By John Yost

Preserved in the collection at the Indiana War Memorial in Indianapolis is what remains of the regimental battle flag of the 51st Indiana Volunteer Regiment. Company B of the 51st Indiana was the Newton County home company. Tattered and torn by the twin enemies of shrapnel and time, the flag is much like many of the Union Army's regimental battle flags. Centered against a navy blue background in the America eagle, tipped by a field of 34 stars, representing the number of these issuing bands as they existed prior to succession, the flag lists beneath the eagle the major engagements in which the 51st Indiana took part.

The names represent both prominent American cities and obscure cites little known beyond the most enthusiastic of Civil War buffs. They also represent the flashpoints of war where many Americans of the North and South gave what President Lincoln described as "their last full measure of devotion."

Consider Shiloh. A peaceful name for a country religious meetinghouse not far from Memphis. Located near a boat landing known as Pittsburgh Landing on the Tennessee River it was here on a bright, sunny day on April 6, 1862 that a Confederate army under the command of one of the South's most revered leaders Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston pulled a surprise early morning attack on troops under Gen. U.S. Grant which were camped with the Tennessee River at their backs. Just arriving from their tents, the Union forces were taken by surprise. Sherman were under attack by the charging southern army. Trapped by the Tennessee at their back and smaller streams and marches on the left and right flanks, could only dissolve in flight or push straight ahead. The only thing which prevented a total rout was a natural defensive spot, a sunken road before a small forest. The Union troops scrambled to the sunken road. The road became famous as "the Hornets' Nest" as dubbed for the fierce concentration of shot and shell exchanged there. Not with the Yankees have to contend with charge after charge by the Rebels, but they also had to withstand one of the forest mud(Guids) of artillery fire yet seen in the War.

The 51st Indiana was not engaged in the first day of fighting. It had been stations several miles away under Gen. Buell's command. They arrived late in the afternoon and provided a necessary manpower to the removal of the dead and wounded from the field. It was on this occasion the 13 year old drummer boy Johnnie Higgins of Kentland had one of his most memorable experiences during the war. Spotting in the dusky twilight what he believed to be another northern casualty, Higgins raced to the spot, lowering his drum to the ground and grabing a pole to run a flag pole near the location. Only when he approached the spot did he realize that it was a Rebel. "Help me out," he cried to the drummer of the 14th Indiana, "it's the bloody water, and it's..."来不及 him..."at the water turned red, and has ever after been known as "The Bloody Pond."

Stone River was the major battle in the campaign to rout the Rebels under Braxton Bragg from Murfreesboro, TN. The Union troops were 42,000 strong and under the leadership of Gen. William "Old Rosy" Rosecrans. Bragg's force was 8,000 fewer than the Yanks. This was a four day battle fought from Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 3, 1863. In terms of the number of troops engaged, this was the bloodiest battle of the war. The Union casualties in terms of killed, wounded or captured ran to 35 per cent. The Confederate casualties amounted to more than a third, including 1,500 who fell in just one hour when they mounted a failed charge under the command of former U.S. Vice President John Breckinridge to drive the Bluecoats from a hill heavily defended with artillery.

The 51st Indiana was engaged in another bloody affair in the Battle of Franklin, TN. The battle fought on Nov.30, 1864 ended in a Union withdrawal back to Nashville, but the casualties were a dozen Southern generals and 54 regimental commanders, half of the commander they had in the battle.

The most unusual battle involving the 51st Indiana was Streight's Raid. Taking place in late April and early May of 1863. It is represented on the regimental flag as the battles of Cedar Shell, Misser's Farm and Big's Gap. The plan called for the regiments under the command of Col. Adair Streight to mount a raid across northern Alabama to Rome, GA. Rome was a railroad center, and its capture would have dealt a blow to Confederate supply routes in the western theater. Due to a shortage of available horses, Streight's mounted infantry was issued mules for the ambitious raid. This, itself, told a certain comic sense to this unfortunate affair. After initial success in Alabama, Streight's force had the misfortune to be engaged by a cavalry under one of the leaders of the Cherokees, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. The result was an exhausting four day running battle along the Coosa River.

Continued On Page Two
Newton County’s One Room Schoolhouses

By Gerald Born

The 51st Regiment was organized at Indianapolis on the 11th of October, 1861, and mustered in on the 14th of December, 1861 with A.D. Streight as colonel, Benjamin J. Spooner, lieutenant-colonel; William H. W. Strong, major-general; William H. Lyon, major; and other communication media; -oversees the operation of the museum.

The school season will soon be ending for the year 2000. Gerald Born and Beth Bassett put together some items from their collection of school items. From Gerald’s you’ll find a hand bell from the Norway School, as well as a copy of McGuffy’s New Sixth Reader, Montgomery’s The Leading Facts of American History and a dictionary. A collection of a lifetime!

