The Newcomer
A publication of the Newton County Historical Society, Inc. Published 4 times a year, Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

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A Glimpse of Newton County
By Beth Bassett

When our county was established in 1860, it contained only one town proper, that being the Town of Morocco, platted on January 28, 1851 by John Murphey. However, there were many settlements throughout the county named for families, churches, and geographic features such as Myers, Kenoyer, Pilot Grove, Whites Grove, and Pleasant Grove. Blue Grass, and many more I'm sure, that eventually became the towns of today's Newton County. Most generally, the land that the towns were platted was owned by individuals, and some subsequently named after them. Many interesting stories have been recorded as to how their names were acquired, as you will read further in my article.

With the coming of the railroads in the early 1880's, many "railroad towns" sprung up as stations and switches all over the county. Some of these stations have remained strong and prosperous, others have become dormant, and several have simply become abandoned memories. The only town that has never had a town or village is that of Colfax. Since most of the land was privately owned and contained in large ranches, there were no settlements as in other parts of the county. The same held true for McClelland township, which not only had ranches, but also was particularly covered by Beaver Lake. The railroads simply bypassed these townships and veered east into Jasper County, and west into Illinois. There may be other explanations as well.

The following information is collected from the history books of our county. Those being "Counties of Warren, Benton, Jasper and Newton, Indiana; 1833"; John Ade's "Newton County 1853-1911"; the 1915 "Jasper and Newton Counties" by Hamilton-Daroch; "And They Named Her Brook", written by John M. Connell; the "History of Newton County, Indiana, 1985"; and an article from the Morocco Courier written by Gerald Born and Clay Blaney entitled "Arca Railroading" which appeared in February, 1990. Also references were made to the 1895 Map of Newton County, 1895 depicts early railroad lines that developed many of the towns and villages of our county.

Visit our web site at www.rootsweb.com/~innewton
It is always good to stop and reflect on the past year and think about where our Society has been and where it is going. I have been a very busy and productive year. We have had some very interesting programs covering a wide variety of subjects. We have heard about the Dredging of the Rivers and Marshes of Newton County, a lecture by Rockwell and Compton, from the Cypress to the Present, A Show and Tell of Favorite Antique Objects owned by our members, How Marijuana Got Started in Indiana, an address by Ruth Agnew, and Earthquakes, the Kankakee Sands Project, A Peek into the Happening of 1924, Photographs and How to Preserve Them, and Who was Ann (Lucas) Scott. Obviously they have been interesting enough to keep our members coming back, judging by the interest and attendance. If you missed any of them, tape recordings are available at the Resource Center in Kentland.

More and more people are learning about the Resource Center at Kentland and its use has increased, not only from out of town visitors, but by Beth Bassett who coordinated the work of the volunteers who faithfully keep the doors open. Among the faithful are Jim Robbins, Marloves Davis, Janet Miller, Genevare Carlson, Nancy Prue, and Gerald Born. Not in Beth's job description was mopping up the water from the melting snow, when the roof sprung a leak.

The Newcomer, under the chairmanship of Gerald Born, has grown from a four page xerox copy to a sixteen page printed newsletter, which would do any Historical Society proud. Beth has been responsible for the wonderful design work and has kept the presses rolling, as well as researching and writing articles. We have had many contributing editors, including, John Vost, Janet Miller, Kyle Conrad, and others. Thank you one and all. We could not have done it without you.

An exceptional effort has been put forth by Janet Miller and her volunteers, Barbara Wilfong, Jeannie Waddell and other contributors and helpers who have so ably decorated the window of the Resource Center, from Ladies Hats, to Musical Production, to Seed Corn and to a Bouquet for the Memory of Christmas and for President's Birthdays. Thank you, Ladies.

This past year saw the culmination of many years work making a coloring book, The History of Newton County, written for children and for sale to raise money for the Center. I cannot forget a thank you to Gerald Born and Mike Haste who revised the Bylaws, an important job, but one which no-one wants to do.

