

# Crawford County Genealogy

*Remembering our Heritage — Enriching the Present — Ensuring the Future*

January 2012

Larry M. Burmeister, 411 S. Redbud Ct., English, IN 47118

## Crawford County Acquires the Site of the Old Dollar Store to House Their Old Records.

Back in October, the Crawford County Commissioners were approached by the Crawford County Historical & Genealogical Society about the feasibility of the county purchasing the old building, which had been up for sale for several months since the building of the new one, and relocating the old records there. The society, under the leadership of former presidents, Jim Kaiser and Densil Wilson, and the current president, Larry Burmeister, had been urging the county commissioners to find a location for the old books which were still located in the old court house, which was not heated or air-conditioned and had minimal maintenance since the building of the new one back in 1993.

Roberta Toby, the Archives Director, took the lead in finally getting the building, along with Commissioner Dan Crecelius and society members attending the several meetings at the court house, finally convinced them of the idea, but now we had to convince the Crawford County Council, who hold the purse strings! However, after some problems were “ironed out” the county council approved the purchase and the final papers are now signed.

The new Archives Building, or Crawford County Annex, will house at least two safe’s, one for the old records and one for the newer records of the Clerk and Recorder’s offices. Whether there will be more is not known at the present time. Dale Roll, county court house maintenance person, is handling the move into the new building, under the supervision of the County Commissioners.

The Crawford County Historical & Genealogical Society, who will staff the building with volunteer help on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays



Front view from S.R. 64 of New Archives Building.



Side view from new Dollar Store parking lot of New Crawford County Annex Building. In both photos you can see the Crawford County Court House behind the building.

and Fridays from 10 AM-2 PM, hope to have extra room to store some of their donations to the society for public viewing.

We have six years to prepare for our 200th Anniversary of the County. The acquisition of this building and adjoining property will be a big help in the presentation of some of the county’s “treasures” in a museum-like setting. The society would like to see the location of a room for the County Historian and a room for small-group meetings. Also a place for making coffee and preparing snacks would be nice too! We are hopeful that the building will be completely renovated and ready for our April first opening of the Crawford County archives for the year 2012 and for the first time — the complete year!

## Inside

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**Founders of The Marengo State Bank in 1907.**

To the Left: C. W. Miller, W. S. Hanger, George McIntosh, C. D. Summers and George Balthis.  
Tellers in window: Knofel Turner and W. J. Hawkins.

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## Correspondence

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Mon, November 1, 2010  
Re: Nov Crawford Co Newsletter  
From: Jane Sarles <sarlesorama@gmail.com>  
Just want to compliment you on the very fine job you do on the newsletter. I do a little newsletter on history myself, and yours puts mine to shame. It is very kind of you to trouble for I know what a big job it is.  
Jane Sarles, former Milltown resident (1939-40)

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Mon, November 1, 2010  
Re: Nov Crawford Newsletter  
From: marvinmckinley304@yahoo.com>  
Just a quick note to thank you and all of your contributors. As a grandson 77 years young of former residents of Marengo and Crawford

County, your letter makes quite interesting reading. Thanks again.

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Mon, November 1, 2010  
Re: Nov Crawford Co Newsletter  
From: ron ballard <ron\_ballard@yahoo.com>

Thank you so much for your newsletter, I really enjoy having it. Ron Ballard

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Tue, October 5, 2010  
Re: Oct issue of My Crawford Co Newsletter  
From: Charles Harpe charlesharpe@mchsi.com>

Larry, I think the picture noting Marengo band was probably Milltown Band as the names I remember being a few grades above me.  
Sincerely Bob Harpe.



1 Estel Parks	13 Mettie Austin	23 Lola Letterfield (Joney)
2 Lucille Ballard	14 Emma Joney	24 Roy Joney
3 Edward Sturgeon	15 Catherine Joney	25 Eunice Parker
4 Cecil Brown	16 John Joney	26 Noah Austin
5 Bessie Russell	17 Alva Austin	27 Bess Austin Parks
6 Luther Jones	18 Artie Parker	28 Frances Letterfield
7 Mabel Austin	19 Rudolph Parker	29 Lura Parker
8 Elsie Sturgeon	20 Joney Ballard	30 Hilda Ballard
9 Della Jones	21 Elwood Ballard	31 Grace Austin Glenn
10 Maudie Howard	22 Charles Austin	32 Clarence Sturgeon
11 Catherine Austin		
12 Mandy Austin		

~~33~~

The above photo was submitted by Bonnie Mahaffy, related to the Austin Family that once lived in the Mount Sterling neighborhood. Several photos were sent in that were unidentified, perhaps you can help by logging onto our website and checking out the Austin Photographs!



