The Newcomer

The Thunderbird clasping a salmon.

The Whale

The Frog, The Bear

The Mask

The Salmon

is known as the provider of life, he is a symbol of the abundance of prosperity. Salmon was, and still is one of the main source of diets for many Salish People.

The Watchman is a small human wearing a conical rain hat. They are said to guard the village and give warning when unwelcome people or spirits approach.

The Killer Whale is the manifestation of Wolf; it is held in great awe for its size and power. Note his curled tail at the top, just below the salmon.

The Frog is a symbol of a new beginning to all things, though very small the frog plays a great role in Cowichan culture, he lets them know when it is time to put away winter activities and prepare for the new season.

The Bear symbolizes consistency and stability of action, has the ability to discover the inner truth about oneself, and has great self awareness, with a desire to deliberate about choices and actions.

The Killer Whale’s Mask he assumes when he comes to man’s world, also worn by the tribesmen of the Cowichan Tribe.

Some of the additional signs that indicate this is a Salish tribe carving are the arrows and ovals that appear, as well as the outlining of the lips – all common symbols used by Salish carvers.

Photos by Beth Bassett
The Symbolism of the Carvings on This Matrimonial Totem Pole

The Thunderbird is the most powerful supernatural creature. He lived in the mountains and fed on whales. When he flapped his wings, thunder rolled; when he blinked his eyes, lightning occurred. He was a hero in the legends of the Coast Salish Indians, part of the culture of the Cowichan tribe.

Please turn to the back page for pictures of the carvings and continued explanation of their meanings.

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George Ade was one of the most well known and beloved citizens to come out of Newton County. Even those not personally familiar with his books and his plays know about his Tudor style home just east of Brook on the Iroquois River. George Ade Nursing Home and the Hazelden Country Club are adjacent to the very same stream running past Brookside Farm, and both the Hazelden Farm and Brookside Farm are located south of Brook, section 15, Iroquois Township. Adah Williams, Will Ade, Ade's namesake, was a daughter of George's niece, Nellie Ade Rathbun. The farm sold out of the daughter's family several years ago.

There is an interesting footnote to the Brookside Farm. In 1939, when a tornado came through, it took down the buildings on Brookside Farm and then moved on to the northeast, where it did damage to both the Hazelden Farm and the Brookside Farm. Lois Harp's daughter, Padgett was a young girl and living with her parents, tenants, on Brookside Farm when the tornado hit. Padgett tells us that George Ade had inherited a farm, and his Brookside Farm was inherited by a daughter. Brookside Farm was sold out of the daughter's family several years ago.

The Riverside Farm.

The Streight Farm.

The Bercourt Farm.

The Streight Farm.

4. The first of these farms was Riverside Farm. The buildings were located on the west side of Rt. 55, on the banks of the river, section 15, Iroquois Twp. George Davis Manor on Cumberland Ave. at the corner of the Lafayette is another building that had the copyrights of Ade's works.

Randall Plagge inherited the farm, and it remained in the Ade family for many years. Adaah was a daughter of George's; sister to Will Ade. The farm sold out of the family a few years ago.

The house was interesting, because a wing of it had obviously once been an old one room school. The bell tower was still there until the buildings were torn down. Before that, before the farm sold I have talked to a relative that remembered that it was a school, but no one remembers where the school had originally been located.

The John Ektstrom family moved there as tenant in the mid 1950s. His son, Norm Ektstrom, namesake of the hog building at the River Exxon Farm, and pork chop expert extraordinaire, lived there as a teenager.

5. County Chairman Farm. This farm, named after Ade's most successful play and movie, was located just north of the River Exxon Farm on Rt. 55, section 10, Iroquois Twp. The buildings, now gone, were about 1/2 mile north of those on Riverside Farm. "County Chairman" was proudly painted on the side of the barn. Will Ade sold the farm to George in 1906. George left it to Adaah, his daughter, Adah Ade Kurfess, when he passed away. The farm is still owned by the Kurfess family.

This writer remembers the PossEns family and the Har- old Myers family living there as tenants. Norm Ektstrom says he also lived there as a small boy.

6. Untamed farm #8. This farm was carved out of the River- side Farm and the County Chair- man Farm, and it straddles Rt 55 in sections 10, 14, and 15 of Iroquois Twp. R Rolland Ade, George's nephew and a son of Will, inherited this farm with no buildings. According to Rolland's daughter, Sandy, the farm had the expensive of either maintaining or tearing down old buildings.