Many significant gifts of artifacts and documents have been received by the society, from a silver high school trophy donated by Don Morton to back issues of the New England Genealogical and Historical Journal, donated by Gerald Born, to pictures and documents donated by Fannie and Maurice Collins, to the most recent, two pieces of clothing directions to the Dover, McCarty Bell. Space does not allow a full record of the wonderful gifts we have received, but stop by the center and take a look. You will be impressed with the amount and the quality.

We cannot close without a special thank you to all of our members who have served refreshments to the Society. Your contribution has made our monthly meetings very special. A big Thank You to Sharon Collins, who has coordinated the effort. Awesome.

And finally (its beginning to sound like the Academy Awards isn't it) the Newton County Antiques Committee of the Board, who work tirelessly to make it all happen. Kay Bahcock, who keeps the books, Betty Riley who keeps the notes, Denise Miller, who has had to fill in for me a couple of times, and Gerald Born, who heads the Family History Division, and newly elected member at large, Mike Haste, and, Jim Robbins, the County Historian, as well as the outgoing prize, have been gracious in helping out with their advice and counsel. Thank you one and all. I look forward to an even more exciting year.

Answers To Do You Know Your County of Newton?

By Janet Miller

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The President’s Corner

By Yvonne Kay

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Attention - Special Book
To Be Published!

The Family History Division is planning to issue a compilation of Morocco History for the sesquicentennial. If you have Beaver Township roots, now is the time to prepare copy about your family. Deadline is April 1st, 2001. Contact Gerald Born, or call the Resource Center at 219-474-6944.

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Visit our web site at www.rootsweb.com/~innewton - Page 15
small town known as Julian. It was platted on October 21, 1882 by Jacob and Martha Julian, and was located on the C. & E.I. railroad. It was located 2 miles north of State Road 16 and 1 mile east of State Road 55. The population was 10, and was also called Julian Station. Foreman was laid out by John B. Foreman on December 1, 1882. Eventually, with the construction of the new branch of the C. & E.I. railroad through Brook and Morocco, Foreman's businesses abandoned the town for Brook. The town proper of Brook was platted on June 26, 1856 by Samuel Benjaman. However, it was first a settlement that was located 2 miles southwest of the present town in about 1836. According to an article by Aaron Lyons, that appeared in the Brook Reporter on July 5, 1901 this is how the town acquired it's name. "Now there were two creeks of about the same size two or three miles south of the town of Brook. Where these two brooks met it was only logical the location of the settlement would help with the selection of a name." Mr. Lyons adds, "I have no desire to excite the minds of people of Brook and have them make pilgrimages to see those two dirty little creeks, but if you look closely at them you can see the origin of the name of the town of Brook". Weinhaar Switch was named in a 1903 train schedule for the C. & E.I. railroad. The schedule stated that the train left the main track at Percy Junction, north of Goodland and the next stop was Weinhaar Switch, then Brook, Beaver City, Morocco, and Pogue Ranch. It was located 2 1/2 miles southeast of Brook, and is still listed on many current Indiana maps, and probably named for the Weinhaar family who lived nearby.

Jackson Township - Pilot Grove was eventually established in an area of dense oak trees that was considered a land mark for early pioneers as they traveled through the prairie. Located 2 miles west, 1/4 mile south and 3/4 west of the present town of Mt. Ayr. In 1854 it was the location of one of the first post offices in our county. It was abandoned to Mt. Ayr after the railroad station was established there. Mount Ayr was originally called Mount Ayr. This name could be obtained from the fact that it was said to be the highest point in the county, or it might be after Lewis Marion, who laid out the town on October 18, 1882. He owned a 250 acre farm and set aside 40 acres for the town.

Jefferson Township - The town of Kentland was platted on April 23, 1860 by A. J. Kent. It was first called Kent. Kent Station on October 25, 1860. Adriance on February 9, 1864, and finally Kentland on July 20, 1868. The railroad station of Effner, located 3 miles west of Kentland on today's US 24, was originally known as Effner, Indiana. Today it a part of Illinois, still located at the junction of two railroads.