# Internet Gems

Items found on the web relating to Crawford County.  
By Roberta Toby.

## Flavius J. BRILEY

Biography from History of Clay Co., Indiana, Vol. II, Author: William Travis, publ. 1909.

FLAVIUS J. BRILEY.—A life-long resident of Lewis township, and one of its most successful agriculturists, Flavius J. Briley has been an interested witness of the various changes that have here taken place, watching with delight the gradual transformation of the heavily timbered land into a rich and productive farming region, and has aided by every means within his power its growth and advancement. Having, seemingly, inherited a desire for knowledge, he has always been an intelligent reader, analyzing each subject as he read and forming opinions of his own, so that even as a young man he was always prepared to talk on any topic, and ably defend his convictions in a debate. He was born in this township, June 30, 1850, a son of Rev. Dr. Absalom Briley, who had the distinction of being the first white child born in Lewis township, his birth occurring here, February 21, 1823. He is descended from one of the very early settlers of Indiana, his great-grandfather, James Briley, having settled in Crawford county in the early part of the last century. As an extensive dealer in horses and cattle, he made frequent trips South, on his last trip being intercepted by his hired man, and murdered for his money.

James Briley, the grandfather of Flavius J., was very young when brought from South Carolina, his native state, to Crawford county, this state. He was of Scotch descent, and had the same habits of industry, thrift and perseverance that characterized his ancestors. Coming to Clay county soon after his marriage, he entered a tract of Government land in

section ten, on the bank of the Eel river, in Lewis town and there built the log cabin in which his son Absalom was born. Several years later, he bought another tract in the same township, and was there profitably employed in farming and stock raising and dealing until his death, at a venerable age. To him and his good wife, who passed to the life beyond before he did, five children were born, namely: Absalom, Betsey, John, Mary, and Stephen. Reared in early pioneer days, before public schools had here been established, Absalom Briley availed himself of every opportunity to obtain knowledge, and, having been converted while yet a youth, subsequently became a preacher in the United Brethren church, laboring in his ministerial work in various places in Indiana and Illinois. In the meantime his family lived, mostly, on the farm which he had improved, in Lewis township, Indiana, although for a short time they were with him in Illinois. He made his circuit, which was a large one, on horseback, being out in all kinds of weather, and through exposure his health failed, his lungs becoming weak, and rheumatism causing him much suffering.

He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and for many years was both a successful physician and a zealous worker in the Master's vineyard, continuing active until his death, October 12, 1892. Rev. Absalom Briley was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Carroll, was born November 15, 1824, and died in 1848. He married second, in 1849, Martha Stewart. She was born, June 7, 1829, in Crawford county, Illinois, a daughter of John and Lucinda (Young) Stewart. Her paternal grandfather, Thomas Stewart, emigrated from Scotland, his native country, to America, becoming a pioneer of Kentucky, where he spent his remaining years. Migrating from Kentucky to Illinois, John Stewart was one of the early settlers of Crawford county. After living there a few years, he came with his family to Clay county, Indiana, settling in Lewis township, where he purchased from the Government the land now owned and occupied by his grandson, Flavius J. Briley, and on the homestead that he improved from the wilderness lived until his death. John Peter Young, father of Lucinda Young, and great-grandfather of Mr. Briley, was born in Germany, but as a young man emigrated to the United States, fought with

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## **Flavius J. BRILEY: Cont.**

the Colonists throughout the Revolutionary war, taking an active part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and at the close of the struggle settling in Nelson county, Kentucky, where he remained until his death. By his first marriage, Absalom Briley had two children, Marinda and Albert G. By his second marriage he had six children, Flavius J., Florence, Lena, Alice, Eva, and Laura.

Flavius J. Briley obtained the rudiments of his knowledge in the rude pioneer log schoolhouse, with its slab benches, without desks in front, and with no backs. The larger part of his youthful days were spent with his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, and as soon as old enough was given full charge of the farm, to the ownership of which he succeeded, and on which he has since resided. To the substantial hewed log house built by his grandfather, Mr. Briley has made extensive additions and improvements, and still occupies it, having, with the exception of two years, 1905 and 1906, when the family went to Terre Haute in order to give the children better educational advantages, lived in it since a boy. As an agriculturalist Mr. Briley has been successful, and in addition to managing his farm, he has for the past ten years been employed a part of the time in mining.