7. Hazelden Farm. Approximately 400 acres. Sections 21 and 22, Iroquois Twp. George Davis, George Ade's namesake, the farm surrounding his home, to the In- 4The Newcomer

George Ade: How He Supplemented His Income

By Carol Light

Visiting the web site www.ingenweb.org/innewton

Two thousand dollars in 1912. The Streight Farm is located across the fields to the west of the Rathbun Farm and in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Iroquois Twp. The buildings have been gone for many years, and it has been sold out of the family.

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The picture on the left was the inspiration for Carol's article. Beth Bassett recently submitted it to the Historical Landmarks Foun- dation for their Newton County project. They inquired as to where this barn was located in the county. All the local historians were asked, and Carol Light came up with the answer, and much more - the article you see here regarding the George Ade farms in New- ton County. The left picture was taken in 1912, right picture in 1955.
Newton County Historical Crossword #1

Test your knowledge of the county - some of the articles in this edition hold the answers to a few of the questions!

ACROSS
1. Who is the current Newton County Historical Society President?
2. Name the farm that was sold out of the family several years ago.
3. The farm sold out of the family several years ago.
4. The farm sold out of the family several years ago.
5. Name of one of the artists in the NCHS Historical Coloring Book.
6. The farm where the shooting at Thayer began.
7. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
8. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
9. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
10. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
11. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
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26. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
27. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
28. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
29. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.
30. Name of the island that was known for horse thieves and counterfeiters.

DOWN
1. What was the first name for Mt. Hwy?
2. Name of one of the artists in the NCHS Historical Coloring Book.
3. A former hunting resort in Lake Township still standing today.
4. A former hunting resort in Lake Township still standing today.
5. A former hunting resort in Lake Township still standing today.
6. A former hunting resort in Lake Township still standing today.
7. A former hunting resort in Lake Township still standing today.
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30. A former hunting resort in Lake Township still standing today.

Solution on page 19

Newton County Fair

1. We all know that the Newton County Fair is called the “Pun’kin Vine” Fair. Do you know why?
2. When the first fair was organized it was in a different location. Do you know what location?
3. This is our 89th Newton County Fair. Since the fair has been at this location there have been very few presidents of the fair. Do you know how many presidents there have been? Can you name them?
4. There have been many different events at the fair over the years. Which of the following do you think was NOT at the Newton County Fair: Airplane crash in front of the grandstand; Barum & Bassey Circus; Comedian George Gobel; the year of the Mud; Girlie Shows; outside Ice Show; the “Cowcorn” game, the Ward Beam Daredevils and the Radio City Rockettes. 5. In 1993 a new office was constructed at the fairgrounds. It was named after a man who served many years as Secretary to the Newton County Fair. Can you name that man and how many years he served as Secretary?

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Newton County Enterprise

July 7, 1898

He Winged His Bird: J. W. Taner of Thayer Shoots a House Breaker

J. W. Tanner of Thayer Shoots a House Breaker

A shooting affair occurred early Sun- day morning at Thayer which resulted in the death of a tramp burlgar twenty-four hours later.

Mr. John W. Tanner was awakened about two o’clock Sunday morning by a noise at the window of his residence. He went to the window and found a man on the porch attempting to gain an entrance. Mr. Tanner asked him what he wanted and the man said he wanted nothing and turned and made a hasty retreat. Mr. Tanner then said he would give him something and drew a revolver and shot out into the darkness, not aiming at anything.

The next morning the tale was told to the regular customers at the popular store of the latter, and considerable sport was made of the fact that a man of Mr. Tanner’s age and courage should be shooting at shadows, etc., but the joke took on a seri- ous aspect towards the close of the day.

A tramp appeared at the farm home of Mr. Adam Miller, about one mile south of Thayer, early that morning and said he was sick. He remained there all forenoon and then strolled out into an adjoining timber and later turned up at the home of George Allis for water. He made his way to the farm of Mr. Allis and home in the afternoon for water but always returned to the woods. About six o’clock in the evening Mr. Allis heard of the shooting at Thayer and began to ques- tion the man. Dr. Leeson was called and an examination made and a fresh ugly bullet hole was found in the middle of the back, the ball taking a downward course and lodging in the stomach, from which man was suffering terribly. Trustee Hop- per was then summoned and, as we are in- formed the doctor refused to take charge of the man. Dr. Leeson says:

"News of the County, Lake Village" the following item appears.