Lake Township - Perhaps because this settlement was situated near the banks of the old Beaver Lake it was called Lake Village. The name was retained when the railroad went through in 1908, even though the lake route pointed out to him by one of the tribe, where he alleged the first Indian came out of the water after transformation and Conner was of the opinion it was Beaver Lake. I find no corroborative conformation of this legend but tattooing was common among the tribes of this area.

In the digging of a well on one of the edges of the lake, in a section reclaimed by draining pre black swamp muck twenty foot stout in depth, chiefly made up of decaying and decayed vegetable matter, leaves, ferns and mosses was encountered. There were many places about the lake where such much appeared solid but was so soft that man and beast became mired sank in a depth of six or eight feet in a twinking at times leading to fatalities, because the muck clung and prevented swimming out.

It was as early as 1853 that the first drain ditch was dug extending from the lake through five or six miles of prairie northward to the Kankakee River. The Kankakee was about eighty feet below the Beaver Lake level according to Richard Owen who calculated it by barometer in 1859. Owen says of his 1859 trip, “Few, if any, bolders were observed after leaving Morocco on the route toward Beaver Lake; the country here is rather sparsely settled, yet some fine low prairies exhibit an extensive growth of grass, which we could scarcely distinguish from tame redtop. Ferns and mimosa bushes were common as we approached the sand ridges, with scrubby timber. We disturbed several flocks of crows and a few fine white specimens of the genus Ardea, probably the A. leucos.” (These are known today as American Egrets.) "We have been gradually descending," continues Owen’s narrative. "As we pass near Beaver Lake being now at least a hundred feet below the level of Morocco, until finally at the Kankakee crossing in Illinois (there being no suitable bridge or ferry short of Monomence on the west, four or five miles west of the Indiana line) or St. Joseph County on the east. The barometer made the bed of the river 180 feet below the steam mill at Morocco.”

Owen seems not to have known that one Sawyer ran a Ferry at Eaton’s crossing, almost due north in Jasper County, for three of four years beginning in 1857.

The ditch above referred to was one of the first projects in Indiana for the draining of water covered muck areas to release ground for agriculture. A company was even then forming to extensively drain the whole Kankakee Region.

It was found that this first crude ditch of 1853, when completed, soon caused the shore line of the lake to recede about one hundred yards. Between 8,000 and 9,000 acres were thus reclaimed from the water.

Ditching continued during the next fifty years by laterals and new ditches so that as time went on the water level was lowered and lowered. In 1876 a county map illustrates the lake as one tenth its former size. A recent resident tells me it entirely ceased to exist about 1900. A writer in 1911 notes the fact that there was then no lake to be seen in the vicinity. So while man made Wawasee has increased in size, Beaver Lake, a natural body of water covering once 20 1/2 square miles, has, through a period of fifty years after the white man found it, gradually declined to naught. It was man destroyed.

Cultivation of the portion of the land at the lake began before 1859, reports Owen. But today wild grass, much like our cultivated hay, has been allowed to take much of the level old lake bed. Contrary to reports obtained in many other swamp reclamation projects, this old lake bed and its environs raise good cultivated farm crops.

An early traveler through that country (1859) described Bogus Island, which then stood in the west center of the lake, (so called because of its having been before his time a resort of a gang of counterfeiteres who were captured in 1860) stating that it was covered with a fine stand of wild black cherry trees. In the 1830’s it was inhabited by Indians. Today the little hill appears as a mound still tree covered surrounded by an ocean of waving grass as far as an eye can see a sight somewhat comparable to the rippled water around it in the early 1800’s.

