County, North Carolina
Date and Place of Death:  April 21, 1846---Evansville, Indiana

Harbard P. DeBruler helped develop an Indiana wilderness into a beautiful, exotic, serene area in Pike County, Indiana. Here in the virgin soil of Indiana in the pioneer days, Harbard DeBruler created a garden of beauty from many of the seeds and plants he brought from Carolina. He was a talented botanist who created a beautiful estate and garden of a large variety of flowers, shrubs, and trees from around the world. He named his garden "Delectable Hill".

One of the most prominent and influential of his activities was that of a preacher. He was an eloquent speaker with an extensive vocabulary. Harbard was a poet and was involved in the public affairs and politics of Pike County. He was the first postmaster in Jefferson Township, a justice of the peace, a county commissioner, and a judge. He preached at a church, "Old Prospect," which was located on his own estate. Late in 1840, Harbard sold "Delectable Hill" and moved to Evansville. Here he established the first greenhouse in the southern part of Indiana. Reverand DeBruler was very prosperous in his greenhouse business.

Harbard DeBruler's career was cut off while he was yet in his prime. He was stricken with cholera and died suddenly on April 21, 1846, at the age of fifty.

Contributor--Janet R. Peterson
Father Benjamin Marie Petit

Date and Place of Birth: April 8, 1811---Rennes, France
Date and Place of Death: February 10, 1839---St. Louis University, Missouri

Rev. Benjamin Marie Petit was born in the city of Rennes, France, on April 8, 1811. He was recruited by Bishop Simon Bruté to come to America and be a missionary to the Indians in Indiana. Petit arrived as the Catholic missionary to the Potawatomi Indians in northern Indiana in November 1837. By June 1838 Petit had learned their difficult language and their culture and had baptized many.

A man of small stature, he became their beloved Chichipe-Outipe, which is Potawatomi for Little Duck. Petit wrote many letters home to his family in France describing everything he encountered, including his broken-down horse, and kept an account of the money he spent. He bought a black straw hat for $1.25 in 1838. He carefully recorded the baptisms and marriages he performed. These records are now in the University of Notre Dame Library at Notre Dame, Indiana, near South Bend.

In September of 1838, the Indians were forced from their land. They begged "Father Black Robe" to accompany them. His superior, Bishop Bruté of Vincennes, finally consented in time for Petit to join them en route at Danville, Illinois. From then on Petit ministered to their needs, both spiritual and material, on their march to the Kansas territory.

The emigration was left by General Tipton to William Polke. Polke placed Father Petit in charge of the sick. There were doctors hired to accompany the emigration, but the Indians preferred Father Petit. They marched across the prairies of Illinois, crossed the Mississippi River at Quincy, and made their way through Missouri to the Kansas Territory. Forty-two Indians died on the march, mostly children. Father Petit blessed each grave and conducted mass each day.

Father Petit became ill with fever and open sores. He started by horseback back to Indiana, accompanied by Abram Burnett, a full-blooded Indian who was the same age, but his friend. Petit again fell ill on the journey with three open sores. He rode east from Jefferson City, Missouri, in an open wagon and finally reached the Jesuit seminary
at St. Louis University. The fathers gave him all the medical attention and care that they could, but he grew weaker and finally expired on February 10, 1839. Father Petit was buried in the old cemetery in St. Louis. In 1856 the cemetery was moved to make way for downtown St. Louis. At that time, Father Edward Sorin, founder of Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana, came and took Father Petit's body back to Indiana. Father Petit's remains rest under the Log Chapel at Notre Dame.

Contributor-- Committee member
Albert Smith White

Date and Place of Birth: October 24, 1803---Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York
Date and Place of Death: September 4, 1864---Tippecanoe County, Stockwell, Indiana

I would like to nominate this Indiana pioneer because he was a prominent Indiana lawyer, politician, judge, and business man from Stockwell, Indiana in Tippecanoe County who served as U. S. Senator, in the U.S. House of Representatives, as a Judge of the U. S. District Court of Indiana, and as president of multiple railroads during his 60-year life.

On his father's side, White was descended from Captain Thomas White, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1635 and settled in Weymouth, which town he represented in the colonial legislature from 1636 to 1637. After graduating from Union College in Schenectady in 1822, White studied law and practiced as a lawyer in 1825. He married Harriot Randolph in Richmond, Virginia, one of Mary Todd Lincoln's four best social friends during and after her White House years. Harriot Randolph's family lived at the Tuckahoe plantation on the James River; Thomas Jefferson learned to read and write with her father in the one-room school house at Tuckahoe.

After a time White moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he worked as the assistant clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives from 1833-32, moving up to the full clerkship in 1832-1835. After 1829 he was in Lafayette for the remaining 35 years of life except for a brief residence in Stockwell that was a few miles away. At Stockwell, with John Purdue and others, he sought to start a utopian community and work on bridges, railroads, and the Wabash Erie Canal. One of the first canal boats on the Wabash and Erie Canal was named the Albert S. White.

In 1836 White served as a presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was elected as a Whig to the 25th Congress where he served from March 4, 1837 to March 3, 1839. After the single term in Congress, he ran for the U. S. Senate in the 1838 election and won. In the U. S. Senate he chaired: the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses and the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Upon leaving the Senate after one term, he returned to Stockwell, Indiana where he again practiced law in partnership with Rufus A. Lockwood and became the president of several railroads including the Indianapolis and
Lafayette Railroad until 1856 and the Wabash and Western Railroad. In the elections of 1860, he again was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives and served from March 4, 1861 until March 3, 1863. After this term, President Abraham Lincoln named him one of the three members of a commission to adjust the claims against the government from citizens of Minnesota and Dakota for not protecting them from Indian attacks. Then he was made a judge on the U. S. District Court for Indiana. He served in this capacity until his death in Stockwell on September 4, 1864.