Doctor Leeson’s Statement They were a troublesome liability, and, according to legend, the heirs needed the proceeds from its sale to pay their considerable inheritance taxes.

The George Ade Memorial Hospital opened in 1960.

of a hospital. The George Ade Memorial Hospital opened in 1960.

that they could make it a going concern for 5 years.

because Charles Kleinkort, State Senator and husband of an Ade de-
I have chosen to write my essay on the historical background of the Orchard Lake Stock Farm run by the late Warren T. McCray. As this was pretty much all my grandma could remember to do with my ancestors and have therefore, researched more on that subject. As this was pretty much all my grandma could remember, she was just an elderly woman when they moved there.

Warren T. McCray was born near Kentland, was a banker’s son and was educated in the public schools. He was born in 1865 and later died in 1938. McCray’s financial interests included a chain of grain elevators and his farm in which he bred Hereford cattle. He served on many boards and during World War I he held an office relating to agricultural planning. He was elected Gov-
er of Indiana from 1921-1924, but was forced to resign after being convicted of mail fraud in a case relating to his financial collapse. But was later pardoned by the latter Herbert Hoover.

Mr. McCray started in 1890, with 258 acres of unimproved farmland and a small horse and buggy想法. He had un-
bounded faith in good Hereford cattle, broad vision, unlimited en-
ergy, and the ability to square-deal. The fame of Per-
fection Fairfax Herefords has spread like fire among stumbly. They are known the world over and its last eleven years the total annual sales reached the astounding figure of $4,423,417. The Orchard Lake estate covered a tract of 2,000 acres and was highly de-
veloped and prororized. Which included many outbuildings and a small barn that held annual livestock sales that buyers from all over the world would attend.

The breeding herd at Orchard Lake consisted of over 350 males. Mr. McCray had some of these and it sounds like they were similar to that of a dozer track. My great grandma worked at the farm for a couple of years, he later moved again to the Otterbein area to work for another farmer.

I found this to be very interesting since it did have something to do with my ancestors and have therefore, researched more on the subject. As this was pretty much all my grandma could remember, she was just an elderly woman when they moved there. I have chosen to write my essay on the historical background of the Orchard Lake Stock Farm run by the late Warren T. McCray and his famous bull “Perfection Fairfax.”

I have interviewed my Grandma Steiner whose father worked in the mid 1930’s at the farm. In 1936, my grandma was just one year old when her family moved from Sullivan (county) Indiana up to a small country house in Newton County. Back in those times, work was very hard to come by and she had four sis-
ters. My great father was out of work and his passion was in farming and livestock. The McCray farm was very well known, not just in the community, for its large annual livestock auctions and prize bull. The family hoped the job outlook would be very good up north.

So, they took a chance and moved here (there was already one of his brothers living in Kentland but did not work for Mr. McCray) to be one of the main men to run the field farming. She said that most farm work was done with horses but the track tractor was just coming out. I believe Mr. McCray had some of these and it sounds like they were similar to that of a dozer track. My great grandma worked at the farm for a couple of years, he later moved again to the Otterbein area to work for another farmer.

It is that time again - time to fill up this space in the New-
comer. Anyway, Miss Beth tells me she needs typed words to put on this page, and so I had better get with it! I fully expected July to be very hot and it has been but not as drastic as I thought it would, or could. This has been an unusual one for Newton County, so good.

The air conditioner went out on our van and we spent several very hot travel days before we finally found someone to replace the compressor. Now we have a cool van.

Two days after the van “got cool again,” and two flat tires lat-
er, we discovered the van needed a “shoe change” so we purchased four new tires and found ourselves safely on the road again! About this time, I wondered if a horse and buggy might not be the way to go – fresh air traveling and no rubber on the wheels to go flat – but then, a horse needs food, shelter and a rub down and if anyone is getting to rub down it, it is going to be me, so I scratched the horse and buggy idea.

The roof over the dining room developed a leak and Harold kept taping or never could seem to find the right place where the rain was coming in. A “roofer” came, took a look and patched the roof, so that job is done – we hope. The ceiling over the dining table needs to be mended but that can’t be done until we find for sure the roof has been sealed so it will leak no more.

I added to the confusion at this house, Harold developed a sore on the bottom of his right foot that the doctor could not find a cure for so he made an incision and found a piece of wire, almost an inch long, embedded in the instep of his foot. The stitches have now been removed, the foot still is a little tender and the wire has found a home in a plastic pill case so we can share it with our fam-
ily and friends!

