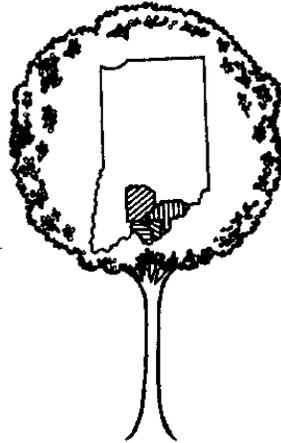


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Southern Indiana Genealogical Society
QUARTERLY

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Southern Indiana Genealogical Society (SIGS) was organized 3 May 1979 to encourage, gather and preserve genealogical and historical materials and information in the southern Indiana counties of Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Perry, Scott and Washington. Material from adjoining counties is accepted when presented.

Meetings

SIGS meets the First Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m., at the New Albany-Floyd County Library, 180 West Spring Street, New Albany, Indiana. Each meeting consists of brief reports from the officers and committee chairpersons, greeting of guests, a program conducted by either a member or a guest speaker, and ends with informal conversation and refreshments. Guests are always welcome!

Membership

Dues for an **annual membership** are **\$15.00** Members will receive regular notices of meetings, seminars and workshops; trips planned by SIGS and sister organizations; a list of SIGS publications. and this quarterly. To join SIGS, send a check to **Southern Indiana Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 665, New Albany, IN, 47151-0665.** Individual quarterlies and back issues may be purchased for \$4.00, (some older are less).

Queries

All SIGS members are invited to submit queries of no more than fifty (50) words each, exclusive of name and address. Non-members may also submit fifty (50) word queries for a fee of \$2.00 each. When submitting queries, include a specific question, along with names, dates, and as much other information as possible in 50 words or less. Send typed or legibly handwritten query to the Southern Indiana Genealogical Society Quarterly, PO Box 665, New Albany, Indiana 47151-0665 or by E-mail to: spcarpenter5468@gmail.com.

Books for Sale

SIGS has many valuable genealogical reference books for sale and is currently compiling additional volumes.

Submissions

You may at any time submit genealogical materials from one of the SIGS' counties or adjoining counties to be considered for use in the quarterly or as a separate publication. The Publication Committee reserves the right to retype or edit any submitted material for clarity, grammar and consistency. SIGS does not copyright submissions to the quarterly.

Our E-Mail Address: sigs@nafclibrary.org

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If you have an address change or correction, please inform us as soon as possible by postal mail or you can contact us at: sigs@nafcpl.lib.in.us

Unless we are notified before publication, you will not receive you quarterly without paying for a replacement quarterly, plus postage.

Editor's Column

A Walk Though Fairview Cemetery

Tuesday, June 16, interested members of SIGS, as well as some other members of the community, were treated to a "Walk Through Fairview Cemetery." This walk was hosted by the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library and led by Beth Day Nolan, and an informational tour was enjoyed, with about 40 persons enjoying the walk.

We had a nice "hike" thru the cemetery, with Mrs. Nolan bring up certain points and telling of her research about the cemetery.

One on the items noted were the cast iron [zinc] monuments located in this cemetery. There are four of them on the B. F. Devol Lot, and at least two more of them in Fairview Cemetery.

By the way, have you ever heard of the lake that used to be in Fairview Cemetery. Many years ago cemeteries were used as parks for Sunday strolls and picnics. Steps led from the W. C. Depauw Monument down the hill to the lake. The lake was later drained and this land provided additional burial space. Previous to the walk we had several inches of rain fall in a small amount of time, so "the lake" returned in time for the walk. I had heard about the lake, but could only imagine what it must have looked like. Now I have some idea, and it surely must have been a beautiful sight.



Unfortunately, one of the big monuments in the cemetery, the Shrader monument, had been damaged by some storms we had a short time previous to the walk. The top part of the monument came "unglued" from the base and fell off, in the meantime, the part that fell off broke almost in the middle. The monument company said the repairing of this monument could be done easily, using their equipment. The company also volunteered to replace the Scribner stones that were broken during this same storm.

When is the next Walk Through Fairview Cemetery Scheduled? This is the question of many people who didn't get to take the walk. I hope they do have another one soon.

Don't forget to send us your submissions for upcoming quarterlies.
— Sue P. Carpenter, Editor

Mr. Ed. Smith, the well-known marble cutter, has just completed and put up in the northern cemetery a very handsome monument and curbing around the burial lot of Mr. John H. Shrader, Jr. The monument is a solid shaft of Italian marble, twelve feet in height, beautiful in design and perfect in finish .

— New Albany Daily Ledger Standard 19 Jan 1880 p4 c1



August, 2009

SOUTHERN INDIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

MANDY DICK

DISCUSSING HER NEW BOOK

“CORYDON”

AN IMAGES OF AMERICA BOOK

THURSDAY, August 6, 2009 at 7:00 pm

The public is invited to our presentation, Thursday, August 6, at the 7:00 pm meeting of the Southern Indiana Genealogical Society, which serves the Southern Indiana Counties of Clark, Scott, Washington, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Orange and Perry.

We meet the first Thursday of the month from 7:00-8:30 pm at the Strassweg Auditorium which is in the lower level of the New Albany Floyd County Public Library. All meetings are free and open to the public.

The topic for the September meeting will be "Internet Genealogy"

SPOTLIGHT: SIGS SPEAKERS

The Southern Indiana Genealogical Society's "speakers' circuit" has featured exceptional lecturers and topics in recent months. In April, Indiana state archaeologist **James R. Jones, III, PhD**, brought the slideshow, "**History and Archaeology of Native American Groups in Indiana**" to SIGS. Dr. Jones described Native American site excavations and findings throughout the state. **Dr. Jones** has agreed to return to SIGS to present "Part 2" of this interesting talk.

Susan Covey, SIGS member, addressed "**Early War Pension Records**" in May. She encouraged the use of these documents in genealogical research, explained what information they may provide, and how to obtain them. In June, SIGS meeting attendees heard the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library's guest lecturer, **Lowell DePoy**, from Friends of Beck's Mill. **Mr. DePoy** spoke about the preservation and restoration of Beck's Mill, an 1807 landmark in Washington County. He discussed the importance of early mills and the milling industry in southern Indiana.

The July meeting featured "**Family Stories, Mementos, and Treasures.**" Members and visitors brought items of genealogical and historical interest to share. Highlights included a collection of turn-of-the-last-century postcards, a commemorative spoon, books, letters written in 1918, a portrait brooch, and research findings of a home once owned by New Albany schoolteacher **Cora Martin**. **Doris Leistner** also announced the publication of her collection Perry County Funeral Notices, which she came upon several years ago.

The August SIGS speaker will be historian **Mandy Dick**, who has written "Corydon: An Images of America Book," about Corydon, Indiana. At September's meeting, SIGS members **Angelia Barger** and **Donna Foster** will present "Internet Genealogy." In October, SIGS President **Vic Pfau** will speak on "Genealogy for Ghost Busters." December will be our annual "Share and Tell." SIGS meets the first Thursday of every month at 7 pm, at the New Albany-Floyd County library.

Obituaries

It is with great sadness we report the passing of two SIGS members:

Carl R. Chanley

Mr. **Carl R. Chanley**, of Leavenworth, Indiana, passed away May 5, 2009, at Harrison County Hospital in Corydon. Mr. Chanley was born June 17, 1920, in Crawford County, Indiana, the son of **Charles Chanley** and **Maudie Rose**. He was a past president of the Southern Indiana Genealogy Society (#508), a member of the Crawford County Historical Society and Farm School, a former Friend of the Library, and active with the Fredonia Community Center. Mr. Chanley was a veteran of World War II, a farmer, an employee of the CCC Camp, a millwright for Local 1031, a member of the local board of directors, and a former Union official,

He was preceded in death by a son, **Roger Allen Chanley**, and a granddaughter, **Wendi Cole**. Survivors include his wife of 67 years, the former **Emma Brown**; four children, **Carl David Chanley**, **Karen Tower** and **Kathy Collins**, all of Leavenworth, and **Gloria Cole** of Floyds Knobs; two brothers, **Norman Chanley** of Campbellsburg and **Loren Chanley** of Corpus Christi, Texas; a sister, **Gladys Jones** of Marengo; 11 grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

Betty Davis Lowe

Betty Davis Lowe passed away at her home in Louisville, Kentucky, on June 15, 2009. Mrs. Lowe was a charter member of SIGS (#32). Born in Cloverport, Kentucky, on June 24, 1925, Mrs. Lowe was the daughter of southern Indiana natives **Jacie Krausgrill** and **John Girdner Davis**. Mrs. Lowe served as an officer in many historical and genealogical societies, including Regent of the John Marshall Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Director General of the National Society Daughters of the Union.

Mrs. Lowe was an educator for over 30 years with the Jefferson County (Kentucky) Public School System. She was an elementary school teacher and principal. She was past president of the Kentucky Elementary School Principals, past treasurer of the Buechel United Methodist Women and of the Louisville United Methodist Women. She was preceded in death by her husband, **Carlton Merrill Lowe Sr.**, and a son, **Carlton Merrill Lowe, Jr.** Survivors include her two daughters, **Carol Lowe Eyl (Kenneth)** and **Mary Margaret Lowe (Eugene Lacefield)**; and one granddaughter, **Allison H. Eyl**.

Washington County Historical Society
Located at the John Hay Center
307 E. Market Street
Salem, Indiana 47167
Phone 812- 883- 6495
info@johnhaycenter.org

2009 Schedule of Events (July – Dec 2009)

July 3 through July 6 - Due to the 4th of July Holidays, The John Hay Center will be closed: Friday, July 3, Saturday July 4, Sunday July 5, and Monday July 6. The John Hay Center will re-open its normal schedule on July 7th.

September 12, 6:00 pm - WCHS Meeting – Old Settlers Dinner
(Reservations required)

The program will be at 6:00 in the Meeting Room at the Stevens Museum. The program will be on the Mills on Blue River (a catered meal will be served)

September 19-20 - Old Settlers Festival

For vendor information: www.oldsettlers1.com.