Contributor--Dr. Mary Alice Hines

Jacob Cox

Date and Place of Birth: November 9, 1810---Burlington New Jersey
Date and Place of Death: January 2, 1892---Indianapolis, Indiana

I would like to nominate this Indiana pioneer because Jacob Cox is one of the best known pioneer painters in Indiana and exemplifies the history of art and artists in the early days of the state. In 1840 Cox painted a political banner, one of the first, which was carried to Tippecanoe Battle Ground in the presidential campaign for William Henry Harrison. U.S. Senator Albert Smith White's son, Albert Smith White, Jr., married Jacob Cox's daughter, Julia, who also was an Indiana artist. While Jacob Cox was primarily an Indianapolis artist, because of his early connection to Tippecanoe County and his marriage to Senator White's family, he is being included with both Marion and Tippecanoe County.

At present, two works of Jacob Cox, an exemplary Indiana colonial artist, hang in the American Decorative Arts Gallery of the Indianapolis Museum of Art: Portrait of Charles H. Brewer (Boy Fishing with Dog) from the period 1867 to 1869 which is an oil painting on canvas and Brook in Summer from the period 1850 to 1860, also an oil painting on canvas. Among Cox's numerous students was William Merritt Chase.

Jacob Cox painted the portraits of six Indiana Governors that were acquired by the State of Indiana in 1869. He also painted many rural landscapes. He was the painter of Lincoln's portrait. The painting was placed at the head of Lincoln's casket when his body lay in state at the Capitol Building in Indianapolis. After the assassination, Lincoln's body was on its way by funeral train from Union Station, Washington D. C., via state capitals in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and then via Chicago to Springfield, Illinois.

Several Cox paintings hang in the headquarters office and board room of the Eli Lilly Company. Other Cox canvases from the estate of the Eli Lilly family are located in the Indiana Art Museum. Cox's Madonna and Child with St. John hangs in the pastor's study of the Parish House of Christ Episcopal Church on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Circle, Indianapolis.

Artist Cox was born at Burlington, New Jersey on November 9, 1810. He was the first of ten children born to a Quaker couple who died in separate ferry accidents. Cox's grandfather and aunt in Washington, Pennsylvania became his guardians. After marrying Nancy Baird of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1832, they came by river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and on to Indianapolis in 1833. His family discouraged Jacob from an art career; at age sixteen, therefore, he was apprenticed to an tinsmith. In Indianapolis, he established with his brother, Charles, a stove, tinware, and coppersmithing business. Later a younger brother, David, joined them.

Cox's daughter, Julia, married Albert Smith White, Jr., the son of Indiana pioneer, U.S. Senator, U.S. Congressman, U.S. District Court Judge, and railroad president, Albert Smith White, Sr.

Contributor--Dr. Mary Alice Hines
George Winter

Date and Place of Birth: June 10, 1809---Portsea Hampshire, England
Date and Place of Death: February 1, 1876---Lafayette, Indiana

George Winter was born in Portsea, Hampshire, England to a cultured family. He received private art instruction as a child and entered the Royal Academy in London where he lived and worked for four years. In 1830 he moved to New York City and continued his studies at the National Academy of Design. On a trip to Dayton, Ohio, he met Mary Jane Squier and married her in 1840. When George Winter heard about the plight of the northern Indiana Potawatomi Indians, who were being removed to Kansas in what would later be called the "Potawatomi Trail of Death," he moved to Logansport, Indiana, to document the culture of the Indians. After 13 years in Logansport, he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, and then to California. In 1876 he returned to Lafayette and died suddenly. He is buried in Lafayette's Greenbush Cemetery.

In a private letter George Winter speaks of six paintings of the Tippecanoe Battlefield. The most notable and valuable work left by Winter was a collection of paintings that did not sell. These paintings documented the forced relocation of the Potawatomi and Miami tribes of the Wabash valley. Winter's left a large collection of writings and paintings that document the life of these Indians. Winter is known for his documentation of the life of Frances Slocum, a Quaker child, who was abducted by Indians and who grew up to be the wife of an Indian chief. His artwork and paintings were donated to the Tippecanoe County Historical Association in 1986 by Mrs. Cable Ball, the widow of Winter's great-grandson.

Contributor--Committee Member

John Purdue

Date and Place of Birth: October 31, 1802---Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: September 12, 1876---Purdue University Campus, West Lafayette, Indiana

John Purdue's father was Charles Purdue and his mother was Mary Short Purdue. He had eight sisters and no brothers. Shortly after the family moved to Ross County, Ohio, John was apprenticed to an Adelphi merchant and his mother and at least a few of his sisters moved north to Worthington, Ohio. From 1823 to 1831 John was employed as a school teacher around Ohio and possibly Michigan.

Purdue developed a farm products brokerage that covered the Adelphi, Worthington, and Columbus, Ohio area. In 1834 John purchased 240 acres of land in Indiana for $850 which he partially paid for in store goods. In 1838 or 1839 Purdue and his associate, Moses Fowler, liquidated their Ohio holdings and permanently moved to Lafayette, Indiana. Once there, they opened a dry goods business on the courthouse square. Purdue gained wealth and prestige and led a good civic life donating money and expertise to local projects. In 1847 a group of five merchants including Purdue completed a 600 foot wooden toll bridge across the Wabash River.