Our foster grandson and his wife have a due date of July 22 for the delivery of their first child, a girl, if the twins they expect. We can hardly wait! They are frequent visitors and our grandson and his wife found out this week they can expect a little girl in December. That will make our little girl a grandmother!

Another granddaughter is due in November and our other foster grandson and his wife are looking for a little one in Janu-
ary.

On October 10, our oldest grandson is being married to the woman of his dreams. This is a happy event and we look forward to celebrating with them. Isn’t God good?

So history is being made here at our house and another chap-
er is being added to the Harold and Donna saga!!

Our Historical Society has a summer picnic in June with Kyle Conrad the speaker after a most delicious meal. It is always fun to meet and eat with friends from different parts of the county.

At the business meeting, the nominating committee reported that Janet Miller will once again head up the society as president and I will continue as County Historian. Beth is still doing a great job as editor of the Newcomer, as well as serving as director of the Family Division of the Society.

And, now I am off to do some housework even if I do it wrong! Until next time, keep well, keep cool and keep making history.

By County Historian, Donna LaCasse

A Donation from South Carolina

I received an email from Nancy Mc-
Cormick, whose grandfather was the Rev. Victor Brochure Services, a Methodist min-
ister at the Griggs Memorial United Meth-
odist Church in Goodland.

She was looking for a home for the small cup on the right, and contacted me to see if the society wanted it. Naturally, I said yes, and replied to her that I had a shoe that matched her cup-painted dark blue with gold trim and a picture of the Goodland School on the front.

The history of the church related that Rev. Victor B. Services was pastor there dur-
ing the flu epidemic of 1918 and World War I. The present brick parsonage was built in 1916.

The cup can be seen at the Resource Center, the shoe, still on my bookshelf!

By County Historian, Donna LaCasse

Historically Yours

It is the Fifty-first regiment, Colonel Steight, have a very simple yet effective contriv-

CE: How Did the 51st Regiment Keep Their Tents Warm?

The Newcomer 9

8 The Newcomer

2009 McCray Scholarship Winner

Orchard Lake Stock Farm

Corinne N. Barton - South Newton High School

Courtes de McCray, the majestic Sale Pavilion barn that once stood at the Or-

cher Lake Farm in Grant Township, Newton County, has been preserved on another farm in White County. Photo by Beth Bas-

ett.

The history of the church related that

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CE: How Did the 51st Regiment Keep Their Tents Warm?
Militarily, the Spanish-American War (1898) was not a monumental war. A few weeks before it was war, Belgium had been invaded, and the U.S. generally had an easy time of it, with the war’s outcome determined in large measure by General McKinley’s diplomacy. This war also introduced the growing practice of the media to create public opinion through the use of telegrams and agitated public opinion through the use of newspapers, like Hearst and Pulitzer practiced yellow journalism, sensationalizing stories and whipping the public into frenzy for the simple purpose of increasing circulation. There is a great deal of historical proof that the “yellow journalists” tried to instigate the Spanish-American War. It is evidenced by the amount of ink that was dedicated to the weekly updates that appeared in the Newcomer during the Spanish War. At this time, the newspapers were not “home print” as they are today. Usually 1/3 of the pages were pre-printed material or pre-printed newspapers that carried national and international news, thus the extended coverage that appeared in the Enterprise.

The demands by the Cuban patriots for independence from Spanish rule made U.S. interest in Cuba a paramount issue in the relations between the U.S. and Spain from the 1870s to 1898. Sympathy for Cuban insurgents ran high throughout America, especially in the years surrounding the Spanish-American War, and an unsuccessful revolt of 1895. Many efforts by Spain to quell guerrilla activity, they instituted a concentration camp system in Cuba, 1896; Cuba's rural population was forcibly confined to centrally located and guarded towns, where thousands died from disease, starvation and exposure. A series of incidents early in 1898 intensified U.S. feelings against Spain.