October 31 - Trick or Treat at the John Hay Center

November 21 - WCHS Meeting, 6:00 pm

The program will be at 6:00 in the Meeting Room at the Stevens Museum. The program will be on Thomas Rodman and his Great Guns presented by **John Quatroke**. Everyone is invited to attend, no charge, come and enjoy and enjoyable evening.

December 6 - Christmas Open House Time: 1:00 – 4:00

Attention Genealogy Community:

The Louisville Free Public Library is pleased to announce that it has received the latest update to its **Microfilmed Kentucky Death Certificate Collection!** Beginning in 1911, the Death Certificates are arranged first by year of death then by certificate number - *and now includes the year for 1958*. One major advantage of having death certificates in microfilm format is that the Kentucky Death Certificates found on Ancestry.com - Library Edition (accessible at any branch library) only goes as far as 1953. Also, some patrons have found that they can make a clearer and larger copy via the microfilm (vs. the digital format).

If you have any questions about the Library's Death Certificate collection, or any other genealogy resource, please feel free to contact me at the number below.

Also, the next **Genealogy Resources in Print and Microfilm** workshop will be held at the Main Library (301 York Street), on Saturday, Aug. 15th from 9:30 to 12:00. All are welcome and no registration is required.

Kindest Regards - and best of luck in searching for our ancestors!

Joe Hardesty, Genealogy Librarian

Louisville Free Public Library

502 - 574-1617

Purdue University partners with local library to recognize veterans

The Military Family Research Institute at Purdue University (MFRI) is partnering with New Albany Floyd County Library in Floyd County to present Our Heroes' Tree. Through this program, MFRI and New Albany Floyd County Library are working to honor past and present service members and create an awareness of military families currently affected by deployment.

“For Indiana citizens, the public library is a community gathering place where information is found and shared. It is a place where new information and ideas increase the knowledge and awareness of community members. Partnering with libraries for Our Heroes' Tree creates an opportunity for libraries to increase awareness within their own communities about the service and sacrifice fellow citizens have made in defense of their state and country,” said **Kathy Broniarczyk**, director of outreach for MFRI. “By increasing community awareness about the uniqueness of military life and service, libraries show their support and understanding of this special population.”

Our Heroes' Tree is a national program founded to recognize and honor the sacrifices of current service members, Veterans, and deceased service members. Participating libraries will display a tree featuring handmade ornaments created by community members to honor a service member. Libraries will also offer resources to help these communities provide support and generate a greater understanding of the experiences of servicemen and women and their families.

To participate in Our Heroes' Tree, simply create a handmade ornament honoring the service member from past and present wars, conflicts or peacetime operations. Bring or mail the ornament to New Albany Floyd County Library, 180 West Spring Street, New Albany, IN 47150 during the month of October where it will be placed on the tree with other commemorative ornaments. Stories about individual service members can also be submitted and displayed in a binder near the tree. In November, two of the ornaments from each library will be a part of the Indiana State Heroes' Tree that will be unveiled at the Indiana State Library and the Indiana State Virtual Heroes' Tree will launch for viewing on the web at www.cfs.purdue.edu/mfri/VirtualTree.

Purdue University and libraries statewide are excited to continue this initiative in an effort to promote patriotism throughout communities. To learn more, contact the Indiana Room at 812-949-3527 or **Samantha Lucy**, director of communications for MFRI, at 765-496-6027 or slucy@purdue.edu.

On the following page is a template you can trace or copy to use for your ornament.



Our Heroes' Tree™ Resource Guide



Book Review

Walnut Hill Cemetery, Borden, Indiana "The Golden Book of Names"

Published by the Borden Institute Historical Society

A new book has been donated to SIGS and will be placed in the Indiana History Room at the New Albany-Floyd

County Public Library.

This hardbound book is a literary "Walk Through the Walnut Hill Cemetery" and contains a diagram of the general layout of the lots in this cemetery, located on East McKinley Street in Borden, Indiana.

The book of about 150 pages is not indexed, but the entries are alphabetical. It includes brief notes and photos of tombstone inscriptions, as well as obituaries of the persons buried there, when available. This is a two-generation listing - giving the name of the person buried and the parents, if known. It also names the spouse of the deceased. Also included is Walnut Hill Cemetery's "Roll of Honor", listing the veterans of the Civil War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

Surnames listed in this cemetery are: **Akers, Aldinger, Amburgey, Ashabraner, Bailey, Baker, Balentine, Balles, Balmer, Barnes, Bateman, Beatty, Beckett, Bell, Bellows, Benton, Bierly, Bills, Bishop, Blankenbaker, Boardman, Bosstick, Brown, Burns, Bush, Calfee, Callahan, Callam, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Claxton, Claycomb, Conaway, Cook, Cooley, Cooper, Cox, Crady, Crain, Cullins, Danner, Danser, Daugherty, Davis, Dearmin, Dickey, Dowdle, Drury, Eades, Edelen, Embry, Essick, Farnsley, Felix, Fisher, Fink, Flennor, Floyd, Ford, Fordyce, Foster, Fulk, Garrett, Gibson, Goodson, Goss, Gray, Green, Gribbin, Griffin, Grimes, Hadox, Hall, Hardy, Harmon, Hauser, Hawk, Hawkins, Haywood, Herbst, Herle, Heywood, Higginbotham, Hogan, Hosea, Huber, Hunt, Hurst, Jackson, Jacobi, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Kelley, Kelly, King, Knuckles, Langlo, Lawson, Leach, Lee, Lewis, Linder, Littell, Losson, Lovell, Lovins, Luttrell, McClure, McCreary, McCutchan, McGill, McKinley, Mahoney, Maisttison, Malone, Mann, Marion, Martin, Mayes, Melander, Melrose, Messer, Miggenburg, Miller, Minton, Mitchell, Morris, Mull, Myers, Naugle, Newman, Nichols, Nicholson, Ooley, Owsley, Packwood, Pardue, Parrish, Pate, Payne, Perrin, Peyton, Phillips, Pizley, Porter, Potts, Powell, Rehmel, Reilly, Renn, Richards, Ringer, Rockey, Roerk, Roesser, Rose, Rosone, Sampson, Scalf, Schamel, Schindler, Schleicher, Scott, Seabolt, Setser, Sheets, Shelton, Shook, Sigmon, Smith, Souder, Sparks, Sprinkle, Stalker, Standiford, Stark, Staser, Stemlar, Stephens, Stewart, Stines, Stoll, Stone, Sullivan, Swink, Tankersley, Tash, Taylor, Temple, Terrell, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Trainor, Trask, Troxel, Vance, Vandever, Vandruff, Vangilder, Van Hook, Varner, Vaughn, Wade, Waggoner, Wagoner, Wagner, Walton, Wezendiner, Wheatley, Wheeler, Whetstein, Whitson, Wildman, Wilkins, Wilson, Wright, Yingling, Young, Zurschmeide.**

A lot of work and time have gone into this volume, with much of the compilation and layout being done by two of our SIGS members, **Patricia** and **Paul Coffman**.

This book is available for purchase from the Borden Historical Society. Orders can be made by contacting the Coffmans at 812.923.5466 or 502.523.6611.

— Review submitted by **Sue P. Carpenter**

Free Queries in the New Albany Tribune

You have an opportunity to put a free query in *The Tribune*, (the New Albany newspaper,) and *The Jeffersonville Evening News*.

Vicky Zuverink, one of our earliest members, hosts a column called "Family Branches". This column appears both in *The Tribune* and the *Jeffersonville Evening News*.

Queries are free and must include both a date to establish a time and a southern Indiana location where the people lived. Please submit queries to:

Vicky Zuverink
3834 Dogwood Road
Floyds Knobs, Indiana 47119-9359
or by e-mail at bzuveri@bellsouth.net

Remember, if you send a query by e-mail, you must provide a postal address as not all readers have email. Please include your E-mail address in the body of your query. Feel free to use this resource as often as you like but send only one query per e-mail. Queries will be used on a first come-first served basis.

Genealogy Exchange File

The Genealogy Exchange File was established to provide a means of contact for researchers who are seeking the same surnames. Searchers are asked to provide information on the file card and return it directly to the Indiana History Room. Information on the card should be for one surname only; include any comments, date of completion of card and your name and address. Your phone number may be included if you wish. If you want to provide information for additional surnames, use standard 3X5 file cards and complete each card, following the below format:

Return completed cards to

New Albany Floyd County Public Library
Indiana History Room c/o Betty Menges
180 West Spring Street
New Albany, IN 47150

Family Name _____
Geographic Area _____
Comments: _____

<u>Person Knowledgeable About Family Line (name, address)</u> <u>Date</u>

EARLY WAR PENSION RECORDS

By **Susan Covey**

WHY RESEARCH EARLY WAR PENSION RECORDS?

During the years 1775 to 1902, thousands of American men answered the call of their country and joined the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. They served in the American Revolutionary War and War of 1812, the various Indian wars of the 1800's, the Mexican War, American Civil War and the Spanish American War. The federal government granted pensions to the veterans, widows, minor age children, and sometimes the parents of these war veterans. Each of the early war pension applications—whether submitted by the veteran himself or a dependent, and whether it was granted or denied—is filed under the veteran's name at the National Archives in Washington, DC.

Each pension file is a potential goldmine for the genealogist, because the applicant was proving his or her identity and that he or she was eligible for the pension. The veterans' and dependents' pension applications and related documents will likely reveal the veteran's date and birthplace, marriage date, the names and birthdates of minor age children (sometimes all children), the name of his current wife, the names of former wives (and sometimes even the names of wives' previous husbands!) The pension application often contains one or more summaries of the veteran's military service—the time period and locations, the names of his units and officers, and the engagements in which he participated. The applicant's sworn statement is often supported by two or more character witnesses.