Purdue profited during the Civil War mainly due to an increased demand for dry goods by the Union Army. Throughout the 1860s John Purdue acquired large tracts of land in Warren County. By 1872 he owned about 2,020 acres which came to be known as Walnut Grove Farm. In 1869 he helped found the Lafayette Savings Bank. In 1864 Purdue lost a primary battle to incumbent Godlove Stein Orth for the nomination of the Union Party's candidate for Congress. Despite buying the Lafayette Journal to counteract the Lafayette Courier, Purdue was again defeated in 1866.

In 1862 the Morrill Act passed congress and the competition to find a location for a land grant college in Indiana was active. Bidding was fierce between Indiana University in Bloomington, Northwestern Christian University(later Butler University) in Indianapolis, and the Stockwell and Battle Ground Collegiate Institutes. Years of wrangling failed to reach a compromise. In 1869 the Battle Ground School's bid was nearly $400,000 in cash, land and bonds but the legislation still stalled. Then Purdue stepped forth with $100,000 of his personal wealth. After more negotiations where the name of the university, Purdue, was chosen and John Purdue was added to the board of
trustees, Purdue's donations were raised to $150,000 and 100 acres of land. The negotiations allowed the new board of trustees to choose the site of the university: West Lafayette, Indiana, was selected.

John Purdue died of a stroke a few years later. He never married and left no heirs.

Contributor--Committee Member
Ambrose Garriott

Date and Place of Birth: circa 1745---France
Date and Place of Death: 1835---Washington County, Indiana

Ambrose Garriott (probably "Garriotte" in French) and his brothers, James and Moses, came from France and settled in Virginia and served as soldiers in the American Revolution. All three are shown in the "List of Revolutionary War Classes in Culpepper County, Virginia, for January, 1781." He bought 80 acres of land in Mercer County, Kentucky, in August 1795, and sold the property in August 1800. Ambrose and his wife had fifteen children. He is shown as a resident of Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the 1810 census but soon after that, because of his opposition to slavery, he moved with his wife Mary Turpen and sons, Jacob, William, and Simeon, who shared his beliefs on slavery, to Washington County, Indiana, near Harristown. Some property in the Elk Creek Valley was first acquired in 1818 and is still owned by descendants of Ambrose. He died in 1835 and is buried in an unmarked grave Spurgeon Hill Cemetery near his home, in Gibson Township, Washington County. A marker has been erected to pay tribute to his Revolutionary War service.

Contributor--Robert H. Everitt

Joseph Reyman

Date and Place of Birth: October 18, 1766---Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: August 26, 1935---Salem, Indiana

Joseph Reyman and wife, Elizabeth Hoshour Reyman, came to Washington County from Virginia and located just north of where Salem now stands, March 20, 1811. They cut a couple of forks and set them upright in the ground and then placed a pole over the top a little higher than a man's head, over which was stretched their wagon sheet, and then with bark and evergreen boughs they stopped up the ends of the improvised tent which gave the family shelter.
until a cabin was built. Reyman was an expert with tools and put in most of his time at cabinet work. He built the first frame house in Salem and as long as he was able to work kept busy at his trade.

He and Elizabeth died of cholera on the same day at the residence of his son, Lewis J., one and one half miles north of Salem. The Reymans were early land owners and prominent in the development of the county.

Contributor--Dale Anne Reyman Cantrell

Sarah Houston Tucker (Sally)

Date and Place of Birth: April 19, 1804---Nelson City, Kentucky
Date and Place of Death: July 18, 1882---near Salem Indiana, Washington County, New Philadelphia, Indiana

At the age of 18, Sarah Houston married James Tucker on November 20, 1821, in Nelson City, Kentucky, and moved to Franklin Township, Washington County, Indiana. This was truly pioneer land. The log cabin furnished the home with a spring far from the front door. Soon a new home was built. Sarah planted a flower garden on the east side and had a border of old fashioned narcissuses leading to the door. She raised 16 children. Three sons became physicians and three were killed in the Civil War. Sarah was known throughout Washington County for her loomed blankets and her comforting hospitality.

Contributor--Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen

John Tucker

Date and Place of Birth: June 15, 1777---Maryland
Date and Place of Death: December 30, 1846---Salem, Indiana, Washington County

Salem, Indiana, was a mere clearing in the woods when John Tucker and his wife, Mary Campbell, began the job of establishing a seat for the newly formed Washington County. He was a farmer and wagon maker. John built a large white wooden house. As an early pioneer he helped establish the laws of Washington County.

Contributor--Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen

Robert Mitchell

Date and Place of Birth: October 8, 1743---Scotland
Date and Place of Death: September 29, 1825---Salem, Indiana, Washington County

By 1780 Robert Mitchell moved to Beargrass Creek, Kentucky. He had married Elizabeth Campbell in 1770 in Maryland, and they moved to Washington County, Indiana. He was an early organizer of the Baptist Church which he supported with great zeal. He and his wife were known for their organizations and welcoming attitudes in the new county of Washington.

Contributor--Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen
Calleralzamon (Calza) Rubison

Date and Place of Birth:  September 19, 1764---Virginia
Date and Place of Death:  September 25, 1834----Washington County, Indiana

Calleralzamon Rubison and his son Richard are located on the 1820 census in Washington County, Indiana. Calza Rubison filed for his Revolutionary War pension in the Washington County, Indiana, Probate Court in November 1832. Callerzamon Rubison married Lucinda Smith on January 8, 1789 (surety James Smith) in Albemarle County, Virginia. Calza Rubison is inProbate Book D in Washington County, Indiana.