Mr. Briley married, August 15, 1869, Elizabeth Stewart, who was born in Jackson township, Sullivan county, July 4, 1851, a daughter of Charles Stewart. Her grandfather, Thomas Stewart, was born in Kentucky, and after his marriage to Sarah Clark came to Clay county, Indiana, bought a tract of government land in section 6, Lewis township,

and on the homestead which he reclaimed from the forest spent his remaining days. His wife survived him, and spent her last years with her children, dying in Lewis, Vigo county. Coming with his parents to Indiana, Charles Stewart, who was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, lived in Lewis township during his early manhood. About two years after his marriage he bought a tract of land, covered with its original growth of timber, in Jackson township, and built of round logs the cabin in which Mrs. Briley first opened her eyes to the light of this world. He had previously learned the trades' of both a carpenter and shoemaker, and in winter made shoes, while in summer he built houses. Removing with his family to Pierson township in 1860, he purchased another tract of wild land, and while he worked at his trades his sons cleared and improved a farm. Four years later, he sold out, came to Lewis township Clay county, bought land in section thirty-one, and there resided until his death at the of seventy-two years. Charles Stewart married in Sullivan county Indiana, Nancy Sills a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Randolph) Sills, who came from Kentucky to Sullivan county, Indiana being pioneers of Jackson township. Mr. Sills was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade, his sons doing the work of the farm, on which he and his good wife spent their remaining years. Mrs. Briley's mother, Mrs. Nancy (Sills) Stewart, is still living, being now eighty-seven years of age. She reared nine children, as follows: Felix Chester, Tilburn Curtis, Charles Webster, Theodore Hamilton, Elizabeth, Willis P., Letha Jane, Newton Jasper, and Sarah Ann. The three oldest sons all served in the Union Army during the Civil war, Felix C., as a member of Company C, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the entire period of the contest.

Mr. and Mrs. Briley have reared nine children, namely: Della D.; Oscar O.; William Wallace; Absalom A.; Niman N.; Charles C.; Emery E. and Emily E., twins; and Flavius F. Absalom enlisted in the regular army, and served in China during the Boxer war, his company being for several months on guard in Peking. Subsequently going with his regiment to the Philippines, he died while in service at Namar Island. Della D. married Alvin Stark, and has three children, Noel, Judson and Verne. Oscar

### **The Crawford County Newsletter**

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A FREE newsletter available only via e-mail.

*A Member of The Crawford County*

*Historical & Genealogical Society*

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## **Flavius J. BRILEY: Cont.**

O. married first Maggie Saunders, by whom he had one child Evelyn Geneve, and married second Mamie Harris, by whom he has one son, Merle. William W. married Rachel West, and they have two children, Granville and Elizabeth. Charles C. married Elizabeth Williams. Emily E. is the wife of Emmett Hayth. Niman N., who married George Bear, died October 19, 1895, leaving one child, Walter Everett Bear.

## **Railway World, Volume 35**

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.—A Columbus, Ind., dispatch says that this company has purchased 31 acres of land from Peter Dillman, two miles west of English, for the purpose of constructing a fish pond. There will be two steam shovels set to work with a train of 25 carts immediately. The whole tract will be utilized, and be one of the many pleasure resorts along the line.

## **Wm. H. English and Statue**

*The Indianian, Volume 6, Issues 2-5*

**By Indiana Trustees' Association**

After the election of James K. Polk to the presidency, a result to which Mr. English had contributed, he was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. In the national Democratic convention of 1848 his father, Ellsha G. English, and his uncle, Revel W. English, were vice-presidents, and two other uncles were delegates. It was in that convention Mr. English first met Samuel J. Tildeu, who was a delegate from the State of New York.

Mr. English was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. He was then twenty-nine years old. His ability was so appreciated in the party that, although he had never before sat as a member of a legislative body, in the caucus for the speakership he received twenty-two votes to thirtyone cast for John W. Davis, who had long been a member and who had been Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and minister to China. Early in the session a disagreement arose between the House and Mr. Davis. The latter called Air. English to the chair, and resigned his position.