In the extremely cold winter of 1838 a deer hunt on this same island resulted in the killing of 65 deer while as many escaped on the glassy ice. Seven wolves and some foxes also were taken. Other island similar knolls standing in the water between the lake and the Kankakee River, each with an Indian’s or hunter’s lodge upon it, in those three quarter century ago days are Indian, French and Deserter’s islands. From Newton County Enterprise, June 1, 1939

Do you have any old pictures of businesses, people, places of our county - not only would we like to preserve a copy of them at our Resource Center in Kentland, but we would also like to publish them in the Newcomer! We’ll take very good care of them!
Rich Miller, member of our society and resident of Washington Township, Kentland acquired a collection of license plates from his uncle John Miller Jr. John lived in Tippecanoe and Benton Counties and passed unique collections down to Rich since the mid 80s. The earliest plate that he owns is from 1915, measuring 15” x 5 1/2”, and how the plates changed in size and identification over the years. For example, during war years, the 1943 plate measured 7” x 2”, and the 1944 plate measured 10 1/2 x 3 1/2. In 1951, during the Korean War period, the plates were designed for “add-on” plates for the following years of 1952 and 1953. Repeat use of plates was once again revived in 1970, by incorporating the use of stickers that were placed in the upper right hand corner with the new plate number for each year. This practice remains in place today, with new metal plates being re-issued about every 2.4 years. Until 1992, a county name sticker was placed in the lower right hand corner.

Early plates carried 2 letters, which stood for each county. The letters ME, followed by up to 4 numbers represented Newton County. This practice stopped in 1962, and the numbering began as we see it today. Each county was given an identification number (Newton County is 56), followed by a letter depicting the district, followed by up to 4 numbers. Most

ends with a 1999 plate with the letters and numbers 56R25. Some years are missing, but only a few. Early plates of 1927, 1932, and 1949 are still on Rich’s wish list.

A quick visit to the internet tells us that the first license plate for Indiana was in 1913, and from Rich’s collection we can see of us know that the earlier we get to the license branch, the lower the number we will obtain. Rich decided in 1990 that the plate 56 R 25 would be perfect for his license plate identification.


Today, a variety of logos, colors and slogans are available for an additional price, and usually, that additional money is donated to that university, organization or society that is represented on these personalized, sometimes called “vanity” plates, such as FFA, D. A. R., Boy Scouts and more.

Thanks Rich, for sharing this wonderful collection with us! Submitted by Beth Basset
In a mysterious serendipity that allows connections of families to be made. While volunteering at the NCHS, Gerald born, with his brother, Dr. Gordon Born, who had stopped at closing time to see if I was interested in working for the museum, our conversation mentioned to me a description of the house of our great-grandfather, Dr. Oliver Stowell as described by his grandson, William Rufus Rogers Stowell in his autobiography.

I had always been interested in WRR Stowell, and I knew my art and history, Dr. Oliver Augustus Stowell, a brother to Dr. Oliver Stowell, was a founder of the Congregational church. AOA Stowell did dissuise and returned with them and returned to New York where he practiced law and sat on the Supreme Court in that state. William Rufus Rogers Stowell, however, not only stayed with the church, but led them from Nauvoo to Salt Lake and participated in many of the Indian hostilities on their journey. He eventually rose to the position of Patriarch in the Church of Latter Day Saints and married, had four wives, and some twenty eight children. When the government cracked down on the polygamy, he moved to Mexico and that is where he wrote his autobiography.

WRR Stowell had been on a trip in the 1880’s to gather family history. He started from Springfield, Mass. and went to Stafford, Connecticut, where his grandfather had raised his family. I remained until late March, until June 30th, then went to Stafford, Conn. I looked over the gravestones in the cemetery and took several samples of the soil that related to the Stowell family marriage by my uncle, Jonathan Stowell, married Mary Fisk, who had always been interested in WRR Stowell, for he, and his father, Artimus Oliver Augustus Stowell, a brother to Dr. Oliver Stowell had early joined the Presbyterian Church at Binghamton, New York. From the following letter it appears that Seth moved to North Plato, Kane County, Illinois and that Selina’s son, Daniel Dimmick Davis lived at a later date in Indiana, but that is what makes the study of family history so interesting. We may have met a cousin without realizing it.