When a veteran applied for benefits due to illness, injury, or disability related to war service, his case was very carefully compiled, typically with a detailed physical description and health records. There are often depositions and affidavits from friends, family, neighbors, physicians, former comrades-in-arms, and officers, all supporting the individual's claim to benefits. Sometimes special government examiners conducted interviews and investigations and wrote down their findings. Applications for invalid pensions contain in-depth descriptions of war wounds or illnesses contracted during service.

Complying with the laws for pension application, the veteran often went to his local courthouse and told his war story to a clerk. It appears that some veterans related their wartime experiences in open court. Still other veterans visited lawyers, who recorded their statements and then confirmed their accounts before a judge. When we read veterans' pension applications today, we are likely hearing the same stories their children and grandchildren heard: tales of battles, skirmishes, and encampments, about

the building of forts, the movements of companies, and stories of capture, exchange and escape from the enemy. The veterans of the early wars also described their uniforms and equipment, the weather and change of seasons they experienced, their sore bodies and feet, and camp life, including the food they ate, the games and other pastimes they engaged in.

Veterans of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, the Indian Wars, and the Mexican War could apply for bounty land as payment for military service, and some veterans took this government land instead of a pension. Sometimes a veteran's heirs were eligible for bounty land. If your ancestor served between 1775 and March 3, 1855, a search of bounty land records may be equally rewarding, as these files often contain much genealogical information.

You will likely find statements in your ancestor's pension record (or the bounty land application) that you will want to research further. If your veteran states that he "saw the Hessians at Trenton," was at the "Battle of Cowpens," or participated in the "march on Atlanta", you will want to study these events in order to a more complete picture of what your ancestor experienced during his military service.

Some pension records include heartbreaking descriptions of poverty. Two neighbors of a Civil War veteran's widow stated, "The claimant is a very poor woman. She owns no land and no personal property. She rents a little land and depends on her children to raise a little crop with one old mare and her income is not sufficient to feed or clothe her and her children in a decent manner." One Civil War widow lost her widow's pension after she was found to be living with a man, violating an 1882 law which read, "the open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow who is a pensioner shall terminate her pension from the commencement of such cohabitation."

SEARCHING FOR EAR WAR PENSION RECORDS

For each ancestor that you can trace to an early war period, consider that he served in the military, that she married a serviceman, that children—or even parents—were the dependents of a veteran. Even if the veteran died young, or if there was a divorce, pension papers may provide much information. To request an early war pension file from the National Archives, you need to know at least: the veteran's name, the branch of service he was in, the state he served from, the war, or the dates between which he served. If your veteran in the Civil War (Union only), was he a member of the volunteer or regular army? It is also helpful to know the unit in which he served, the dates and places where he was born and died, and where he lived after his service.

To begin your search for early war pension records, determine the age of your ancestor and consider the likelihood that he served in one of the early wars. Examine family group sheets and pedigree charts, looking for men who were of "fighting age"—between 13 and 70, during the early wars. Keep in mind

that your ancestor may have said he was older or younger in order to qualify for military service. Very young men would have served in the military as musicians, flag bearers, or in other roles that placed them away from combat.

Try to locate your eligible ancestors' newspaper obituaries because they often mention military service. If you can, check the memorial marker of your ancestors' grave, as his military unit may be inscribed on the headstone. Some books and loose paper listings of gravestone inscriptions note the deceased's military service, if it appears on the marker.

There are a number of actual pension-finding aids for the early wars. The Index to Revolutionary War Applications in the National Archives is available in many libraries as is The Index to the War of 1812 Pension Files. You may need to check several references, as some are incomplete, have errors, or contain spelling variations of names and locations. If you know (or have a good idea) from which state your ancestor served, search the state indexes of the early war military rosters. These list the names, units, and regiments of those who served. Some listings are on the internet (more all the time!) These include: ancestry.com pensions file, Cyndi's list, and some GenWeb sites.

The DAR Patriot Index is a book series that lists men and women patriots for 1775-1783, whose service has been proved for Daughters of the American Revolution membership. The DAR website has a free patriot lookup service. If you provide basic information—ancestor's name, birth and death dates and locations, residence during war time, and spouse's name, a volunteer will research the DAR records and inform you if your ancestor is a DAR-recognized patriot—and if pension records are known to exist.

The books of **George Schweitzer**—Revolutionary War Genealogy, War of 1812 Genealogy, and Civil War Genealogy—provide more ideas for finding veteran ancestors.

If your ancestor enlisted in a military unit, you should be able to find him on state attendance rolls (called muster rolls), which give name, date, and place of enlistment. If you do not find your ancestor serving from the state where he lived, consider that he may have joined a military unit that was raised in a nearby state, crossing a river or state line, perhaps even traveling some distance to join a company that was forming.

In checking for an ancestor's Civil War service, you may need to search both Union and Confederate records. The border states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and West Virginia sent soldiers to both sides during that war. Every southern state raised some Union troops, and Maryland formed Confederate units. Confederate pensions are not available through the National Archives, but are housed in southern state archives and libraries. The confederate veteran applied for a pension to the state where he lived—not the state he served from. Most of the southern states passed pension acts in the 1890s. So if your

ancestor fought in a Georgia regiment but lived in Arkansas after the 1890s, he would have drawn a pension from Arkansas. For confederate pensions, contact the state library or state archives in the state where he lived after 1890.

If you find a Revolutionary War veteran, the New Albany Public Library has the very best collection of microfilmed Revolutionary War pension papers in our area. They have the complete series of nonselect (meaning complete) pension records. The Sons of the American Revolutionary War Library in Louisville has military indexes for various early wars. The SAR historical and genealogical library is an excellent reference and research facility with over 50,000 items (books, microfilm, and video).

All of the early wars have lineage organizations—SAR, DAR, Daughters of the Confederacy, etc. If you need help researching an early war veteran, you can contact the relevant heritage society—online or locally—and they will probably be happy to assist you—especially if you are interested in joining their society!

HOW TO OBTAIN EARLY WAR PENSION RECORDS

To request early war pension records from the National Archives online, go to: www.archives.gov, then to “obtain copies.” At this point, you can order pension records online directly through the website. Ordering online requires that you register as a user and pay with a credit card. Other options are that you download the form to mail in or request a paper form be sent to you. If you download the request form, there are three pages. The first two pages are information which you will want to read, including the types of files available, fees, and instructions for completing the form. Complete one request form for each veteran.

On the request form, complete section A with the required minimum information and any additional information you can provide. Section B is for the archives. In section C, complete the credit card information or check the “bill me” box. When you have completed your request form, submit it online (or mail it) to the National Archives. In eight to ten weeks, you should receive your veteran’s pension file, if one exists (and if you prepaid your order), or notice that the Archives has the file, and please send in payment.

The early war pension files are a genealogical resource that the researcher should explore. Many historians have found these records to contain information for furthering family research—for breaking through brick walls, solving mysteries, decoding ancestors’ migration patterns, obtaining and confirming dates and information, and seeing their ancestors as exceptional multidimensional men and women

Newspaper Tidbits

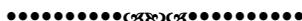
Submitted by **Mary Bayer Stauble**

Died of Pneumonia.

English, Ind., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. **Reed Wright** died of pneumonia at this place this morning. He was a civil war veteran and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. After receiving his discharge he entered the ministry and had been prominent in his profession, being an active revivalist. The Masonic order, of which he was a member, took charge of the remains.

May Not Recover

English, Ind., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Dr. **J. M. Hammond**, of this place, suffered a paralytic stroke on the left side this afternoon. His recovery is doubtful on account of his advanced age. He is also suffering from grip and rheumatism.



INDIANA NOTES.

The New Harmony Library is the recipient of an endowment of \$43,000 from **Dr. Murphy**, who sometime ago presented the town its splendid library, art gallery and museum.

Miss May Dines, an eighteen-year-old girl, was sentenced to twenty days in the jail at Columbus by the Mayor. She was charged with disturbing the Salvation Army services. The Mayor asked what she would rather do, go to jail for twenty days or quit bothering the Salvation Army. She chose to go to jail.

Clell Spinks, the miners' delegate from Jackson Hill to the miners' national convention at Pittsburg, is down with smallpox at Jackson Hill, Sullivan county.

Daniel Shilling was found on the street in Greencastle in an unconscious condition and only lived a short time after being found. He was an old resident of the county, and is supposed to have died from heart failure.

Fire in the basement of the courthouse at Covington caused several hundred dollars damage.

F. A. Haimbaugh, editor of the Miami County Sentinel, has sold his interest in the paper to **Frank McElheny**. Mr. Haimbaugh has gone to Colorado, where he will remain for some time for the benefit of his health.

About 800 members of the Soldiers' Home at Marion have signed a petition which will be sent to the State Legislature praying for the passage of a law to prohibit saloons from being operated within a distance of one mile from the Home grounds. Several saloon-keepers will be affected if the law is enacted. Those favoring the bill say the soldiers would not do so much drinking were saloons not so convenient.

Huntingburg, Independent. In Southern Indiana there is indication that the contest next year for the nomination for Congress from the Third district will furnish some excitement. There will be several candidates. One of Congressman **W. I. Zenor's** closest advisers says he will be a candidate for re-election. **W. E. Cox**, of Dubois, is said to be getting ready for the fray, and **Tom Buskirk**, the war veteran from Orange county, who has been in such fights before, may be a factor again. State Senator **Joe H. Shea**, who represents Clark and Scott counties in the present Legislature, and who is looked upon as the leader of the minority, is being pushed to the front by his friends, as a possibility for the congressional prize.

NEW ALBANY

Daniel King and **Joseph Rutledge** have gone to Marion, Ind., to take positions in a rolling mill there.

The choir of the Jennie DePauw Memorial church will produce the cantata, "The Angels," at the church tomorrow night.

Opie Read and Col. **W. L. Visscher** will appear tonight at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. They will read selections from their own productions.

The State University Glee Club will give a concert the night of February 13 at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, under the auspices of New Albany Commandery, Knights of Templar.