The next day Mr. English was elected as his successor. This Legislature convened on December 1, 1851, and continued in session until late in the following June. It was the longest, and, with, perhaps, the exception of the Legislature of 1816, the most important session of the General Assembly ever held in Indiana. English was offered the command of a regiment, but he declined it. While he took no active part in the field, he was recognized as a "War Democrat." He felt himself rusty in the law, and yet did not feel like sitting down in his little village to do nothing. He always had an aptitude for finance, and was encouraged by his friends, Hugh McCulloch and the bankers, J. F. D. Lanier, of New York, and George V. Kiggs, of Washington City, to go into the banking business. The two latter persons became stockholders with him in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, which was founded by him in the spring of 1863, and of which he was for many years the president.

In 1852 he was elected to Congress from the old Second Indiana district. Entering Congress at the beginning of the administration of President Pierce, he gave to the political measures of his party the warmest and most vigorous support. It was before this Congress that the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill came. Mr. English, in a minority report, brought forward the "popular sovereignty" idea. The same idea was submitted to the Senate and adopted, and the House then adopted the amended bill of the Senate as a substitute for the House bill, and it became a law. The storm raised by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill resulted in the defeat of all but three members from the free States who voted for it. Mr. English was one of the three who commanded sufficient strength to survive the storm, and he was re-elected to Congress from the Second Indiana district.

At the end of his second term in Congress he avowed his intention not to be a candidate, but the convention which met to nominate his successor, having failed to do so after forty-two ballots, nominated Mr. English unanimously, and he reluctantly consented to make the race. He was again elected, and by a larger majority than ever before. During this Congress he acquired a wide reputation by his course upon the Kansas policy of the administration. He steadily opposed the admission

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of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution until it had been ratified by a vote of the people, and thus took issue with the administration with which he had previously acted. The Senate passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution without limit or condition. This failed to receive the sanction of the House, which passed a substitute bill. This the Senate would not accept nor the Executive approve. The contest filled the country with intense excitement. The Kansas compromise measure, devised by Mr. English, and called the "English bill," ended the alarming controversy, passed both Houses and became the law. It was not, as Mr. English once said, what he wanted, but was the best he could get under the complications then existing, and was a substantial vindication of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Its passage was hailed with firing of cannon, illuminations and public rejoicings in many places. Its friends looked upon it as a solution of the whole difficulty. President Buchanan was highly gratified, and wrote Mr. English a congratulatory letter. On the other hand, the bill was denounced in the strongest language by many. The election of 1858 resulted in the return of Mr. English to Congress by an increased majority.

In the meantime the split in the Democratic party continued to widen as the shadows of the impending Civil War began to spread over the country. He was for peace, if possible, and favored every measure tending to that result. He was a sturdy opponent of secession. Peaceful means had failed and war was at hand. He determined to retire from active political life, and did so after having served continuously in Congress four terms.

It was in this year that Mr. English removed to Indianapolis. The bank was among the first organized under the national system, and was the first to get its notes into circulation. Under Mr. English's management the bank moved forward to success. It began with a capital of \$150,000. Under his management large dividends were paid the stockholders and the capital increased to \$1,000,000, with several hundred thousand dollars surplus. Mr. English presided over the bank for fourteen years. In the meantime he had acquired the controlling interest in the street railway lines of Indianapolis, and was largely interested in

real estate and other enterprises.

Mr. English's interest in politics did not cease with his retirement from Congress in 1861. He ever held it to be the duty of an American citizen to ally himself with one of the parties of the country and to give it loyal support in the best interests of the people.

In 1880 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, on the ticket with General Hancock, and this ticket received a larger number of votes in Indiana than the Democratic State ticket had received in the October election, in spite of the fact that the State elections had clearly foreshadowed a Republican victory in the presidential contest. It was during this campaign that Mr. English sturdily and successfully resisted the attempt of certain party managers to levy tribute upon him. He contributed liberally to legitimate campaign expenses, but refused to furnish funds in any amount for any illegitimate purpose.

In 1885 Mr. English, who although not a demonstrative man, had a deep and earnest affection for the associates of his early manhood, called together in this city the survivors of the constitutional convention of 1850, of the Legislature of 1851 and of the preceding Legislatures. It was an event of the utmost interest, this reunion of the men who had shaped the early legislation of Indiana, and was participated in by such men as Thomas A. Hendricks, Richard W. Thompson, Wm. R. Ilolman. Wm. E. Nihlack, Alvin P. Hovey and W. McKee Dunn. During the session it was determined that some steps should be taken to insure the perpetuation of the early history of the State and its public men. In view of the fact that Mr. English had the requisite literary ability and the antiquarian love of research, he was selected to perform this work. Previous to this time he had gathered a store of material, but he now pursued the work with great enthusiasm, and during the succeeding ten years gave much time to gathering and arranging the materials for his history of the State, which begins with the earliest records of the Northwest Territory.