Dear Madam: Yours of July 3rd was rec’d soon after date. We were much satisfied to hear from you. I must confess I have neglected to write for which I must beg your pardon. One excuse I wish to offer is that we are out in the center of the house and the foundation of the chimney was in the cellar and of rock work about 10 feet square. That afternoon I walked several miles and crossed the State line into Massachusetts to Cousin Zeno Farrington’s. Two cemeteries were in sight from his house. I spent the whole day in taking names from the tombstones. In the afternoon I again went to Stafford Street where he lived near the clock tower. Here I located clearly shows her dilemma. South New Berlin (NY), May 5, 1833.

I received your second of the 26th of April. You informed me that you wished me to take Dan and you to put Sylvester to Smiths. As for advising you I am not prepared to do it. You must consult with them that are better acquainted with the family and then to act accordingly.

I was coming to my brother that I had just been sent this item on the Internet by a distant cousin in California. Marlowe Davis was also there doing some research on his great-grandfather, he said he was going to the west in a few weeks. You spoke of seeing Alanson. You thought in NY, you were mistaken as he was not there.

I received yours of the 26th of February. He was 15 months and 8 days old. He was a very large and healthy child. He has had the chicken pox, but he did not have it the same time when the rest of the children had it. He thinks he got it when he lived with you.

We have had one misfortune to fall. Our little Alanson Davis may have died at Lisle, New York, a town some twenty miles northwest of Binghamton, for in 1828, both he and his mother were visited by the doctor with too much upon him. He was a very smart child. It was hard to part with him and I have this complaint in her membership in this family. She has moved to Lisle and we are providing a clue to her whereabouts before her marriage to a Mr. Woodley. Marlowe has a copy of a photograph of Selina taken (judging from the costume and form) in the early 1870’s by a photographer in Binghamton who appears to be good. We may have met a cousin without realizing it.

From the Stowell Genealogy we learn that Seth moved to North Plato, Kane County, Illinois and that Selina’s son, Daniel Dimmick Davis lived at a later date in Indiana, but that is what makes the study of family history so interesting. We may have met a cousin without realizing it.
were told the tree marked the center of the cemetery. It was divided into four quarters. Married men in one quarter, the first to die in the year, got the first grave... a flat slab with name and date. The next quarter, the married ladies, with the same treatment, the third quarter, the single ladies and the 4th quarter the single men. In one corner was the baby plot. The old church was gone.

But first, I want to tell you the "first To continue the story, John lived with his mother until he was 20, then he married his first wife, Elizabeth and in 1743, they moved to their new home in Carroll Manor, mountains"? I assured her I could. We covered the 700 miles in 2 1/2 days, enjoying the scenery, arriving in Winston Salem, N.C. in mid afternoon. I went for coffee and had found out he was married to a lady of Newbury, Lake Village, Amelia L. Fries, called Cecile, and that her father had worked in Newton County courthouse. We were heartily welcomed.

We met Rev. Rights at the museum who showed us around and told us that most of the Moravian archives were written in German. Here, I had some luck! His secretary was a German War Bride who volunteered to do translations, so the search began. There was a great storehouse of genealogical information here in the museum.