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Joseph Zoborosky Jr. and his wife Sarah Ellen (Sayler) Zoborosky

The Zoborosky Family
Focus on Families

In 1985, when Bernard Zoborosky compiled this information, the Joseph Zoborosky original farm was owned by Mrs. Ellen Woods (Ellen was the daughter of Henry Sayler, wife of Joseph Zoborosky Sr, and granddaughter of George and Minerva Zoborosky). Part of the John Zoborosky farm owned by Don and Esther Smart.

Lorene remembers the interior of the home. There were cake shelves in each room, and an oil lamp was placed on each. The bookcase that Mr. Nichols built was quite a task. The top half was glass, and the bottom half was a desk. When they wanted to remove it from the house, the bookcase was disassembled, turned over, and hauled by ox and wagon. It was a challenge. This writer would like to see more pictures about the Zoboroskys at the Newton County Historical Society’s Resource Center in Kentland, Indiana. This book was compiled in 1985 by Bernard L. Zoborosky, son of Walter in 1985. His dedication to the Zoborosky family history is reflected in the research and documentation that is available for the Zoborosky Family. In 1890, 23 years after settling in Newton County, the Zoborosky home was sold to the Bassett family. In 1891, the home was completed. On Monday, January 27, 1890, the discussions began. In February, Mr. Nichols and Joseph Zoborosky Sr. traveled to Chicago where they visited Bruce and Company for the lumber, and the foundation was completed using a raupen. The following are the names and dates of the lumber, and is owned by his granddaughter, June Harter, Highmore, SD. A copy was loaned by Gerald Born.

We Want Your Family History!!

on the home, and by September 16th, the building was complete. This writer would like to see more pictures about the Zoborosky home. On November 18, 122 days later, they were able to move into the home. This writer would like to see a more complete picture of the house. It was an interesting time for the family. The women of that time period.

Mr. Nichols would continue to work with Joseph Zoborosky Sr. and his wife, Sarah Ellen, in building the house. He would continue to work with them for 2 years. After the death of Mrs. Woods, the home was sold to the Woods family. The home originally had a chimney, but was removed by the Woods family. The farm itself had a smokehouse and a barn. Mr. Nichols died, he was a master carpenter of the time, and his true spirit of survival. The pride and honor that the Zoborosky family carried with them from Prussia can be seen in each generation that followed, which is now into 8 generations.

Joseph Zoborosky Sr. And his wife Sarah Ellen (Sayler) Zoborosky

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Peoples Drug Store Influenced Many Community Member Over The Years

By Beth Bassett

Peoples Drug Store was the place to pick up the latest issue of your favorite comic book or the latest and most popular cosmetics and perfumes. The “drug store” was the center of activity for all ages. My earliest recollection is the need for a cigar box. As an eager kindergartener, I needed something to put crayons and marbles and other various items that children accumulate.

People’s Drug Store and Bob Williamson

It always amazed me when I would walk to this point of the town and hear, “And how is Miss Bassett today?” Because of the elevation of the pharmacy counter, and being about 4 feet 7 inches tall, I could reach the typewriter. This elevation led me to believe that this man was a highly regarded individual, and my beliefs were right.

Proceeding back toward the front of the store, half-way through the store and hear, “And how is Miss Bassett today?” Because of the elevation of the pharmacy counter, and being about 4 feet 7 inches tall, I could reach the typewriter. This elevation led me to believe that this man was a highly regarded individual, and my beliefs were right.

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In November, 1947, Nine Sets of Twins Had A Combined Birthday Party!

These nine sets of twins had a party at the Hardin Stiepler home near her home on Saturday, November 15, 1947. Most of Born had birthdays within the same week. All the twins were in the party except one; the Hopkins twins and one of the Brooks twins were placed and removed at 7:39 p.m. This was a novel event and one of the first to be held in this community in recent years. The twins left from left, front to back, were: Jerry and Joyce M. Black, Mary and Virginia Nash, Robert and Carroll G. Miller, Donald and Irene, Hugh and Priscilla, Sally and Susan Robison. Photo and article contributed by Sharon Collins.
Additional Information On Our Civil War History

Sergeant is often expressed that there are so many veterans of the Civil War still living. The fact is that out of the total enlistments of 2,823,935, in the Union army, the war was fought at least on the Union side by boys, and the phrase "Boys of '61" is a literal expression of the age of enlistments in the Civil war as appear from the official war records at Washington D.C., Compiled as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Years and Under</td>
<td>2511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Years and Under</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Years and Under</td>
<td>2315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Years and Under</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Years and Under</td>
<td>1321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Years and Under</td>
<td>1046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Years and Under</td>
<td>2351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Years and Under</td>
<td>444,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Years and Under</td>
<td>1,151,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Years and Over</td>
<td>20,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Years and Over</td>
<td>1,382,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Years and Over</td>
<td>46,626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This totaled 150 miles with the cost to be $2,000 per mile. However, many still believed that the old prairie roads in the fall were the model roads. There was a yielding of the sod and a horse would not tire as he did on hard roads.

Editor's Note: Information obtained from John Aik's Newton County History, 1935-1937.