Lieut. **Joseph Jackson**, a veteran of the Civil War, having served from 1861 to 1865 in the Twenty-third Indiana infantry, is reported very ill of the grip at his home on West Main street.

The remains of **George Kramer**, who died last Thursday night at his home in Lafayette township, were brought to this city yesterday afternoon and the burial was in Fairview cemetery.

An effort is being made by the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Salem to have the members of that fraternity, of this city repeat the social circus that was such a success here a few nights ago.

H. C. Gambill, of this city, District Deputy of the Modern Woodmen of America, will institute a camp of that fraternity at Duff, Dubois county, February 15. Mr. Gambill instituted a camp at Huntingburg last week.

On account of the inclement weather, the revival meetings that were to have begun at Trinity M. E. church last evening have been postponed one week. It is the intention to begin the meeting next Monday night.

The rolling mill, department of the Indiana Steam Forge and Rolling Mill Company will resume operations after stoppage of ten weeks caused by a bad break in the machinery. During that stoppage the mill has been put in complete repair.

Edgar B. Martin, stenographer at the County Clerk's office, and **Miss Virginia F. Hopkins** are to be married tomorrow afternoon at the home of the bride, 915 West Seventh street. Dr. Ford will pronounce the ceremony. They will reside at 222 West Second street.

A fine programme has been prepared for the valentine social to be given tomorrow night by the Ladies Aid Society of the Tabernacle Baptist church, at the home of **Mrs. John Rougers**, 1204 East Spring street. A souvenir will be presented to each one present.

The second quarterly meeting of the United Brethren Church for the Georgetown circuit was held Saturday, at the Wolfe's Grove church, in Georgetown township. Presiding **Elder J. H. Walls** conducted the services, assisted by the pastor of, the **Rev. W. D. Rosenbarger**.

At the meeting of the New Albany Ministerial Association in the Y. M. C. A. parlors this morning at 10 o'clock, the **Rev. O. E. Palmer**, pastor of the Park Christian church, will read a paper on "The Relation of the Preacher to the Missionary Conscience of His People."

The district meeting of the Knights of Pythias lodges of the district composed of the counties of Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Crawford, Washington, and Orange, will be held at Paoli Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Delegates will be present from the three lodges of this city.

An old coach, bought by the Air Line twenty years ago from the Boston and Maine Railway Company, was sold last week by the Air Line people to the Corydon Branch railroad for \$1500. The old coach has been out of use for several years, its place having been taken by one of more modern pattern.

Saturday night the main pipe of the waterworks system gave way at East Seventh and Market streets, and the pavement and gutters were flooded. The water supply was cut off from the consumers in Market street, between that point and East Ninth, and all of yesterday and a part of last evening was occupied in repairing the damage.

The first entertainment of the Federated Clubs for the season will be held tomorrow night at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. The attraction will be a lecture on "In and About Shakespeare's Home", by **Dr. Davidson**, profusely illustrated. The proceeds of the lecture will be turned over to the Free Kindergarten Association, to assist in keeping the free schools in operation. As this is a most worthy object, the entertainment will doubtless have a liberal patronage.

Next Saturday night, the Grant Line Horticultural, Agricultural, Social and Benevolent Club, at a meeting to be held in the hall on the Grant Line road, a short distance north of the city, will hold a debate on the question: "Resolved: that the Revolutionary War was fought for a greater cause than was the Civil War from 1861-1865". The affirmative will be taken by **J. A. Coffman, Charles Blackiston, Martin H. Mann, Charles Brown, Raymond Emery, George Moss, Theodore Rouck, Joseph Nickle, John S. Mann**; negative: **H. W. Vance, J. S. Emery, John W. Mann, Will A. Hinds, Oliver Mann, T. C. Hand, J. P. Bener, Joseph Smith, and John Dempster**. The club has been settling for several months past all the questions of the importance that have come before the country. This debate will attract a large crowd from the city.

JEFFERSONVILLE

Mrs. William Sims is critically ill at Utica.

Both feet of Conductor **George Underwood**, of the Dinkey line, were frozen yesterday.

Sergt. **Jack Kendall** and Patrolman **Mike Wall** locked up **Frank Youtsman** for carrying a concealed weapon.

Messrs. **Perry F. Smith, F. M. Campbell, John James** and other prominent citizens of Lexington are organizing a bank.

At the district meeting of the K. of P. Lodge at North Vernon tomorrow the first and second rank will be conferred on several candidates.

Editor Young, of Crothersville, has sold his paper, the Commercial, to **Omer Cooley**, of Brownstown, and the paper will hereafter be issued from that town.

Harry Demines, colored, of this city, who enlisted in the regular army, and was assigned to Fort Thomas, Utah, has returned here. He has been discharged.

A five-year-old son of **Arnold Aeschback**, who lives at 1208 Spring street, was burned last evening. The child was playing in front of a grate. **Dr. Hancock** was called.

Senator **Newton W. Gilbert**, who has been elected President of the Indiana League of Republican Clubs, is chairman of the Committee on Indiana Reformatory, and is a probable candidate for Governor. His home is at Angola.

Samuel B. Wells and **Charles W. Cruson** have been employed by the Board of Commissioners of Scott county to investigate the books in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer, dating from November 230, 1894, until January 1, 1899. Mr. Cruson will receive \$4 per day and Mrs. Wells \$3.

The funeral of **Thomas Duffy** will be conducted at 2 o'clock this afternoon from 287 West Front street by the **Rev. Dr. Hearst**. Mr. Duffy's death was noted yesterday. The end was due to a complication of diseases. His age was seventy-one years. The children are **Mrs. Alice Boyer** of Wichita, Kan., **Oscar Duffy** and **Mrs. Rebecca McKenzie**, of this city.

The Dinkey trains have had a hard time since the zero season. This is due mainly to the frequent shifting of the engine from one end of the train to the other. Water from the tender flows over the rear and instantly freezes, and at times the combined efforts of the crew are required to make a coupling. Yesterday **Conductor Underwood** and Engineer **Tim Leonard** had to utilize a handle of a coal pick for a link pin.

Assistant Superintendent **Albert Garvin**, who has resigned his position at the Reformatory to become Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, will leave for Weatherford, Conn., February 28. Mr. **Garvin** came to the Reformatory from Kansas in 1896, and has contributed largely to making the Reformatory the model institution it is. Mr. **Garvin** is one of the best disciplinarians in the county. The new position will pay \$3,000 a year and living expenses for himself and family.

Representative **S. A. Canada**, of Randolph county, Uncle **Josh Powers**, Representative from Jay county, Representative **Murphy** of Marion, Representative **Quincy Blankenship**, **Smith Johnson** and Capt. **Wm. Nash** and the following committee clerks of the Indiana Legislature, visited the Reformatory yesterday. **Geo. Retter [or Retier]**, **Fred Cunningham**, **Benj. Hawthorn**, **Ralph Bartlett**, **Robert Hayman**, **N. R. Jacobson**, **Will F. Young** and **Will B. Haddock**.

PILOT OF THE PAUL JONES

MITCHELL SMITH RETURNS TO JEFFERSONVILLE

Told Miss Taggart Good-Bye When He took Leave of the Little Yacht— His Theory

Mitchell Smith, of Jeffersonville, who left Louisville in December as pilot on the ill-fated Paul Jones, arrived at home yesterday from a trip South on the tow-boat Harry Brown. It is the first time he has been home since the disaster to the Jones.

Mr. Smith says that he informed **Capt. Yocum** of the danger of the Jones but the Captain only assured him that all was safe. The captain of the Josie, at Cairo, also cautioned **Capt. Yocum**, **Mr. Smith** says. **Mr. Smith**, when he left the boat, told **Miss Taggart** good-bye, and as he did so, inquired of Miss Taggart, if she was not afraid to travel on the Jones, and her answer was, "**Capt. Yocum** says it is safe."

Mr. Smith in explaining his theory of the accident, has this to say: "The Jones was loaded too heavily forward, and this caused the gasoline from the tank aft. To leak constantly." The aft tank, he says, contained 315 gallons of gasoline, and the center and forward tanks contained about the same number, of gasoline. When he left Louisville, the Jones was supposed to be drawing about four feet of water. **Mr. Smith** investigated and found that the Jones was drawing more than six feet of water.

—The Courier Journal, Louisville, Monday Morning, February 13, 1899

Wills

Submitted by Bonnie Clark

David Huston, Harrison County, Indiana **Date: January 10, 1822**

We, **James Evans** and **Felding Cromwell** of lawful age, certify and say that we were at the late dwelling house of the late **David Huston** on or about the 10th January 1822, the said **David** at that time being quite unwell, called on us to take notice and repeated in substance as follows, to wit:

I never expect to recover from my present illness, therefore wish to make the best arrangement I can of my worldly affairs for the benefit of my beloved family, which is as follows: to wit:

It is my wish and desire that my beloved wife **Rebecca** shall have the rents and profits use and occupation of all my Real estate until our youngest son James shall arrive of at 21 years.

Then the said Real Estate to be sold for the best price that can be had for the same, and out of the proceeds, our son **John** to receive 5 shillings, **Robert** \$100 and our daughter **Isabell** to receive 5 shillings, **Mary** \$100, **Martha** \$100 and **Hanna** \$100, and the balance of the proceeds of the real estate to be equally divided between our 3 youngest sons, to wit—**David, William & James**, as to my personal property, I will and bequeath I will and bequeath all of that to my beloved wife **Rebecca**, except 2 long 2 to beds and 2 bedding & 2 wheels them I give to our daughters **Martha** and **Hannah** to each, 1 cow, 1 bed and bedding, 1 wheel & it is my further will and desire that my beloved wife **Rebecca** pay all my just debts and of the property. I have bequeath her and should I never recover, after my decease I wish you to publish the above as my last Will & Testament.

Given under our hands, and seals this day and year above written.

James Evans & Fielding Cromwell.

State of Indiana, Harrison County }SS.

Be it remembered that on the 14th of May 1822, personally appeared before in open court for the probate of Wills of said county aforesaid, **James Evans & Fielding Crowell** and made oath that the matters stated in the within instrument of writing are true.