Mr. English's history, of which two volumes have been issued, is the product of more than ten years of patient labor and research. Those who, prior to the issuing of this work, saw the wealth of

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material he had accumulated, feared that he would be overwhelmed with the variety and extent of matter. Mr. English's painstaking attention to detail, however, brought order out of the seeming chaos, and by means of indexes all the materials for the remaining volumes may be readily found. Into this work he entered with all the enthusiasm of a young man, at an age when most men are seeking comfort and repose, as he might reasonably have been thought likely to do, since he had acquired greater wealth than perhaps any man in Indiana. Each part was designed to take up a separate and distinct period in the history of Indiana. The first part bears the title, "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783."

Mr. English was always a close student of national affairs, especially the science of national finance, and for many years before his death was regarded by men in both parties as being one of the most capable financiers of the country. So strongly was this impressed upon the public mind that immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 the Democratic leaders of the country turned toward Mr. English as the most fitting man in the party to be made Secretary of the Treasury. It is not now known that Mr. Cleveland made a direct tender of the position to Mr. English; but it is known that Mr. English was approached on the subject by some of those most in the confidence of the President-elect. He was for maintaining the nation's credit at all hazards, holding that it would be ruinous to the credit of the country and to the business interests of all the people to take any steps that would look, even in the remotest degree, like repudiation, or of meeting the Government's obligations in any other way than that recognized by all the money centers of the world.

Differing in politics from Governor Morton, yet he was the steadfast friend of that distinguished executive, and upheld his hands during the four years of arduous struggle to maintain the Union. Few Republicans were more frequently called into consultation by Governor Morton than Mr. English, and when the Governor wanted money to advance to the troops, or to meet the pressing obligations of the State, Mr. English was one of those who stepped forward and advanced the funds needed.

By some Mr. English was looked upon as

cold and unsympathetic. Such could not have been the case, or he would not have been able to maintain his hold upon his party in the old second district for so many years. They believed in him, and supported him enthusiastically on all occasions, and he retired from Congress by his own will and against the protests of his constituents. His majority increased at each recurring election, showing that his constituents increased their confidence in him. He was always honest in politics. He never made a promise that he did not keep. In his speeches he was always candid with his audience, never trying to catch votes by any sort of claptrap. He had convictions on all the questions of the day, and he expressed them freely and candidly, never hiding anything because it might be unpopular. He was always steadily opposed to any attempt to corrupt the ballot box, holding that such corruption would sooner or later bring the overthrow of our institutions.

It was a great misfortune for the State of Indiana that Mr. English did not live to complete the historical work he was engaged in, on the lines he had marked out. He was a careful, painstaking gatherer of historical data, and as he had unlimited means was able to procure data that others would have failed in securing. He loved his State, and loved all that helped to make her great and prosperous, and his historical studies were a work of love on his part, into which he threw his soul, and his completed work would have been a monument to the State as well as to himself. The State is not to be altogether a loser, in this respect, as he left behind him the data in shape to make it available, and it will be given to the public in the near future, under the direction of his son, Captain William E. English. Mr. English died at Indianapolis, February 7, 1896.

**ADIEU.**

God gives us love. Something to love He lends us; but, when love is grown

To ripeness, that on which it throve Falls off, and love is left alone.

» \* \*

I will not say "God's ordinance Of Death is blown on every wind;" For that is not a

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common chance That  
 takes away a noble mind. His memory long  
 will live alone In all  
 our hearts, as mournful light That broods  
 above the fallen sun. And  
 dwells in heaven half the night.

\* » \* »

Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace;  
 Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul, While the  
 stars burn, the moons increase.

And the great ages onward roll.  
 Sleep till the end, true soul and sweet, Noth-  
 ing comes to thee new or strange.

Sleep, full of rest from head to feet; Lie still,  
 dry dust, expecting change.

—Tennyson.



Row 1, left: Betty Pirtle, Kathleen Crandall Martin, Inez Green, Kitty Shafer, Esther Stewart.  
 Row 2, Anna Stroud, Lucille Jones, Thelma Jackson, Mrs. Alice Jackson.

Marengo Canning Factory, October 1918.