The first of these incidents was the publication by Hearst of a stolen letter that had been written by the Spanish minister at Washington, in which the diplomat expressed contempt for McKinley. This was followed by the bombing of the U.S. battleship Maine in the Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, with a loss of 285 men. Although Spanish compensation was not paid, the public opinion was aroused and war sentiment rose. The cause of the advocates of war was given an even further momentum as a result of the 是 eyewitness reports by members of the U.S. Congress on the effect of the concentration camp system in Cuba. In March, 1898, President McKinley proposed to Spain an armistice in Cuba, but under pressure from Congress, he was soon won to the war. On April 11th, he addressed Congress asking for authority to intervene in Cuba. On April 22nd, Congress declared war, the batteries, Indiana volunteers, and a U.S. blockade of Cuba was established. On April 24th, Spain declared war on the U.S.; the next day Congress re-adopted war on Spain. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1898, the Indiana National Guard consisted of four companies of infantry and two batteries of artillery, with an aggregate of 2,822 officers and men. On December 31, 1897, a company of infantry was mustered into the service at Brownstown, and on April 21st, one at Huntington. On or about April 1st, war between the two nations was imminent. The two batteries commanders were instructed to recruit their companies to the maximum number of eight-four. Following the declaration of war on Spain, on April 25th, a telegram was sent from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Indiana, James A. Morton informing him that under the President’s orders, Indiana was to provide four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. Regiments of the National Guard or State Militia were to be used as far as their numbers permitted. The first three regiments were to be armed, equipped and drilled.

Governor Morton immediately dispatched a message to the people of Indiana stating that 125,000 volunteers, of which each state was originally expected to furnish 20,000 men, and two batteries have been appointed to the State of Indiana. The 세계 전쟁 was to provide four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. Regimental commanders were instructed to hold twenty days’ training, report without delay to Brigadier-General McCook at the fairgrounds in Indianapolis, Indiana, to the Board of State of Ohio, under the command of the United States government.

The recruiting companies were accepted to fill vacant places in the several regiments, some of which were organized before the breaking of the war. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, were mustered into the service of the United States government.

The war officially began when Spain declared war on the U.S.

At the Battle of Manila in the Philippines, one of the last remaining battles in naval warfare history when the sleeping Asiatic squadron of Com. George Dewey destroys a large but outgunned Spanish fleet.

For the other three regiments, in Camp Murray and May 22, when it left Dunn Loring, Va.

On June 24th, by direction of the War Department and the President’s second call for volunteers on May 28, 1898, to provide Indiana’s quota, the following companies were continued on page twelve

The Newcomer 11

Chronology of the Spanish-American War 1898-1899

June 11, 1898

American troops arrived by the President’s

August 1, 1898

from disease, 2,400 U.S. Personnel at 50 wounded; and

Away from the fighting in Cuba, 500 wounded; fewer than 400 troops were killed in battle or died of wounds in Cuba.

December 10, 1898

The fighting ended the war was signed in Paris, called the Treaty of Paris.

The peace treaty with Spain was signed by President McKinley.

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January 25, 1898

U.S. Battleship Maine docks at Havana, Cuba to protect U.S. property.

February 9, 1898

Famous de-1840 letter from the Spanish minister to the U.S., published by Hemingway, depicts McKinley as sophisticated and lacking hypocrisy.

February 15, 1898

U.S. Battleship Maine explodes in Havana harbor, killing 262 crew members. “Remember the Maine” became the US war cry against Spain.

May 3, 1898

A call for 50,000 more volunteers was made.

May 25, 1898

600 U.S. Marines land at Guantanamo, Cuba.

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The Newcomer

12 The Newcomer

> Continued from page eleven

were ordered to report to Camp Mount Jeffersonville, Hammond, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Monticello, New Castle, Richmond, Rushville, Shellyville, Madison and Michigan City were ordered to Camp Mount. From these companies, the 161st Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry was formed. The Captains, Jacob Porter and John J. Buckner of Indianapolis also identified two independent colored companies in accordance with the allotment made by the War Department, in other words, the 161st consisted of one regiment of white volunteers and two companies of colored volunteers. The 14th Signal Corp was also organized and sent to Washington, D. C.

The 27th Battery was the only organization that was sent to the southern part of the enemy’s country during the war, though the 157th had their horses and camp equipment loaded on transports at Port Tampa City, Florida, and the 160th were ordered to Newsport Va., and were ready to embark, but for some reason, the order to move was countermanded. The 27th Battery was sent to Puerto Rico, and they were on the firing line ready for action when a messenger arrived announcing that they had sued for peace and that hostilities must cease.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago July 3rd, followed by the surrender of all of the Spanish troops in and about Santiago, and the occupation of Puerto Rico, virtually ended the war, and on July 26th, Spain made overtures of peace to the United States Government.