Callerzamon's son, William, was born about 1802 in Kentucky, married Elizabeth Chastain on September 9, 1823. William died before the 1850 census in Washington County, Indiana. Elizabeth died after the 1860 census where she is located in Washington County with her daughter, Emily Rubison Henson.

William's son, Reason Rubison, was born on July 17, 1824, in Washington County, Indiana. He married Rebecca Chastain on November 19, 1843. Reason died on May 13, 1906, in Greene County, Missouri. At the time of the 1850 census, he was living in Washington County, Indiana, at age twenty six with his children.

Reason's daughter, Julia A. Rubison, born February 20, 1844, in Washington County, Indiana, died on July 23, 1893, in Greene County, Missouri.

Contributor—Kaye Smith

Henry Wyman

Date and Place of Birth: 1758---Place unknown
Date and Place of Death: 1838---Washington County, Indiana

Henry Wyman married Catherine Kern in 1784 in North Carolina. About 1805, they brought their family into Kentucky, remaining there briefly before entering Indiana Territory. He took up government land in present Washington County, and in 1807 settled at the confluence of Dutch Creek and Blue River. He eventually owned 21 quarter sections (3,360 acres) in Jackson, Pierce, and Polk townships. Besides farming, he engaged in shoemaking, salt manufacturing, and stone work. At his death, his executors were bonded for $20,000 dollars.

Contributor—Joan Rothrock Everitt

Sarah "Sally" Robertson

Date and Place of Birth:  May 29, 1805---Bath, Kentucky
Date and Place of Death:  June 24, 1871---Salem, Indiana, Washington County

Sarah "Sally" Robertson was born May 29, 1805, in Kentucky to Henry and Martha Arnold Robertson. She married on March 18, 1823, Major John Murphy Howe. She moved to Indiana and died at Salem, Indiana, on June 24, 1871. Sarah brought to Indiana the southern charm of Kentucky living and helped settle Washington County. Education and religion were of great importance. She also believed in instilling leadership in her children whether male or female. She worked with her grandchildren, Judge James Lindly Tucker and his sisters, to instill the idea of public service. Her family line goes back to the founding of Jamestown in 1607.

Contributor—Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen
Lewis Martin

Date and Place of Birth: December 16, 1763---Kentucky
Date and Place of Death: February 1, 1849---Washington County, Indiana

In 1814 Lewis Martin and all of his brothers settled in what is now the vicinity of Martinsburg. James Martin built the first grist mill. In 1818 Lewis moved to Pierce Township named after President Pierce. Lewis and his wife Mary (Polly) Wright built a two-story log house on a farm a few miles south of Salem, Indiana, a county seat town. They had nine children. The oldest was Enoch Martin. Lewis and his wife both died of the same disease the same day. All of the Martins were great athletes and lover of all sports. Lewis was known to be self-reliant and industrious. He was known for his education and was a successful business and professional farmer. Lewis was musically talented and known to enjoy a good joke. His stubbornness was said to be his strength of character. The Martins enjoyed celebrating Indiana becoming a state.

Contributor--Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen

Andrew Ratts

Date and Place of Birth: February 17, 1810---North Carolina
Date and Place of Death: March 15, 1847---Washington County, Indiana

Cela Wright Ratts

Date and Place of Birth: July 25, 1813---Washington County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: April 4, 1913---Washington County, Indiana

Philbert Wright

Date and Place of Birth: March 29, 1768---Rowan County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: July 31, 1855---Washington County, Indiana

Philbert Wright was the father of Cela Wright Ratts. Philbert married Mary "Molly" Sears on August, 15, 1793, in Rowan County, Virginia.

Andrew Ratts and his family moved from Rowan County, Virginia to Washington County, Indiana in 1823.

Cela "Sarah" Wright moved with her family, Philbert and Molly Sears Wright, to Clark's Grass, Indiana Territory, in 1808. Philbert Wright made one crop there and then moved to northern Harrison County. This area became Washington Township, Washington County, Indiana. He purchased land there and settled three miles south of Salem, Indiana where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days.

During the War of 1812 when the Indians were hostile, he built a block house on the branch near his house where families of the neighborhood could go for protection from an Indian raid.

Cela and Andrew Ratts settled next to her parents and eventually moved to Salem, where they built a two-story white house, one of the first of its type in Salem. They were prominent in the governance of Salem, Indiana, in its earliest year.

Cela and Andrew were parents of 12 children and Andrew was very successful in business as he gave each of his children a farm. They were members of the Church of Christ at Blue River, Washington County, Indiana, and are buried in the Blue River Cemetery.

Contributor--Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen
Carroll County

Thomas Ross
Samuel Ross

Date and Place of Birth (Thomas): ---July 1, 1801---Blount County, Tennessee
Date and Place of Death (Thomas): ---1882 ---Carroll County, Bringhurst, Indiana
Date and Place of Birth (Samuel): ---1773---Botetourt County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death (Samuel): ----1865---Jefferson County, Iowa

Carroll County, prior to the pioneer period, was a heavily timbered region. There were many oak, ash, walnut, beech, maple, and poplar trees that offered a strong resistance to the army of pioneers who first invaded the territory over which they stood. The pioneers finally carved from the land many fine farms and cheery homes. In Monroe, as in several other townships of the county, it has been a question as to who was the first white settler. Thomas Ross was certainly among the first who came there to live. He came from Tennessee in the year 1828, and located upon a tract of land in Section 9 where he continued to reside about a year. At the end of that time his father, Samuel Ross, son of Revolutionary War veteran, Thomas Ross, came and located on the same tract, and in 1832, made formal entry of it at the land office in Crawfordsville. Shortly after the arrival of his father, Thomas Ross removed to the State of Georgia. Nine years later, he returned to Carroll County and, during a period of seven years, lived on rented land. At the end of that time, he purchased the farm upon which he then resided near the village of Bringhurst. He was one of the first settlers, and was always an active part in public enterprises and took part in improving the community.