Archibald Livery & Feed Stable (circa 1930)  
 Alton, Ind.  
 Owner: Marion Archibald



It is the present intention of the Commission to use the available federal and state aid money, together with a like amount to be furnished by the counties, in improving the system of "main market highways" above designated and illustrated upon the accompanying map.

The improvement of these roads will be undertaken in a systematic manner, according to modern practice, and with a view of ultimately having a uniform system of highways connecting the main market centers.

The system will be extended from time to time and additional roads will be designated until the full two thousand miles, as provided by the highway law have been designated.

### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The State Highway Engineering Department was organized August 1, 1917, with William S. Moore as chief engineer and William H. Rights as

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assistant engineer.

The State Highway Engineer has general supervision of the administration of the affairs of the Highway Commission and in addition he has supervision of the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of all highways and bridges which are constructed or reconstructed with the aid of state and federal money.

All plans, specifications, surveys and estimates of the cost for the improvement, maintenance or repair of the main market highways are made by the State Highway Engineer and all work is done under his supervision and inspection after the contract has been let

The State Highway Engineer is also the consulting engineer for the whole State in matters of highway or bridge improvements and may be called upon for engineering advice by county commissioners in establishing suitable systems of drainage of highways, and the design, construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of any highways, bridges or culverts under their control.

He may also be consulted by any county, city or township officials relative to any question involving highways and bridges and is required to give advice and furnish plans for the construction, maintenance or repairing of any highway or bridge upon request from such official.

The general administration of the affairs of the department, together with special engineering work, advice and educational features has been looked after so far by the State Highway Engineer, but as soon as county, city or township officials become acquainted with the provisions of the law relative to calling upon the State Engineer for engineering advice the department will have to be extended, as no one man will be able to handle the work. In the short time the department has been organized, we have had calls as follows:

Bedford, Columbus, Vincennes, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Kokomo, Plymouth and Lake County on road construction.

Marion, Fort Wayne and Logansport on bridge work. South Bend, Brownstown, Seymour and Danville on highways and highway law.

Goshen, Kendallville and Anderson, conference with the county commissioners and talks

on "good roads" questions, advisory.

It is, therefore, very evident that the duties of the State Engineer are quite broad and extensive. The department is being organized with a view of carrying out the full intent of the law and to render expert advice and engineering service.

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More correspondence concerning James Land...there were two

## **James Land who served in War of 1812**

...one that I sited who served from Ky and this man's ancestor who served from TN.—ej

Evelyn,

I cannot begin to thank you enough for this recognition and your efforts. This process started over twenty years ago when my Mother, who has now left us, began researching our family's history. It was she that somehow found Dicy Land's marker some years ago. Not long ago I discovered James B. Land's marker next to it with only the initials JBL poorly scratched into the stone.

Before I submit the application I would like to first verify that the JBL stone is, in fact, James B. Land's and second, possibly obtain his date of death so that it can be accurately recorded on the stone. Unless you know of a source for church records, I plan on contacting someone Ron referred me to in order to see if the information can be found.

Also, there were two James B. Lands that fought in the War of 1812. The one that was a Kentucky Volunteer is often confused in many reports with our James B. that fought with the Tennessee Volunteers. I have attached the Military Land Grant to Dicy (Dycy as mis-spelled on the document), his wife. As it states on the Grant, he fought with the 3rd Regiment in Copeland's West Tennessee Militia. The Grant indicates 40 acres in Section 30, which is just northwest of Mifflin. It is in and around Mifflin that most of my family settled in the early 1800s.

I have also attached James's Muster and Pay records. Evidently he lived in Smith County,

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## **MORE: Internet Gems**

TN at the time and subsequently moved to Crawford County. Through census records I have verified my decendancy from James and Dicy as well as them being husband and wife.

You may email the application to me or mail it to:

Reg Warren Land  
9336 Crestview Drive  
Indianapolis, IN 46240

Also, if appropriate, I would be more than pleased to make a donation to your organization that honors our ancestors.

Again, I cannot express how much this means to me. And when the time comes, I certainly would appreciate the "whole nine yards". It is only fitting for a man that gave part of his youth for our country's cause. I will gather as many family members that might care to attend.

I will keep you posted on my progress and submit the application as soon as I have documented the information I hope to find.