Given under my hand as clerk of said county this 14th of May 1822.

H. W. Heth, Clerk

Recorded in Will book "A" pages 77,78 August 1, 1822.

H. W. Heth, Clerk



Andrew F. Israel, Floyd County, Indiana

Date: Oct. 26, 1855

I, **Andrew F. Israel**, of the city of New Albany, Indiana, do make ordain and publish this my last Will & Testament, hereby revoking and making void all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made.

I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

First: I direct that my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

Second: After the payment of said debts and expenses I do, hereby give and devise and bequeath to my beloved wife **Mary Ann Israel**, all my estate, both real and personal, and I do appoint my said wife Executrix of this my last Will & Testament.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th of October, 1855. A.D. **A. F. Israel** Signed, published and declared by the above named **Andrew F. Israel**, as his last Will & Testament, in the presence of us who have hereto subscribed our names in the presence of said Andrew F. Israel and in the presence of each other.

W. T. Otto & Alex Dowling.

State of Indiana, Floyd County }SS

William T. Otto, one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last Will & Testament of **Andrew F. Israel**, late of said county, declared, makes oath and says that he witnessed the execution of said Will, in his presence and at the request of said Testator, that said Testator was of full age, of sound mind and memory and competent to devise his property and not under any coercion or restraint, and that he, said **W. T. Otto** and **Alexander Dowling** whose names appear as subscribing witnesses to said will, did attest and

Subscribed the same in the presence of said **Andrew F. Israel**.

W. T. Otto

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th of November A.D. 1855.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said County and affix the seal of said Court, at the courthouse in New Albany the day and year last above written. **Salem P. Town**, Clerk F. C. C.

State of Indiana, Floyd County } SS.

I, **Salem P. Town**, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Floyd County, certify that the within last Will of **Andrew F. Israel**, late of Floyd County, deceased duly admitted to probate, that its due execution was this day proven by **Wm. T. Otto**, whose proof together with such Will have been duly recorded on the 48th page of the Record of Wills in our office. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 19th of Nov. 1855. **Salem P. Town**, Clerk F. C. C.

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**Francis Jennings, Floyd County, Indiana**

**Date: June 29, 1855**

I, **Francis Jennings**, being weak in body but of sound mind do make and publish this my last Will & Testament, hereby revoking, and making void all Wills by me heretofore made at any time.

First: I wish all my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid.

Second: I hereby will and bequeath to my beloved wife **Sarah Jennings**, all of my real estate and the rents, issues, and profits thereof for and during her natural life, and after her death said real estate to go in proportions to all of my children with the exception of my sons **Robert & George** who are to receive \$250 each more than my other children.

The lot that is deeded to me, known as the church lot really belongs to my sons, **Robert, George** and myself in equal proportions, it is my wish that said sons pay for said lot and take the title to themselves.

I hereby appoint my friend **Noah H. Cobb**, executor of this my last Will & Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this the 29th day of June 1855.

**Francis Jennings** (seal)

The foregoing Will was signed and sealed in our presence and read to the said **Francis Jennings** in our presence, who acknowledged the same to be his last Will & Testament, and we signs this as witnesses in his presence, and at his request.

**Adam Carpenter & John S. Davis**

State of Indiana, Floyd County)SS

**John S. Davis** being duly sworn, says, that he is one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will & Testament of **Francis Jennings**, late of said county, deceased, that said Will was duly executed, that said Testator was fully competent at the time of making the same to devise his property, that said Will was made by said Testator without any coercion whatsoever, and that he the said affiant, and **Adam Carpenter**, whose genuine signature appears to said Will, witnessed the same, at the request and in the presence of said Testator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th of August, 1855.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the court of Common Pleas of Floyd County, Indiana, the date last above written.

**Salem P. Town**, F. C. C.

State of Indiana. Floyd County)SS.

I, **Salem P. Town**, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said county hereby certify that the within last Will of Francis Jennings, late of said county, deceased, has been duly admitted to probate, that's its due execution was this day proven by **John S. Davis**, whose proof, together with said Will has been duly recorded on pages 43, 44 of the Record of Wills in our office.

In Witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 27th of August 1853. **Salem P. Town**, clerk, F. C. C.

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Peter Kegler, Floyd County, Indiana
Date: May 31, 1856

In the name of God, Amen.

I, **Peter Kegler** of Floyd County, Indiana, being sound in mind and weal in body do publish this my last Will & Testament, and wish my real and personal property to be divided in the following manner.

First: my funeral expenses and all lawful debts to be paid. I want my wife **Charlotte Kegler** to have the use and control of all my real and personal property during her lifetime. My real estate consists of one cow, 1 colt, some hogs and household furniture. And at my wife's death, I want whatever remains to be equally divided among my 9 children. Given under my hand this 31st of May 1856. Peter Kegler.

Witnesses: **John Coleman, Charles McCartin, Joseph Freece.**

State of Indiana, Floyd County}SS

John Coleman and **Joseph Freece**, subscribing witnesses to the last Will & Testament of **Peter Kegler**, late of said county, deceased, makes oath and say that they witnessed the execution of said Will in the presence of and at the request of said Testator, that said Testator was of full age, of sound mind and memory and competent to devise his property and not under any coercion or restraint, and that they and **Charles McCartin**, whose names appear as subscribing witnesses to said Will, did attest and subscribed the same, in the presence of said **Peter Kegler**.

John Coleman & Joseph Freece.

State of Indiana, Floyd County}SS

I, **Salem P. Town**, Clerk of the Court of Commons Pleas, Floyd County, certify that the within last Will of **Peter Kegler**, late of said county, deceased, has been duly admitted to probate; that its due execution was this day proven by **John Coleman & Joseph Freece**, whose proof together with such Will have been duly recorded in the Record of Wills on page 59, in our office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 14th of June, 1856. **Salem P. Town**, Clerk F. C. C.

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**John Leffler, Harrison County, Indiana**

**Date: Nov. 27,1833**

I, **John Leffler** of Harrison County, IN. do make, ordain,& publish this my last Will & Testament, hereby revoking all other Wills by me made at any time.

1st. I direct that after my decease that my body be decently interred in a manner suitable to ones conscience.

As to such worldly estate, assets, has pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of the same as in the manner following:

Item. 1. It is my will that all my just debts be paid.

Item 2. I will and bequeath all my personal estate, after payment of my just debts to my dear Mother, **Margaret Leffler**, during her natural life or widowhood, and at her death or marriage, which shall first happen, I direct that the same be divided among my brothers and sisters who may then be living.

I will and devise all my Real Estate whereof I may die seized to me and possessed in this state and elsewhere, to my dear Mother **Margaret Leffler**, to have and to hold the same during her natural life, or widowhood. And at her death or marriage , which shall first happen, I will and devise the same to such of my brothers and sisters as may be living, share and share alike, to have and to hold to them and their heirs and assigns forever.

Item 3. I do hereby appoint my brother **Robert Leffler**, Executor of this my last Will & Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 27th of Nov. 1833. **John Leffler**  
(seal)

Signed, sealed, published & declared by the above named Testator , as and for his last Will & Testament, in our presence, who at his request of the said Testator , have signed our names as witnesses thereto in his presence and in the presence of each other.

**John W. Payne & John Rice**

State of Indiana, Harrison County}SS

Be it remembered that on the 21st of February, 1837, the foregoing last Will & Testament of **John Leffler**, deceased, was produced before me **Henry W. Heth**, Clerk of the Probate Court of said county & state, and proven by the oaths **John W. Payne & John Rice**,

The subscribing witnesses thereto, to be the last Will & Testament the said **John Leffler**, deceased, and that he was at the time of signing and executing the same was of sound mind, memory and understanding.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name & affixed the seal of said court in Corydon, the day and year last aforesaid.

Recorded in the clerks office of the Probate Court of Harrison County, in Will Book "B", pages 74,75 on the 26th of April 1837

**Henry W. Heth.**, Clerk



**Mary Hicks, Floyd County, Indiana**

**Date: Sept. 27, 1855**

Know all men, that I, **Mary Hicks**, of New Albany, Floyd County, IN. do make and publish this my last Will & Testament in manner and form as follows, to-wit:

1st. It is my will, and I do will and bequeath to my son **Presley Nevel Hicks** all my personal property now in my possession or now owned by me.

2nd. I will and bequeath all my right, title and interest I have in Texas, in the USA, unto my said son **Presley Nevel Hicks** and to his heirs and assigns forever.

3rd. and lastly, I hereby constitute and appoint my said son **Presley Nevel Hicks** to be the Executor of this my last Will & Testament, revoking all former Wills and satisfying this, and no other to be my last Will & Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 27th of Sept. 1855

**Mary Hicks.** (seal)

Signed, sealed and published by the above name **Mary Hicks** as her last Will & Testament in our presence. **John M. Wilson & Ellen Neighbor**

State of Indiana, Floyd County } SS.

**John M Wilson & Ellen Neighbor**, the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last Will and Testament of **Mary Hicks**, late of said county, deceased, makes oath and say that they witnessed the execution of said Will in the presence and at the request of said Testator, that said Testatrix was fully competent to devise her property, and was not under any coercion or restraint.

**John M. Wilson & Ellen Neighbor**

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th of June 1856.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand as clerk, and affixed the seal of the Court of Common Pleas of Floyd County, the day and year above last written.

**Salem P. Town**, Clerk

State of Indiana, Floyd County } SS.

I **Salem P. Town**, clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Floyd County, IN. hereby certify that the within last Will & Testament of **Mary Hicks**, late of said county, deceased has been duly admitted to probate, that its due execution was this day proven by **John M. Wilson** and **Ellen Neighbor**, whose proof, with such Will has been duly recorded on page 60 of the Record of Wills in our office.

In witness hereof I have hereto set my hand and affix the seal of said court this 26<sup>th</sup> of June 1856.