Contributors---Stanley Ross Evans---Carolyn Ann Rose
Vine Holt

Date and Place of Birth: October 13, 1813---Gallatin County, Kentucky
Date and Place of Death: September 10, 1899---Delphi, Indiana

Vine Holt came with his father's family to Carroll County, Indiana, in the fall of 1825. He was a son of Colonel Ziba Holt, who resided about five miles east of Delphi.

Mr. Holt, when a young man, helped build the Michigan Road in Indiana which linked the Ohio River Valley with Lake Michigan. He engaged in the mercantile business in Delphi with Noah B. Dewey in 1840, and afterwards with Lewis Martin. Later he was associated with his son-in-law, B.T. Strawbridge in the dry-goods business on the south side of the public square and with John Brooksbank in a tannery, a saddle shop, and a shoe shop. Mr. Holt owned several farms situated on the Delphi and Flora road.

Mr. Holt was a stockholder in the Toledo, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company. He was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad Company. He was a stockholder in this company in the sum of five thousand dollars. He was full of energy, hopeful and optimistic.

Contributor--Mark Alan Smith

Enoch Rinehart

Date and Place of Birth: August 17, 1815---Hampshire County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: October 30, 1895---Carroll County, Indiana

Enoch Rinehart served as county sheriff for two terms, from 1844 to 1848. He was engaged with George Robertson in the manufacture of paper a number of years. In 1857, he, in connection with Vine Holt, erected a brick block on the south side of Main Street, opposite the public square, known as the Holt & Rinehart block. He resided on the corner of Front and Market streets. He was an active man in public improvements and a leading spirit in obtaining the Airline Railway, now known as the Monon Railroad. He gave much time to the encouragement of the agriculture societies without pay or hope of reward. He was a charter member of Mount Olive Lodge No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons, instituted in 1842 and promoted other Masonic lodges. He was married to Elizabeth Parker on June 6, 1845, whose death occurred three years later. He then married Isabell Moore and to this union three sons were born.

Enoch Rinehart made unique contributions to the Canal Era because of his versatility and enterprise. He also left a legacy of public service in that his granddaughter, Isabella Rinehart Baum, was associated with the libraries in Delphi and was a Sunday School teacher in the Presbyterian Church.

Contributor--Mark Alan Smith

Erastus W. Hubbard

Date and Place of Birth: 1819---Chenango County, New York
Date and Place of Death: January 28, 1902---Indianapolis, Indiana

Erastus Hubbard came with his father to Indiana in 1833 and located on a farm west of Delphi. In 1837 he and his brother-in-law, David Harley, organized the lime business in Delphi and was actively involved in this industry for about thirty five years. On the failure of the First National Bank of Delphi about 1876, Hubbard organized the Citizens Bank and was its president and managing partner for eight years. Few were more closely identified with the growth and development of the commercial interest of Delphi than Hubbard.

Hubbard was an active member of the Christian Church and allowed the developing church to congregate and meet on the third floor of his bank.

Contributor--Mark Alan Smith
David Rogers Harley

Date and Place of Birth:  April 10, 1822---Abingdon, Virginia
Date and Place of Death:  August, 1882---Delphi, Indiana

David Harley led a long and useful life. With his parents he moved to Indiana when very young. When sixteen years of age, he started out to make his own fortune, locating first in Tippecanoe County and afterward in Carroll County. He engaged in whatever occupation afforded the most pleasant prospects. A number of years he spent clerking in different mercantile establishments, and in 1857, in connection with E. W. Hubbard and Robert Mitchell, he engaged in the manufacture of lime. In his commercial relations he was successful and amassed a considerable fortune. Socially, Mr. Harley was a gentleman in all respects. He possessed personal habits of an excellent character and was known for his honor and integrity. Always a strong Republican, his opinions wielded a great influence in his party.

David Harley was a pioneer known for his role in perfecting the burning of lime in Delphi. It was an industry which eventually became known throughout the state.

Contributor--Mark Alan Smith

James Ralston Blanchard

Date and Place of Birth:  October 9, 1805---Canaan, New Hampshire
Date and Place of Death:  January 16, 1892---Delphi, Indiana

No citizen of Carroll County was better known throughout the county than Dr. James Blanchard. He practiced his chosen profession up to a short time before his demise. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the year 1831. Dr. Blanchard practiced in nearly every home in the early years of the settlement and dispensed medicine to the poor without charge in many cases. He was identified with every movement for the advancement of the town and county. He was married to Eliza Green who for 50 years had been his helpmate. He was a fifty-year member of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Blanchard made medical contributions to the pioneer community and left a legacy of public service.

Contributor--Mark Alan Smith

Scott County

Elisha Gale English

Date and Place of Birth:  1797---Henry County, Kentucky
Date and Place of Death:  November 14, 1874---Indianapolis

In about 1816, at the age of 19, Elisha Gale English left his father's home in Kentucky and settled in Lexington, Indiana, later marrying a local girl, Mahala Eastin. Beginning in 1828, at the age of 29, he served the people of Scott County as sheriff and represented them for many years (1832-1834, 1839-1840, 1842-1843) in the Indiana House of Representatives. He also represented Scott, Jackson, and Clark counties in the Indiana Senate from 1845-1851 and again from 1865-1867. He was at one time the U.S. Marshal for the District Court of Indiana and, in that capacity, superintended the taking of the 1860 census.