Best Regards, Reg

On Sun, Feb 20, 2011 at 2:14 AM, Evelyn or Hugh E. Jackson <jackson47115@gmail.com> wrote:

Today was the first meeting of the new year of the Daughters of 1812, which I am a member of. I brought before the group, the info, picture of the stone and the request that you had sent. They are in full agreement with me and will sponsor the project including a dedication program after the stone is set, if you would like. The dedication includes firing of the guns and the "whole nine yards" in James B. Land's honor.

As the custom, in Crawford County, when the stone is received at the Marengo Monument Works; they set the stone at the location with no cost and then the commissioners have a special fund where they pay the dealer a certain amount for setting it. The last I knew he receives \$100 and as he told me, it was more or less a public service in honor of the veteran that is offered by his company.

The stones are getting more difficult to receive

or at least there are more rules and regulations since a new law was passed in JUL 2009. Prior to this, I as a member of a lineage organization or a member of the CCHGS, could order and receive the free markers without any problem. That has changed now. A decendent of the family must sign the request, the person or persons in charge of the cemetery has to give their approval on the form for setting of the marker and if the veteran already has a monument, they are denied. I think in the particular incident, he does not have a memorial marker (just a field stone); Reg signing the form and the signature of the caretaker whomever that might be, the request should be honored. No where on the application will be my name. I will prepare the request for the application, mail it to Reg for his signature and then you return it to me

Ron, are you the overseer of the cemetery? By the way, I have no relatives buried in this South Union Chapel/Yates Cemetery. I had become very upset when I found that all of my family of Crecelius/Crezelius that were buried in North Union Chapel Cemetery were listed on Find A Grave as being buried in this cemetery also called Yates. As far as I know, this has not been corrected as I have not followed through with demanding their names be removed. You can go the website; pull up North Union Chapel in Whiskey Run Twp. and you will find the identical duplications in the Yates cemetery. There would have been less confusion if South Union Chapel has remained Yates and North Union Chapel would have stayed as Union Chapel or the Crecelius Burial Grounds as it once was when my ancestor, Jacob A Crezelious was first buried there on land he owned. He first came to that area as a squatter on gov't ground and then when IN became a state (1816), his name was on the petition begging the state govt. for free titles to their land. Part of that land became the North Union Chapel Cemetery. So you can see why I am upset when Find A Grave have him and family buried at Yates Cemetery. (Your history lesson for today!)

Hopefully, I will get to the request the first of the week. In the meantime, I have this info concerning James and will have this info on request form. If there are any corrections, please let me know.

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**More On Next Page**

**MORE: Internet Gems**

James B. Land  
 b. 28 APR 1793, SC  
 d. bef. 1850

Pvt.

War of 1812

Served under Capt. Dudley Farris' Co.  
 Infantry, KY Militia

Thank you both for bringing this soldier to my attention. I am IN Chairman of the Grave Location Project, Daughters of 1812 and I will be submitting the above information as (corrected ?) to the National Chairman. This will be included in a directory similar to the NSDAR Patriot Index. I will also add his info to the War of 1812 Soldiers buried in Crawford County.

Evelyn Harper Jackson  
 3765 Totten Ford Road, NW  
 Depauw, IN 47115-8252  
 812-347-2260

—  
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The Ft. Wayne News Sentinel, Dec. 4, 1918

**CASH BOX NOT TOUCHED.**

LEAVENWORTH, Ind. Dec. 4. — Robbers forced open the vault in the Leavenworth State bank some time last night and took thousands of dollars worth of securities such as Liberty bonds and war savings stamps.

The theft was discovered today by bank employees when they opened for business. Elmer Merrillen, the cashier, would not place a definite estimate on the amount taken saying most of the securities had been put in the vault by individuals for safekeeping.

A report that the loss would be near \$100,000 was too high he said. The smaller vault containing the bank's cash was not molested.



**Unknown Austin Relation.**

**DEAR ANCESTOR**

Your tombstone stands among the rest;  
 Neglected and alone.  
 The name and date are chiselled out  
 On polished, marbled stone.  
 It reaches out to all who care  
 It is too late to mourn.  
 You did not know that I exist  
 You died and I was born.  
 Yet each of us are cells of you  
 In flesh, in blood, in bone.

Our blood contracts and beats a pulse  
 Entirely not our own.  
 Dear Ancestor, the place you filled  
 One hundred years ago  
 Spreads out among the ones you left  
 Who would have loved you so.  
 I wonder if you lived and loved,  
 I wonder if you knew  
 That someday I would find this spot,  
 And come to visit you.

—Author Unknown