None of the Indiana organi- zations were volunteers, but may have considered volunteers, but may have been members of the Indiana National Guard. Two soldiers, Bert Dorton and Horace Kent could not be found in the listings. Two soldiers, Bert Dorton and Horace Kent could not be found in the listings. They were ready and eager to do their part to keep the flag from being trailed in the dust.

Peace was arranged by the Treaty of Paris signed December 10, 1898, ratified by the Senate on February 6, 1899. The Spanish Empire was practically dissolved. Cuba was freed, but under U. S. interregnum by treaty of the Platt Amendment, with Spain assuming the Cuban debt. Puerto Rico and Guam were ceded to the U. S. as indemnity, and the Philippines were surrendered to the U. S. as a payment of $200 million. The U. S. emerged from the war with new international power. In both Latin America and East Asia it had established an imperial foothold. The war tied the U. S. more closely together as an international power. In both Latin America and East Asia it had established an imperial foothold. The war tied the U. S. more closely together as an international power.

The Newcomer

continued...
The Newcomer 15

Other Spanish American War Notes

December 1, 1898. John Chamberlain returned from Indianapolis Sunday night, where he had been called to be mustered out of the army. He is again a private citizen but the honor that he won in being one of the first to enlist in the Spanish-American war will follow him until his hairs are whitened and his form is bent with age. Americans forget some things, but not the patriotic services and loyalty of her soldier boys.

Notes from the Newton County Enterprise regarding the local soldiers, published through the duration of the war - Additional Volunteers Named.

March 9, 1899. Kassabaum letter.


February 9, 1899. 161st at Havana erects a monument 20' at base, 20' shaft in memory of comrades who perished in Havana. It is made of Coral rock at a cost of $5,000.

February 16, 1899. Bert M. Horton was injured at Havana, the first Kentland boy to be seen pow. His group, Battery K, 3d U.S. Artillery, left June 14, 1898 - he is the only boy to go so swiftly to Manila.


March 23, 1899. Wilber Howe states that at Puerto Rico the Kent boys were happy and waiting to come home. Mrs. Horton received a letter stating Bert had been wounded on February 10th in Manila - he suffered an injury to his foot and will recover in 2-3 weeks.

April 22, 1899. Elmer West at Puerto Rico received his discharge. He has not seen any other Kent boys, but expects them to be home soon.

May 18, 1899. Wilber Howe, Lee Ashby, Frank McIntyre discharged from regular army - looking well and feeling good at home. Bert Horton letter, states he is well and back in the service, Battery K, 3d U.S. Artillery. "I don't think I will join again unless a war breaks out at home. For a foreign country is no place for a soldier!"

May 25, 1899. Clinton Marshall along with 13 other enlisted from Kentland; nine have received discharges; Col. Kassabaum is home and enjoying farm life putting up his son-in-law's crop.

June 1, 1899. Horace Kent discharged, re-enlisted in the 1st Kansas Cavalry with head- quarters in Ft. Riley, KS. He will be sent to the Philippines in October.

July 27, 1899. Lee Ashby rejoins the army and is now in Mexico. Bert Horton letter, states he is still un- known ... then on to the Morgan-Tracy Cemetery, and eventually back to headquarters.

So, the next time you decide to take a leisurely drive to the "slough," stop by headquarters and ask about the history of some of the area - and ask how you can drive to some of the sites other than the lake - it is so great to have this type of area in our own backyard! Thanks Mike for the tour - and hope you enjoy your retirement!

The Islands of Murphey Lake - And Other Stories

By Mike Schoenwald

The article that follows is one that Mike Schoenwald sent to me regarding the naming of the islands on Murphey Lake in the Willow Slough Game Preserve which was published recently in the Newton County Enterprise. His quick response to my request prompted me to ask him if he would give our president Janet Mill- er and I a tour of the area. He said he could do so, so earlier this spring, Janet and I had the pleasure of taking a tour.

Anyone growing up in the county is aware of this site, but how many of us really have explored the entire properties of the "slough?" I discovered on this tour that there is a lot more to how the area is admiring the lake, or encountering a Canadian Goose or deer as one "drive through the slough." or having a family picnic on the grounds.

Mike, having worked over 30 years there, had a vast knowl- edge of the history of Willow Slough, and Janet and I thoroughly enjoyed our tour. We began viewing the infamous totem pole lo- cated near the Rivis Wildlife Sanctuary; a drive down Pogue Road to view the eagle’s nest, and getting a glimpse at the once busy Pogue Station, or Pogue Ranch as I knew it growing up, as my father had worked there. Then on to the Old Chicago Road.