He was an active, robust, energetic man to near the time of his death which occurred on November 14, 1874. He was very fond of active outdoor life and when over seventy-five years of age, made two trips on
horseback all the way from his Lexington home to Indianapolis, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, just for the fun of "showing the boys what an old man can do."

Contributor--Carol Dunn

William Hayden English

Date and Place of Birth:  August 27, 1822---Lexington, Scott County, Indiana  
Date and Place of Death:  February 7, 1896---Indianapolis, Indiana

William Hayden English was born in Lexington, Indiana, in 1822, the son of early Scott County pioneers, Elisha Gale and Mahala Eastin English.  William Hayden English was admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of Indiana before his 21st birthday.  He was a delegate from Scott County to the Democratic State Convention which nominated Gen. T.A. Howard for governor.  He was a member of the Indiana State House of Representatives and Speaker of the House, 1851-1852; he represented Indiana's 2nd District in the U.S. Congress, 1853-1861; and was the candidate for Vice President of the United States on a ticket with General Winfield Hancock in 1880, a race won by Republican James Garfield.

While his business interests caused him to remove from Scott County to Indianapolis, he retained and expanded the family estate, Englishton Park, for use as a summer home.  In his later years, he devoted countless hours and a small fortune in writing a comprehensive history of the Northwest Territory.  He was one of the most enthusiastic members, of the Indiana Historical Society and was its President when he died in 1896.  As a testament to his prominence, a street in Indianapolis (English Avenue) and a town in Crawford County (English, the county seat) were named in his honor.  A bronze statue of his likeness stands in the Courthouse Square in Scottsburg, the county seat of his home county.

Contributor--Carol Dunn

John Kimberlin

Date and Place of Birth:  June 2, 1751---Virginia  
Date and Place of Death:  April 30, 1835---Nabb, Scott County, Indiana

John Kimberlin was the first white settler in what is now Scott County, Indiana.  John and his sons, Daniel and Isaac, came down the Ohio River by flatboat in 1805.  The rest of his family came to Scott County at a later date.  John's house was used as a blockhouse for protection after the Pigeon Roost Massacre in September 1812.  In 1832, John Kimberlin was awarded payment of $150 for the losses he suffered in property damage in the War of 1812.

John Kimberlin and sons built a log house near a creek known as Kimberlin Creek.  The house was built of white oak.  John was a farmer and a preacher of the circuit-rider type.

Contributor--Wanda Stoffregen
Wayne County

William and Mary (Martin) Beeson

Date and Place of Birth: February 28, 1771---Guilford County, North Carolina  
Date and Place of Death: October 16, 1839---Wayne County, Indiana  

William and Mary Beeson came from Guilford County, North Carolina, to Ohio and then to Wayne County, Indiana in 1809. William was a Quaker, but he had to leave the church because he married outside of the church. The Beeson children were James, Isaac, William, Martin, and three daughters.

The family is mentioned on page 216 of *Portraits of Madison and Hamilton Counties* since their descendants had migrated to those counties.

Contributor--Ann Orbaugh Brewer

Isaac and Sarah "Sallie" (Tusing) Orbaugh/Orebaugh

Date and Place of Birth: 1806---Rockingham County, Virginia  
Date and Place of Death: January 21, 1859---Frankton, Madison, Indiana  

Isaac and Sallie Orebaugh left Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1835-37 and settled first in Wayne County, Indiana, where their son, John, was born on January 6, 1837. They moved to Madison County in 1845-46. They were farmers. Their son, Abraham, served in the Civil War. The Orebaughs had ten children: Moses, Lydia, Elizabeth, Susan, Abraham, John, Rebecca, Amanda, Phoebe, and Nancy Ellen.

Isaac and Sallie are buried at the Prewett Cemetery, west of Frankton, Indiana.

Contributor--Ann Orbaugh Brewer

Harrison County

John Davis

Date and Place of Birth: July 11, 1767----Virginia  
Date and Place of Death: 1836---Harrison County, Indiana  

Sarah Litsey Davis

Date and Place of Birth: December 1, 1766---Virginia  
Date and Place of Death: 1838---Harrison County, Indiana  

John Davis and his wife, Sarah Litsey Davis, were early founders of Corydon, Indiana, and supported the anti-slavery movement in Indiana. By 1820 John was involved with the Indiana Supreme Court constructing the anti-slavery clauses in the Indiana Constitution.

John Davis built a brick house close to a big spring after living in a log house in Harrison County. John lived to be nearly 100 years old and remained an anti-slavery advocate, which had caused him to seek a home with his growing family in the wilds of the Indiana Territory. He was a strong Democrat and union man as well as a prosperous farmer.

Contributor--Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen
The following Harrison and Floyd County nominations were received from a member of The Society of Indiana Pioneers, Jo Ann Withers Schoen.

Clement Nance

Date and Place of Birth: 1756---Pittsylvania, Virginia
Date of Death: 1828---Floyd County, Indiana

Clement Nance was the husband of Mary Jones Nance and father of Mary Nance Shields. Nance came to the site of present-day New Albany on March 5, 1805, and settled up on the Knobs.

Mary Jones Nance

Date and Place of Birth: unknown---Pittsylvania, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: before 1828---unknown --probably Floyd County, Indiana

Mary Jones Nance was one of the first white women in the Indiana Territory and state.