**Salem P. Town**, Clerk



**Gregore Kihn, Floyd County, Indiana**

**Date: Nov. 22, 1855**

1st. It is my will and desire that all my lawful debts shall be first paid out of whatever personal estate I may own at the time of my decease.

2nd. I do hereby give, bequeath and devise unto my beloved wife, **Elizabeth Kihn**, all the residue of my estate, both real and personal, after the payment of my debts, and to hold the same to herself, her heirs and assigns forever.

3rd. I do hereby constitute and appoint my said wife, **Elizabeth Kihn**, Executrix of this my last Will & Testament, and desire that she shall not be required to give any security in her bond, as such executrix.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 22nd of November, A.D. 1855.

**Gregore Kihn** (seal)

Signed and seal by said **Gregore Kihn**, as and for his last Will & Testament, in the presence of us, who in his presence, and at his request have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

**Michael C. Kerr, John K. Very**

State of Indiana, Floyd County}SS.

**Michael Kerr** on his oath, says, that he is one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last Will & Testament of **Gregore Kihn**, that the same was competent to devise his property and was not under any coercion or influence of any kind, and that the same was attested as witnesses by said affiant and the said **John K. Very** in the presence, and at the request of the said Testator, and in the presence of each other.

**Michael C. Kerr**

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th of March, A.D. 1856.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county and affix the seal of said Court at the Courthouse in New Albany the day and year last above written. **Salem P. Town**, Clerk, F. C. C.

State of Indiana, Floyd County }

SS. I, **Salem P. Town**, clerk of the Common Pleas Court Floyd County, Indiana certify that the written last Will & Testament of **Gregore Kihn**, late of said county, deceased, has been duly admitted to probate, that its due execution was this day proven by **Michael C. Kerr**, whose proof, together with such Will, has been duly recorded on the 56th page of the Record of Wills on our office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 12th of March 1856. **Salem P. Town**, Clerk F. C. C.

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PERRY COUNTY ANCESTORS Part II

By **Doris B. Leistner**, Family Researcher

The following articles appeared previously in the Perry County Newspaper, *The News*, in 1991. This is the conclusion of the series. Part 1 was included in the April 2009 SIGS Quarterly.

Swiss Immigrants to Perry County

Anniversaries bring attention to historical events whether of family, community, or national interest. The celebration of the 700th anniversary of Switzerland has encouraged descendants immigrants in the U.S. to trace and study their Swiss roots.

Some of the settlers of Tell City in 1858-60 were of German-Swiss origin. The 1860 census enumeration lists 1028 residents in Tell City with 181 (less than 18%) their birthplace as Switzerland. There were 144 Swiss living elsewhere in the county, with all townships except Clark Township listing some inhabitants of Swiss birth, many of those being in the county before Tell City was founded in 1858.

Tell City is thought by many to be a Swiss town, but in fact 399 (almost 40%) of the 1860 residents gave their origin as Germany, Prussia, or Bavaria. Heads of only four households were not of foreign birth. One recent visitor from Switzerland described the Swiss as being frugal, aggressive, and domineering.

The writer of this column has listed all 1860 Perry County residents of Swiss birth, as well as many of the later arrivals and descendants. Leopold Township was home for the **Yaggi, Arnold, Strahl**, and **Whitemore** families. **Huber, Shydecker/Scheidegger, Pleisch, Moser, Miller, Weber, Naegele, Kaelin** and **Ott** are some names of the Cannelton area. Troy was home for **Fry, Snyder**, and **Scheller**. **Joseph Frey** lived in Anderson Twp.

Some of the Swiss in Tell City were **Fred Steiner**, wharf master; **Chas. Oswald**, cabinet maker; **John Buhler**, cigar maker; **John Weber**, merchant; **Jacob Hauser**, saloon keeper; **Xavier Jehle**, laborer; **Sebastian Leimgruber**, shoemaker; **Arnold Herr**, carpenter; **Jacob Josley**, brick mason; **John J. Meyer**, tinner; **Peter Neff**, carpenter; **Henry Kieser**, shoemaker; **John Heubi**, carpenter; **Henry Ehrensberger**, cabinet maker; **Alex Gasser**, cabinet maker; **Rudolph Baumeister**, stone cutter; **Conrad Hauenstein**, shingle maker; **Jacob Hauenstein**, saddler; **Henry Lambeck**, cabinet maker; **John Muelchi**, teamster; **Jacob Buchser**, shoemaker; **Frederick Buchser**, shoemaker; **John Spilman**, cooper; **Casper Zuelly**, miller; **Joseph Hauser**, carpenter; **Conrad Heim**, brick maker.

County histories, church records, naturalization records, ships passenger lists, and records which have been microfilmed in Switzerland are all sources for additional information on these families. Most of the Tell City families came first to Louisiana, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin prior to migrating to Tell City with the Swiss Colonization Society, but other Swiss families were already in the county, as noted above.



Good Time to Gather and Preserve Family Records

Have you done anything about gathering and preserving records of your family? There is no better time than the holidays when families gather to share and record memories and knowledge of your ancestors. Make notes, take pictures, reminisce and enjoy! Tracing family history has become very popular as people have become interested in knowing "where they came from". Your interest in your family may be as a hobby, a family interest, or religious belief. As you search for information about your own forefathers, you will learn not only about your people but also the history of our country and the places they lived.

Since many people have expressed an interest in their ancestors who lived in Perry County and the surrounding areas of southern Indiana and across the river in Kentucky, we will try to help with their search in this column. We must remember the Ohio River, Anderson River, Little Blue and the political or legal boundaries did not limit those people. They moved back and forth very freely, including crossing the Ohio River.

If anyone has a query regarding their family, try to limit questions to names of interest to the readers of this newspaper. Perhaps a reader or the author will have the information you need and share it with you.

In an earlier column, the **Goffinet** family research was noted. As a result, several letters have been received and **Don Goffinet**, 914 32nd St., Tell City, was encouraged to do extensive research and listing of any Goffinets or Goffinet descendants. He plans to publish the **Goffinet** Family History, so we hope you will share with him any information you have about them. He is conducting a thorough search and I believe this will be an excellent edition in the preservation of Perry Co. ancestry.



Irish Also Came to Perry County

The Germans, Swiss, Belgians and French were not the only immigrants who thought opportunity might be in Perry County. Many natives of Ireland also came. Some came to the U.S. in the 1830s seeking religious freedom. Following the potato famine of 1845-1847 in Ireland even larger numbers of people emigrated. Some were employed in the textile factories in the eastern states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Others went to Vermont, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky; Georgia, or Louisiana before arriving in Indiana.

The **Codys, Tullys, Burkes, Rannees, Fealys, and Gleasons** came to Leopold Township. **Peter Murtha** and **William Oneill** were merchants in Union Township. **Alex McBride, William Payne,** and **William Mackey** were farmers in Anderson Township. Irish families who settled in Oil Township were **Casey, Cannavan, Cunningham, Donnelly, Faris, Farrelly, Flannagan, Judge, Kelly, Lynch, Lyons, McHugh, Quinlan, Rafferty, Reily, Ryan, Tigue,** and **Walsh.**

Troy Township became home for the **Curry, Farquhar, Finigan, Jordan, Loftus, Lynch, Murphy, Payne, Radican, Reardon, Sullivan, Swaney,** and **Whalen** families.

The largest number of Irish settled in Cannelton during and after the building of the cotton mill, employed as carpenters, stonemasons, stone-cutters, plasterers, and coal miners. Men, women, and children as young as twelve years old worked in the cotton mill. By 1860, nearly every Irish household in Cannelton had one or more members working in the cotton mill. Women also worked as domestic servants and seamstresses.

A large number of the Irish moved on to other locations after a few years, but some names still recognized in Cannelton ancestry include **Collins, Commiskey, Conway, Coyle, Cullen, Cuniff, Donally, Dunlevy, Gannon, Gilligan, Keating, Keenan, Kerwick, Loftus, McGuiney, McMahon, Murphy, O'Brian, Osborn, Payne, Reardon, Ryan, Scully, Shea, Sweeney, Tevlin, and Whalen. Thomas James DelaHunt**, writer and historian, was the son of an Irish immigrant.

Though there were other Irish families scattered around the county, the two largest concentrations of Irish were in the St. Croix area of Oil Township and the Cannelton area of Troy Township. Many of those were of the Catholic faith and attended Holy Cross Catholic Church, St. Croix, and St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Cannelton.

Though the markers at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Cannelton, are no longer standing, some of the deceased are buried in St. Michael's Cemetery and Cannelton Cliff Cemetery. Several grave markers in Holy Cross Cemetery were inscribed with birthplaces in Ireland, indicating origins in Counties Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Tyrene, Cavin, and Sligo.

Naturalization records also, in many cases, listed birth dates and places, when and where embarked, when and where arrived in the U.S., and the date the citizenship application was filed.

The following Perry County histories: (1) *Goodspeed's History of Warrick, Spencer, and Perry Counties Indiana*, published in 1885 and later reprinted; (2) **Thomas J. DelaHunt's Perry County History**, published in 1916, also reprinted, are good sources of information.



Family Researching

Soon the 4-H'ers will begin working on their projects for the summer. 4-H has always been a learning experience as well as an enrichment program for youth and Family Tree is a project recently added in many Indiana counties. This endeavor requires family involvement with listing names of family members and in researching the birthdates, birthplaces, etc. Division I usually requires finding, proving, and charting data for the student, and for his/her parents and grandparents. In the meantime, curiosity about his/her ancestry will probably encourage extending the lineage even further.

Some history, geography, and English teachers in elementary schools are introducing family history to their students, either as a required assignment or as an elective project. Boy Scouts can also earn genealogy merit badges as part of their activities. These are some of the reasons young people, as well as adults might become interested in their ancestry.



(This concludes the articles on "Perry County Ancestors")

Indiana Soldier Tells Civil War Experiences

1864

Submitted by Beth Day Nolan

Ed G. Silver, New Albany's scaler of weights and measures, has a rare manuscript written by his grandfather, the late **J. M. Turner** of New Albany, in which he relates his experiences as a soldier in the Civil War.