The Old Chicago Road was first an Indian Trail, which eventually became a dirt road that led to Chicago from our area - ap- propriate name, right? After we had made it at the Old Chicago Road, we stopped and walked up to the banks of the Rivis/House- worth Ditch, which is also the channel that runs through Murphey Lake. The ridge in which this ditch was dug is at least 25'-30' high, and since it was dug in 1895, Mike explained that the dredge took many months to get through this high sand ridge. From where we were standing, we could see where the bed of Beaver Lake once laid ... an amazing sight for me.

Back in the truck, we headed for the McClellan Cemetery, noting that there was a dog buried here, but who did it still un- known ... then on to the Morgan-Tracy Cemetery, and eventually back to headquarters.

So, the next time you decide to take a leisurely drive to the "slough," stop by headquarters and ask about the history of some of the area - and ask how you can drive to some of the sites other than the lake - it is so great to have this type of area in our own backyard! Thanks Mike for the tour - and hope you enjoy your retirement!

The Islands of Murphey Lake - And Other Stories

By Mike Schoenwald

Beth Baussret - the editor of The Newcomer asked me if I knew any of the history of the named islands shown on the DNR's official map of Willow Slough and Murphey Lake. She came to the right person! The state surveyor (Bob Vollmer) and I named most of them back in 1977.

Back when winters were winter, the winter of 1976-77 still reigns as one of the worst. Water froze over 10 feet high along US 41 north of Enos. The fish died from lack of oxygen in Murphey Lake, the lake at Willow Slough.

Murphey Lake was named after J.C. Murphey, an attorney in Missouri constitutional in having much of the land which is now Willow Slough Fish and Wildlife Area become Indiana's first De- fensive Fishing Conservation Fish and Game Area to be purchased with funds from the Federal Aid to Fish and Wildlife Funds. The land was named but few other areas on the lake had names at all.

When spring finally arrived in 1977 and the extent of the lake's winterkill became known, plans were made to renovate the lake's fish population by draining it, eliminating any residual carp and complete projects in the dry lake basin which would be impossible to do when the lake was filled. Once all was ready, the dam would be closed and the lake would refill.

One of the first steps was to survey the lake basin, especially to establish survey benchmarks in the areas where any earth mov- ing the projects would be conducted. Bob Vollmer, the DNR's sur-veyor came to the property to do the survey and since I'd recently graduated from Purdue and had taken a basic course in land sur- veying, I was assigned to be Bob's assistant.

The benchmarks we established were recorded in a notebook with a description precise enough others could find them in the future. Near roads a description might read the northwest corner of the property owned by Mr. Jones, as such-and-such, and so on. Others were easier. We'd often pick a healthy oak tree and drive a railroad spike into it, and then describe the location of that tree.

There was no GPS in those days so when we'd get to a spot to establish a benchmark we'd have to create a brief, understandable description which we or others could use to relocate the spot. A descrip- tion which read: "An iron spike in a black oak tree along the north shore of Murphey Lake where the shoreline forms a corner leading to the bridge across the Lwler Ditch on Division Road. Out in the field, where the land was wild, we might find a strange stone or a rock which we'd label "stone", and often pick a healthy oak tree and drive a railroad spike into it, and then describe the location of that tree.

Our solution at these remote locations was to name the spot. Continued on page sixteen >
In May of this year, we received an in- quiry regarding Jacob C. Nottingham. The email was from Mr. Schaeffer who had promised, there was nothing to be done in the shop, we being entirely out of coal. So after a little further coaxing we hopped up to the team to the farm; but failed to furnish the necessary information to research his great-great-grandfather. It read as follows:

“Yes! Beth – I am researching my great-great-grandfather, Jacob C. Nottingham (04-15-1814 – 08-13-1890), who lived in Newton and Jasper counties. I lo- cated him in the 1850 Jasper County cen- sus and the 1860 Newton County census records, and found his gravestone in Rose- lawne churchyard. From there, the author provides additional info about him and his family. I was wondering if there were any newspa- per notices in Newton County from 1890 to search for an obituary. I did contact the library in Rensselaer for Jasper County, but was told to contact you by the Newton County Pub- lic Library. Do you have any suggestions of how I could possibly obtain an obituary for him? Any help would be appreciated, thanks – David Schaeffer.”