Patrick Henry Shields

Date and Place of Birth: May 16, 1773---Pittsylvania County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: June 6, 1848---Floyd County, Indiana

Patrick Henry Shields was an early pioneer who came into Indiana before it became a state. He was appointed as Judge in the Common Pleas Court in 1809 and Circuit Court in 1814-1817. Shields, supposedly a soldier at the Battle of Tippecanoe, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention at Corydon in 1816.

Mary Nance Shields

Date and Place of Birth: January 16, 1781---Near Natural Bridge, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: October 3 1860---Floyd County, Indiana

Mary Nance Shields was said to be one of the first white women to go over the Knobs. The homestead was near Georgetown, Indiana.

Elizabeth Graham Shields Kintner

Date and Place of Birth: December 14, 1810---Harrison County, later Floyd County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: February 6, 1890---Harrison County, Indiana

Elizabeth Kintner was the wife of Jacob Kintner and the daughter of Patrick Henry Shields. She first resided in Harrison County and then moved to Cedar Farm, Harrison County, Indiana. Elizabeth helped build Cedar Farm.

Jacob L. Kintner

Date and Place of Birth: May 20, 1807---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: June 28, 1870---Cedar Farm, Harrison County, Indiana

Jacob Kintner was the son of Jacob Kintner and Catherine Lamb Kintner. He came to Harrison County as a very young child with his parents to Cedar Glade in Corydon. Jacob Kintner built Cedar Farm with his wife, Elizabeth Graham Shields Kintner.
Jacob Lamb Kintner (Sr.)

Date and Place of Birth: June 7, 1778---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: September 18, 1867---Harrison County, Indiana

Jacob Kintner came to Harrison County (Corydon) in the early 1800s supposedly around 1805.

Agnes Creitz Kintner

Date and Place of Birth: March 18, 1774---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: August 10, 1841---Harrison County, Indiana

Agnes Kintner was the wife of Jacob L. Kintner (Sr.). She came to Harrison County (Corydon) and helped her husband build Cedar Glade.

Catherine Lamb Kintner

Date and Place of Birth: 1746---Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: September 28, 1827---Harrison County, Indiana

Catherine Lamb Kintner came to Harrison County with her son sometime around 1805. She was nearly 60 years of age when she came to Indiana.

John Lopp

Date and Place of Birth: 1767---Rowan County, North Carolina
Date and Place of Death: April 26, 1851---Harrison County, Indiana

John Lopp came to southern Harrison County before 1808. He was a large land holder.

Anna Catherine Hamm Lopp

Date and Place of Birth: February 10, 1770---Unknown
Date and Place of Death: April 27, 1839---Harrison County, Indiana

Anna Lopp came with her husband to southern Harrison County before 1808. She was an early settler.

John A. Best

Date and Place of Birth: April 23, 1797---Unknown
Date and Place of Death: August 29, 1880---Harrison County, Indiana

John Best was an early settler in Harrison County, Indiana. He was the husband of Susanna Lopp Best.

Susannah Lopp Best

Date and Place of Birth: September 2, 1814---Harrison County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: May 15, 1887---Harrison County, Indiana

Susannah Best was born in Harrison County when it was a frontier. She was the daughter of John Lopp and Anna Catherine Hamm Lopp. Susannah helped settle the territory.
William Marsh

Date and Place of Birth: 1746---Cornwall, England
Date and Place of Death: December 6, 1823---Laconia, Harrison County, Indiana

William Marsh was in the Revolutionary War. He came to Harrison County in 1811. William was the husband of Elizabeth Marsh.

Elizabeth Marsh

Date and Place of Birth: 1753---Chester County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: Unknown---Unknown--probably Harrison County, Indiana

Elizabeth was an early settler in southern Harrison County. She was the wife of William Marsh.

Jesse C. (Charles or Clark) Marsh

Date and Place of Birth: September 9, 1774---Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: September 30, 1838---Harrison County, Indiana

Jesse Marsh was an early settler in southern Harrison County. He was the son of William and Elizabeth Marsh.

Margaret Holliday or Halliday Marsh

Date and Place of Birth: 1782---Vincennes, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: September 9, 1861---Harrison County, Indiana

Margaret Marsh was an early settler of Harrison County. She was the wife of Jesse C. Marsh. Margaret went back with her folks to Pennsylvania, then returned to Harrison County at a later date.

Joseph Livingston Marsh

Date and Place of Birth: March 7, 1822---Harrison County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: December 13, 1906---Harrison County, Indiana

Joseph Marsh was the son of Jesse C. Marsh. Joseph was in the Civil War. He was sheriff of Harrison County in 1880-1884.

Sarah Jane Leslie Marsh

Date and Place of Birth: January 16, 1822---Virginia
Date and Place of Death: March 17, 1882---Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana

Sarah was the wife of Joseph L. Marsh.

Jesse Shields

Date and Place of Birth: March 10, 1782---Augusta County later Rockingham County, Virginia
Date of Place of Death: September 16, 1848---Harrison County, Indiana

Jesse Shields came to Harrison County before 1808. Jesse was in the War of 1812. He was the husband of Catherine Fox.
Catherine Fox Shields

Date and Place of Birth: March 26, 1786---Virginia
Date and Place of Death: July 18, 1877---Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana

Catherine Shields was the wife of Jesse Shields. She was an early settler in Harrison County. She came with her husband before 1808. Jesse Shields was the grandson of Jesse and Catherine Fox Shields. He was a blacksmith. Jesse's great uncle, his grandfather's brother, John Shields, was the blacksmith who was on the Lewis and Clark expedition.