Turner left from New Albany with Co. F of the Indiana Volunteers, and describes how he shed his first blood for his country – by being bitten with bed lice at Nashville. His account relates vividly the fierce action at such places as Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and other legendary places of combat.

His account states in part: I enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Company F, Feb. 29, 1864, and started for the front soon afterwards. We crossed the Ohio River at Louisville, and stayed in Louisville a short time. We were then forwarded to Nashville, Tenn. There we were put in that famous old structure, The Gollicoffin House, which was a noted place with the soldiers – noted for body lice. It was there that I shed the first blood in defense of my country!

We remained there a few days and were then put on the tops of freight cars and started for Chattanooga. We had not gotten out of town when some of the cars jumped the tracks shaking us up somewhat. We all had to get out and help get them on again. We started on about two o'clock in the afternoon, and all went well until we had to pass through some dark tunnels. We were almost suffocated with the smoke from the engine, but we managed to stay on top of the car and even slept a little by tying ourselves to the center boards of the cars so as not to roll off while we were sleeping.

PASS STONE RIVER. On our way to Chattanooga we passed one of the bloody battlefields of the war, Stone River. Here hundreds of brave boys fell, and the long lines of graves told of the severe fighting that had been done. As we passed on we saw cars that had been thrown from the track and had rolled down the steep hillside never to be gotten up again. In them people were living. We passed on and soon came to Lookout Mountain. There the track for the railroad was cut in the rock around the mountain. On one side we could hardly see the top and on the other it was almost straight down into the blue water of the Tennessee River. We were now within sight of the city of our destination, and so we arrived at Chattanooga a little after sun rise on the second day. When we left Boone County it was cold weather, being the first of March, but when we arrived at Chattanooga the peach trees were in full bloom.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. Soon after this we were unloaded and marched out to camp between Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain along the river bank. About the first thing to catch the eyes of the new recruits was the sight of the dead mules which had died from starvation during the siege which the rebels held around the city, which was broken by that terrible charge on Missionary Ridge where the old flag of the Fortieth Indianan Infantry was planted on the top of the ridge among the first if not the very first! Many brave men lost their lives in taking this fortified ridge.

We drilled for a few weeks, and then one day we climbed to the top of Lookout Mountain and spent the day up there. We drank out of that famous spring of clear sparkling water flowing out of the rock near the top of the mountain. The rock was cut into the mountain side just as if they had been going to make a door into the mountain. After it had been cut in perhaps five or six feet, the floor was hewn out level. Then a square of about three feet was cut about 12 or 14 inches deep, and this basin filled with the water which rippled down the side of the mountain. When we were on top of the mountain, the town was about one half to three quarters of a mile away. The houses did not look larger than geese. In the evening we came down the peak a part of the way on ladders.

CAME UPON REBELS. We got back to camp so tired out we were not able to drill for a day or two. But after some preparation, the time came for the campaign to Atlanta. Everything being in readiness on May 4, 1864, we started out over Missionary Ridge toward Ringold, Ga. We had gone but a few miles when we began fighting the Johnnies. After marching and fighting till May 14 we came upon the rebel force at Resaca. We were on the skirmish line.

It was in the afternoon about four o'clock, and we came upon them in the woods where we could see them through the brush and over a rise behind which we sheltered firing from the top and then getting back and reloading our Springfield and Endfield muzzle-loading rifles. We had our cartridge boxes filled with 40 rounds of cartridges. After we had exhausted our ammunition, we were relieved by other troops who took our places. In this engagement Company F lost two men, one from Marion Township (Boone County), **Thomas Johns**, the other from Lebanon, **William Burroughs**. It was not the intention to push us into the fight but to advance the skirmish line. But we got somewhat lost by passing through such rough brush country, and so a Colonel Moore of some Ohio regiment took command, and we were put into the fight. After retiring we went into the camp for the night. By this time I began to wonder what was the matter with my right shoulder. But I was soon told that it was the pounding of that old musket 40 times against it that had caused the trouble.

This was on Saturday. The next morning (Sabbath), we were again called out in line of battle and were ordered to keep up a regular fire at the top of the rebel line of breastworks, which were in plain view about 80 rods away. During the day we had our cartridge boxes filled six times, making in all 240 rounds of ammunition. I stood behind a tree perhaps 18 inches in diameter until I had exhausted

my 240 rounds of ammunition. We stopped long enough to eat a hard tack and a slice of raw bacon from our haversacks, but other than this we did not stop until night came on and we were relieved again.

FELT ATTACK COMING. During the night before – Saturday night – while we were lying quietly with the clear sky for our only covering, a battery on our right commenced a terrible fire, and we were called to arms, for every man was lying with his gun by his side ready for the call. It had been a false alarm. They thought we were being attacked, but after a time all was quiet again. Being very tired after our long day's firing, we lay down to rest again. All was quiet once more and part of the night passed; then we were again awakened by the noise and clatter of the rebel artillery rumbling over the rocks on the roads. By daybreak the next day they had all moved on to the next stand at Dallas.

There was some skirmishing until May 25, and until the 28th we were either fighting or within hearing of it. Then, as at Resaca, the Johnnies left us again in the night. We spent some time skirmishing around between Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. On June 18 we advanced our lines in a terrible rain, such as only a soldier can tell you of. Through the woods we went with the Johnnies shelling the woods and cutting down the limbs off the trees which fell all around us. We were in more danger of the limbs from the trees than from the balls, for they were shooting too high. We captured some prisoners that day. Then on to Kenesaw Mountain where we halted for several days.

The picket lines were very close together, so we had to picket by squads, four or five in a squad. Each squad made a protection by the use of rails. We dug out the dirt and threw it over the cross of the rails so that it made a place where we could sit behind the dirt and rails and escape the rebel balls, which would sound loud when they struck the rails. On one of these forts just next to the one I occupied, three or four of the boys got up from behind the protection, and rebs fired a volley at them and killed one boy from Lebanon, **Thomas Pervish**, and wounded two others, one of whom died afterwards. One of these was **Simon Walker** and the other was **Chris Wyant**. This was about June 23 or 24.

REBEL LINES HOLD. Then on the 27th of the month they planned to make an effort to break the rebel line. The Rebels still held the mountain and by the aid of field glasses they could see every move we were making. The place that was chosen was a very bad one, one that gave the Rebels a great advantage over us. At an early hour on the morning we were taken about a mile to the right of the mountain and were massed 30 lines deep with the Fortieth Indiana Regiment on the front on the extreme left. And there we waited for orders to charge the Rebel lines. The Rebel line of breastworks was in the form of a crook-like line above with the bow from us. It was in the center of this bend that our left came and then extended on to the right. They had the underbrush cut off perhaps three feet

from the ground and they placed the top end of the brush toward our lines so as to retard our efforts to get to their lines. Finally after giving the Rebels till 10 o'clock to get their men and artillery all in readiness, we were given the order to charge. Then the 30 lines went forward in double quick time. But the line of works not being in a straight line, our right struck the Rebel left before the men in the center got quite to the works. At this stage the Rebels opened fire upon the right; they had not fired on us until we got almost upon the works on the right. And in the center of the bend in the line of works and on our left we were perhaps 40 or 50 feet from the works under a deadly fire of shot and shell. So our right gave way and we were ordered to lie down on the ground. This we did for a few seconds – which seemed like a long time; but as soon as the Rebs saw that we had halted, they came swooping around from their right. As soon as this was discovered we were ordered to retreat and fall back. So we got a cross fire from their right and front, and all who did not obey orders and get out were taken to prison. At that stage of the war prison was worse, if possible, than duty on the battlefield.

SCENE OF CARNAGE. Now comes the awful scene which eternity alone can erase from my memory. It was dry and the artillery fired the leaves and even burned the clothes from some of the dead. Now we were told after we got the wounded off the field to come back that night and get the dead. So we went back for them that night, but the Rebs had changed pickets, and they said they had no orders to let them be taken away. So we had to go back to camp. They told us though to come back the next night and they thought we could have them. So we went again the next night, and this time they were getting tired of the terrible smell which came from so many dead who had lain on the ground from ten o'clock the first day (the 27th) till the night of the 28th. Now language fails me to tell you of that awful sight. No mortal man can ever draw enough on imagination to describe anything near such a sight. We dug a grave wide enough to lay the boys side by side across it. The grave was perhaps three feet deep. Then we covered them over as best we could without a burial shroud except for their blue uniforms, which was all we had. Truly this was a sad day, one that will never be forgotten as long as time shall be.

The great wonder with me was that any of us escaped that terrible rain of lead shot and shell with all the force behind it from the breastworks. But this is one of the strange things of the battles, not so much how many are killed, but how few among so many. After getting inside our lines and looking for members of Company F, of which there were 49 in the charge, I could not see any of the Company for a long time. But finally after some time of rallying to each company, we got 19 who had passed through this terrible struggle without a scratch.

Now the places up to this time after leaving Chattanooga, were Ringold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kingston, Altoona, and Kenesaw Mountain.

STRIC[K]EN WITH FEVER. Soon after this I was taken with a slow fever, and I kept along the regiment till just before the Battle of Peachtree Creek just in front of Atlanta when I was sent to the Field Hospital where the wounded from the battle were brought. There were many brave comrades who were suffering from wounds there. Soon after I was transferred back to Chattanooga where I lay for some time with terrible fever. After a time I was transferred back to Nashville. It was here after a few weeks Father came down, and I can assure you I was glad to see some one from home. So if you are away from home for a long time and get sick among strangers, you will know something of my experience – and only till then!