I replied to David that I would see what I could find for him by looking in the newspapers of the county at that time as well as our local history books. I contacted our local law library and the Family History Center at the library for help in finding any records. I was able to locate the following information:

Jacob Norton, born in 1814 in Pennsylvania, was a farmer and was listed in the 1840 census for Newton County. In the 1860 census, he was enumerated as Jacob Norton, age 46, farmer, with his wife Nancy, age 40, and their children Polly, age 1, and John, age 3. They lived on a farm in Jackson Township, Jasper County, Indiana. Jacob and Nancy had three children: Polly, Mary, and John. Jacob and Nancy were married on February 8, 1833, in Newton County, Indiana. Jacob died on February 10, 1872, in Jasper County, Indiana, and is buried in the cemetery at Rensselaer, Indiana. Nancy died on September 14, 1876, in Jasper County, Indiana, and is also buried in the cemetery at Rensselaer. Polly and John died young and are buried in the cemetery at Rensselaer.

In 1865, Jacob and Nancy moved to Jasper County, Indiana, where they lived until Jacob’s death in 1872. Polly and John remained in Jasper County, and eventually moved to Rensselaer, Indiana, where they lived until their deaths.

Jacob and Nancy left behind a legacy of hard work and dedication to their family and community. They were active members of the community and played an important role in the development of Jasper County. Their descendants continue to carry on their legacy today.

Visit our website www.ingenweb.org/innewton
John Myers left last evening to re-
sume his mining work in the Black Hills. He has been home visiting his family for several weeks. The water works shut down Tuesday, June 25, for the purpose of:

giving the tank a cleaning. It is probably just a matter of repair work, which was
dug up in the bottom.

In the meantime, the family of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Warren T. Mc-
Cray at dinner Monday. They were ento-
ined to a dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis, who were given a fore-warming all up and down the line, and made their way to

Rensselaer. Riverside Rip-Out of the King.

Patronized by Kentland in Chester Township. The rambler of E. E. Bower, Mrs. June

Rensselaer, the representative on the checker board defeated the three champion players of that city in three games, winning 23 to

Rensselaer’s 13. Messrs. Bringham, Bloom and Lorbridge were driven over to Ren-
seller by Otto Keesler in his automobile, and

arrived home yesterday morning just as the roosters around town were crowing over

their victory.

A handy hot plate lifter will be given

free to every married lady who visits Wal-

nut Grove store this Saturday afternoon.

Nancy Allen of Iroquois township and

Ernest Clarkson of Beaver township made the highest grades in the county, each re-

ceiving 90.6. Those making the highest grades in the various towns and townships follow:

Kentland, Row, 86.6; Gooden, Fan-liee Hoover, 76.4; Morocco, Beth-

el Quinn, 85.8; Brook, Earl L. Sell, 83.6; Mr.

Anderson of Gooden township, Chestier C. Cobain, 84.6; Grant, Gladys Mabbit, 85.6; Washington, Naomi Hamburg, 86; Iroquois, Nancy Allen, 90.6; Beaver, Ernest Clarkson, 90.6; Jack-

son, Ethel Bolley, 80.5; McCullin, Kathleen Skiner, 87.3; Colfax, Elise Cox, 81.1; Lake, Opal Martns, 85.7; Lincoln, Char-

lotte Fletcher, 87.3.

Mr. Ade is expected home

from Japan and China, shoes from Java and

(Continued from page seventeen)

< Continued from page seventeen

Jacobi Construction

Joseph Jakobi, is a contracting con-
do and we are now languishing in jail at Indianapolis awaiting trial.”

My first thought was what is Mr. Shaeffer going to think about this? Later, I realized because of the dates, the Newton County Fair would be 24 years from Mr. Richter’s reti-
thor, as he had died in 1890, but possibly Jacob’s son Josiah. The trial of the Nottawasagis

were found to be correct. Some say that the money before he left India. Mr. Richter

took his first steps from his first step. Mr. Shaeffer, as of yet, we have not heard back

from him regarding our findings, other than an email thanking me for the time spent finding out this information and sending him hard copies of the document. He thought the bogus money item was quite interesting. I’m hoping that someday I will receive an email from him finishing this Newton tale for my own benefit and for future research-

ers that visit the Resource Center searching Nottawasagi roots.

If anyone can be of assistance, please contact Jane by writing to her at 9031 E. 400 S Rd., St. Anne, IL 60964 or email mdaysirois@netzero.net

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