William Thompson Shields

Date and Place of Birth: October 27, 1820---Probably Harrison County, Indiana
Date and Place of Death: September 11, 1900---Harrison County, Indiana

William Shields was an early pioneer in Harrison County, Indiana. He was the son of Jesse Shields.

Caroline Jameson Shields

Date and Place of Birth: April 14, 1820---Unknown
Date and Place of Death: December 30, 1867---Harrison County, Indiana

Caroline Jameson Shields was the wife of William T. Shields and an early pioneer in Harrison County, Indiana.

John Jameson

Date and Place of Birth: 1792---Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death: 1883---Harrison County, Pennsylvania

John Jameson was an early settler of Harrison County, Indiana. He was the father of Caroline Jameson Shields.

Mary Jane Jameson

Date and Place of Birth: Unknown---Unknown
Date and Place of Death: Unknown---Harrison County, Indiana

Mary Jane Jameson was the wife of John Jameson and the mother of Caroline Jameson Shields.

John Mauck

Date and Place of Birth: November 25, 1739---Frederick County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: October 10, 1821---Harrison County, Virginia

John Mauck ran the ferry between Harrison County, Indiana, and Meade County, Kentucky, beginning around 1811.
Frederick Mauck

Date and Place of Birth:  May 31, 1781---Shenandoah County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death:  September 13, 1856---Harrison County, Indiana

Frederick Mauck came to Harrison County in 1818. He ran the ferry for his father, John Mauck, who is believed to be the founder of Mauckport, Indiana.

Harrison W. Steepleton

Date and Place of Birth:  December 30, 1806---Kentucky
Date and Place of Death:  July 9, 1863---Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana

Harrison Steepleton was an early pioneer in southern Harrison County. He was killed at the Battle of Corydon when Morgan's Raiders came through.

Elizabeth Mauck Steepleton

Date and Place of Birth:  March 1, 1812---Shenandoah County, Virginia
Date and Place of Death:  September 9, 1892---Harrison County, Indiana

Elizabeth Steepleton was an early settler in Harrison County, having arrived with her family in 1818. Her husband was killed at the Battle of Corydon.

Henry Faith

Date and Place of Birth:  February 29, 1773---Bedford County, Pennsylvania
Date and Place of Death:  March 31, 1861---Harrison County, Indiana

Henry Faith was an early settler in southern Harrison County, Indiana.

Matilda Ann Strange Faith

Date and Place of Birth:  January 21, 1809---Unknown
Date and Place of Death:  May 11, 1891---Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana

Matilda Faith was an early settler in southern Harrison County. She was the wife of Thomas P. Faith.

Thomas P. Faith

Date and Place of Birth:  November 26, 1804---Unknown
Date and Place of Death:  August 29, 1892---Harrison County, Indiana

Thomas was the son of Henry Faith. He was an early settler in southern Harrison County, Indiana.
Knox County

William Henry Harrison

Date and Place of Birth: February 9, 1773---Berkeley Plantation, Charles City, Virginia
Date and Place of Death: April 4, 1841---White House, Washington, D.C.

William Henry Harrison’s contributions to the founding of Indiana can hardly be over-stated. As the first governor of the Indiana Territory, he was instrumental in coordinating the first structures of American government in an area that was still sparsely populated by European American settlers. Also, by encouraging the founding of churches and Jefferson Academy, that became Vincennes University, Harrison had a keen awareness of the public institutions necessary for a stable and prosperous society.

Under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the first stage of territorial government was led by a governor, who was appointed by the President. Serving in this capacity from 1800 to 1812, Harrison steered the Indiana Territory through this earliest stage by appointing the judges and early legislative body, prior to the second stage of government (in 1805), which then allowed for a democratically elected representative legislature. Despite understandable criticism, the leverage Harrison wielded in these formative early years allowed the civic structures of American government to take root, so that democracy would be ensured for the future. Difficult decisions over slavery, borders, and land claims needed to be settled before the early territory’s peace and unity with the young republic could be guaranteed.

Harrison governed from his home in Vincennes, “Grouseland,” the first brick home built in Indiana. The stately mansion amidst the frontier wilderness served as a beacon to westward settlers, assuring them that the American nation was growing with them. Vincennes was chosen as the capital of the Indiana Territory, in part, because of the “Vincennes Tract,” land believed to have been donated by the Piankeshaw Indians to the French. This area and Indiana’s first city gave the territory a base of operations from which Harrison could negotiate additional treaties and open the vast territory to more American settlement. As governor, he concluded some 13 treaties, acquiring for the federal government nearly fifty million acres, covering southern Indiana, most of Illinois, and large tracts of Wisconsin and Missouri. While the tactics employed in the negotiations might be questioned today, there is no doubt that Harrison was managing a volatile situation. The process of treaty negotiations and the annuity payments that came with them arguably held in place a general peace between the rapidly expanding United States and the Indian tribes, from the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 until the commencement of hostilities at Tippecanoe in 1811.

Much of what Hoosiers know today as Indiana was shaped almost singularly by the leadership of William Henry Harrison, who later became our 9th President. Forty years before his short presidency, Harrison became the Father of Indiana by ensuring that the revolutionary spirit of democracy and liberty that gave birth to our nation spread to the western frontiers of his day.

Contributor--Daniel Sarell, Executive Director, Grouseland Foundation, Vincennes, Indiana
THE SOCIETY OF INDIANA PIONEERS

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The committee wishes to thank the Contributors and express our appreciation for their efforts in submitting nominations. All notes in the booklet are taken from their submissions.