I forgot to tell you of a trip we made after the Rebels evacuated Kenesaw Mountain. We were near the Chattahoochee River, and we got orders one morning to advance up the river about 15 miles. We had marched along in the afternoon, and I had not been feeling really good; so I had to fall out of ranks and come behind. So when I came to the place where we were to cross the river, which was about three-quarters of a mile wide, I thought I was about the end of my journey. But pretty soon a few cavalry men came along; so I stood on the bank and saw them cross. The water came up on the sides of the horses, so I thought I could keep my head and shoulders out of the water. I took off my boots and pants and put them up on my shoulders and back. No, I forgot my boots till I had gone perhaps 10 rods. So I had to return and get them. But I got across after a time and did not have to go very far till I found the command, and they had gone into camp for the night. The next morning we were ordered to return to camp 15 miles away where we had left our knapsacks and all but our rations and guns and ammunition. After a tired march we landed that evening back at the place of starting. In a few more days we came near to Atlanta, and I was sent to the Field Hospital as I stated before.

After getting some better of the fever and being able to do some labor, I was put on duty and stayed there till the war was over in the Fall of '65. I was sent back to Indianapolis to be discharged but was not discharged till Nov. 11, 1865.

I forgot to tell that at the second election of **Abraham Lincoln** there came an order to the hospitals to furlough all the Indiana boys, who were away from their commands, home to vote. So I got a 15 days furlough and came home. When the 15 days were up I got an extension of time of 30 days more, making 15 days at home. I need not tell you that I enjoyed my stay at home of 45 days.

—*New Albany Tribune* 28 Dec 1969, p.21

"Outhouses"

by Jim Fiedler

"Save you up to \$130 per year on toilet paper!" shouted the headline on the May 2009 cover of Consumer Reports. My grandmother, **Ollie Hall Fiedler** or "Ma Fiedler" rhyming with a sheep's "baa" as we called her never spent \$130 a year on toilet paper in her life. Actually she never spent anything since the Sears & Roebuck catalog came free. Of course she had an outhouse as did most country people until the mid-1950s. Ma's was a double seater that still stands behind our house in rather decrepit condition and unused for over 40 years. I don't know why she had a double seater and never saw another one like it or two people ever use this one at the same time. That would just be a little to personal for most people's taste and was another reason for the door latch on the inside. What I do remember most vividly was the Sears & Roebuck laying on the floor or maybe the seat which most of the pages missing. The soft index pages were as good as today's toilet paper and would go first. Next would go the regular pages with the most interesting ones saved for last since the catalog served the dual purpose as reading material while you sat there. The glossy paper would go last and I would consider just going to the barn or the woods if that was all that was left!

I think of toilet paper as a rather new invention but a quick check of Wikipedia tells me it has been around in China since the 6th Century A.D. But I have also read the early settlers valued the leaves of the Pawpaw trees as toilet paper and would stuff their pockets with a handful of those leaves for future use. My only recommendation is to avoid poison ivy leaves. That advice is hopefully needed about as much as telling someone not to pee on an electric fence. But I do know two people who have done that but know no one who has done it twice. Winter is a bigger problem but I remember reading that Outward Bound or NOLS teaches winter campers to use snow and I hear it works better than it sounds.

Outhouses present two challenges in the winter time. First was walking in the cold to the outhouse which was normally located quite a ways from the house. That was why a lot of winterkill of grass occurred along the lane to the outhouse. The other challenge was sitting on the cold wood seat in freezing weather. Winter nights are long and meant many trips to the outhouse were in night clothes in the dark.

Our outhouse was at the end of the lane down the middle of the garden. It had to be relocated back a ways once when the hole filled and it blew over once in a storm which my mom & I always swore was a tornado. And I recall it always having a roll of real toilet paper which could have been the result of my having an older sister. We finally got running water in the house in the mid-50s when my sister was in high school which was about the time we got telephones. So I never saw a telephone in an outhouse.

An indoor toilet created a whole new set of problems with the septic tanks and clay tile with tree roots growing in the tile and stopping it up. A plunger was standard issue beside the toilet as was a mop and bucket. And we kids were trained to NEVER flush the toilet twice in succession and only after a #2. Some of my worse childhood memories involved helping my father dig up the septic tank or tile and cleaning out roots. The plumber's snake never worked very well or for long.

My other grandmother, **Ma Minto** had indoor plumbing and a bathroom with a tub and sink before us but did not have a toilet in the bathroom. They did not have a septic tank and the old outhouse at the end of the garden was still used for quite a few more years. My sister and I thought they were so modern. They even had a telephone with a crank on it!

Rome's grade school got indoor plumbing as well as a cafeteria before I graduated in 1958. The two were not connected to the best of my knowledge. That reduced the number of classrooms from 4 to 2 and meant we then had 4 grades to a room. In effect we repeated each grade for all four years but that is a different story for a later Egg Report. Earlier there were separate boys and girls outhouses on the other side of the basketball court with were of course outdoors. These outhouses were large and as I remember the boys' had a pee trough as well as several individual sit down toilets all surrounded by a fence for privacy. We thought we were so special when we got the inside rest rooms.

The last outhouses I used were at the Mt. Assiniboine Lodge in the Canadian Rockies just west of Banff. **Sepe** told us the secret to a good nights sleep was to not drink any liquids after 7 PM. It was still Canada and we learned we could drink quite a bit by that cut off time. The distinguishing thing about those outhouses was the view of Mt Assiniboine if you left the door open.

Gary Dauby who makes fine wine at the Blue Heron Winery <http://www.blueheronvines.com/> stopped by this morning and added a couple of outhouse stories that will make you think. The former Mason House at Rocky Point had a beautiful outhouse with two adult and two child seats on skids that they would pull with a team of horses to a sandbar in the Ohio River. They would pull it in the river as far as they could and clean it out on a regular basis. Another family left the back of their outhouse open so the chickens could come in and eat. And finally **Gordie Frakes** says the first time he took a crap indoors was at Perry Central School in 1967!

Your Farmer & Agrarian Philosopher,

Jim Fiedler

Fiedler Family Farms

From Family Farms Weekly Farms Market Newsletter & Egg Report, April 10, 2009.

If you want to learn more you can contact the Outhouse Diggers Association whose members excavate old outhouse sites to find all the coins, knives, bedpans and other wonderful relics of passing years. One site is <http://www.jldr.com/ohdigger.html>

—Submitted by **Susan Covey** and used with permission

History of Ohio Falls Cities

The New Work Ready to Deliver to Subscribers in this City. — **L. A. Williams & Co.**, of Cleveland, O., by their agent George S. Davis, have placed on our table the "History of the Ohio Falls Cities" for criticism. The work is in two volumes, printed with new type, on clear calendared tinted paper, and bound in durable and handsome style.

—From New Albany's *Public Press* 28 Jun 1882 p3 c3:

QUERIES

Help wanted in learning more about family

Salem, Ind.

May, 2007

I feel there are people in Harrison County who can help me answer some questions. My great-grandpa, **John Perryman**, was a confederate soldier from North Carolina. He served as a prison guard there during the Civil War, but family says he did not agree with the war, deserted and appeared in Morgan Township.

What brought him there? He might have met **Shem Clark**, a union soldier serving in the same area, and came home with him. He married Shem's sister, **Lydia Clark**, in October 1867. They became the parents of my grandma, **Sarah Perryman**, who married **Clint Tyler** of Hancock Chapel. They are all buried there. Sarah and Clint's daughter, **Glen (Toots) Tyler**, married **Herbert Hottle** of Bradford. They were my parents.

I am also searching for someone who can help me with the history of Lydia and Shem's parents, **Jacob and Rachel Ulm Clark**. They came from Pennsylvania into Ohio where nine children were born and one adopted. They came to Harrison County in 1840 where three more children were born. The children and spouses were: **David** (adopted) and **Elizabeth Routh**, **Nancy** and **Stephen E. Biggs**, **Mary** and **James Sherwood**, **Rebecca Ann** and **George Austin**, **William** and **Caroline Rogers**, **John N.** and **Polly Trowbridge**, **Sarah Ann** and **Robert Penn**, **James** (single), **Lydia Jane** and **John Perryman**, **Jacob** and **Penelope Sears**, **Elizabeth** and **Geo. Jacob Trowbridge** (brother of Polly), **Shem Wesley** and **Mary Magdalena Deweese**, **Rachael Suvannah** and **William McKenny**, and **Benjamin** and **Rebecca A. Lockenour**.

Many descendants of these people still live in Harrison County, including **Kennedys** and **Herthels**. I found that the name of **Ulm** was changed from **Wollam** in Pennsylvania in early days.

It's interesting that Grandma **Sarah Perryman Tyler**'s father was Confederate and her husband **Clint Tyler**'s father **John Henry Tyler** was in the Union service.

I would be forever grateful if there are some descendants there that know more about this family and will contact me. Thank you in advance.

Rhodella Martin

Editor's note: Ms. Martin can be reached by e-mail at jhc@blueriver.net or by regular mail at 105 N. Harrison St., Salem, IN 47167. Her phone number is 812-883-6529.

The preceding letter was submitted to The Corydon Democrat and was picked up in Pennsylvania by **Joe Henderson**, descendant of **Elizabeth Clark Trowbridge**, sister of **Lydia Clark Perryman**. He did not know that his Clarks came to Indiana and is now doing extensive research of this family. He welcomes all new information at 260 Forest Hills Circle, Devon, Pa., or jeh1623@yahoo.com We are publishing Ms. Martin's letter in entirety, per her request, since it touches many people in the area and may be of help to them.

Seek info., Parents & Data on **Jacob Clark** b. Jan 22, 1799 PA, d. Harrison Co., IN Sept. 14, 1874. Married **Rachel Ullem**. Settled near Hancock Chapel, Indiana from Ohio 1830-41. Both buried in Palmyra Cemetery.

—**Rhodella Martin**, 1056 N. Harrison St., Salem, IN 46167; E-mail info@johnhaycenter.org

Seek info., Ancestors & data on **John Perryman**, NC Confederate Soldier, b. 1836, deserted to Indiana near Hancock Chapel, d. Mar. 7, 1913, married Oct 26, 1867 **Lydia Clark**, born Oct 23, 1835, d. Apr 22, 1908, Harrison Co., IN

—**Rhodella Martin**, 1056 N. Harrison St., Salem, IN 46167; E-mail info@johnhaycenter.org

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