We found my fourth great grandfather, John Padgett in the tax listing of Wachovia 1775-1783, page 1925 in the Hope Diary. He was born in Maryland, September 9, 1722 and his second wife, Mary was listed as 67 years of age. We found we were descendents of John and his first wife, Elizabeth Canwood. Their son, Thomas Emy 3rd great grandson had been born in Maryland and had traveled with his wife, Sarah Ann Mathews and family to Wachovia. N.A. had located on land between two creeks Muddy Creek and Salem Creek, a short distance from the old Hope Church. At this point, I want to tell you we found John’s will and learned more about the Moravians. We were sent to an old cemetery near the Old Hope Church. This was quite an experience. The cemetery had never been kept up, but we waded through the weeds and bushes coming to a tree. Here we

This photo was taken of Nev, her mother Addie and son Jerry Lee when they were visiting the Wachovia Museum. From the Winston-Salem Journal, Friday Morning, August 31, 1951
Beaver Lake was purchased from the U.S. Government in 1853 by John P. Dunn and Amzie B. Condit. When I say they bought it, I mean that they bought the ground surrounding and bordering the lake, for the water area had not up to that time been surveyed. These two gentlemen sold soon after to Michael C. Bright. He claimed the water area as well as the boundaries and plotted the ground in 1857 in forty acre tracts of part water and part land. There were 427 such tracts. By some arrangement the alternate tracts were deeded to the State of Indiana. In 1865 the records show the state disposed of its tracts.

Old residents in Newton County and travelers in the vicinity of Lake Village remember the many beaver dames which were to be seen in various parts of the lake. Richard Owen while visiting the lake in 1867, described the beaver dams. He observed that the beavers had nearly submerged an old beaver lake and built new ones. The old ones were filled with debris. He also noticed that the beavers had made their homes in the old dammed lakes. These postcards of Mount Ayr were acquired through a donation from the Leming Stringtown Family.

Beaver Lake was well known in those early days in spite of the difficulties of travel. The Indian tribes constantly visited it for hunting and fishing. On their wanderings they came upon a large body of water that was considered due to the presence of many kinds of birds and plants. Old Grover S. Hubbard, which makes it a settlement not far from Sumava Forest, was the last town platted in Newton County. Originally known as Sumava Forest Resorts, Inc., it was platted on August 18, 1927 by James Koutney. It is located east of 41 on the Kankakee. Its settlement was directed to the Bohemians of Chicago, who came on excursion trains run by the developers. Conrad was platted in 1905 by Jesse Conrad. All of the streets were named after family members, as well as a park for their son Platt. The entrance was 1 1/2 mile north of the Conard ditch and George Street (Old 41). In 1827, an early trading post was established east of Lake Village on the Kankakee river known as Trader's Point or Blue Grass Fur Depot, operated by Gurdon S. Hubbard, which makes it the oldest settlement in Newton County.

When George Culp and Thomas Randall of Virginia came by way of Gray's Tavern on the Tippecanoe in September, 1834 seeking a homestead near the rapids of the Iroquois River in Jasper County, they reported no white settlements west of what is now Palakis County line. There were but few white persons in the region then for it was mostly water and prairie and swamp with a paucity of habitable ground. Beaver Lake's location was between the present towns of Morocco and Lake Village, both of which were non-existent in 1849 but sprung up soon thereafter. They were both recorded as settlements in 1859. When the first officers of the newly formed Newton County, at the direction of Thomas R. Barker, sheriff and official county organizer, met in Kent, now Kentland, on April 21, 1860, there were but two buildings being erected.

A dike road (U.S. Road No. 41) today runs north and south between Monroe and Lake Village, formerly on opposite side of the east end of Beaver Lake. The elevation of the dike on which the road runs is only a couple of feet above the former bed of the lake. Two ditches carrying a small amount of water through the old lake bed are today bridged by the roadway between the above named towns, and all the rest is dry.

During 1859 the present Newton County was carved out of the west side of Jasper County and contained all of Beaver Lake. Barker Township was not renamed.

Enos in Newton County, State of Indiana, October 3rd, 1907 at 4:00 o'clock P.M. So were the beginnings of this small hamlet. Known as a crossroads town (SR 14 and US 41), the New York Central railroad also ran through the town. It has also been called Oaks Grove. Elmer was located 3 miles east of Enos and was located on the C. & E. I. railroad. History books refer to it as something like Pogue Station, for there were stockyards located just north of Elmer.

On our map, we see another town named Dixie. There isn't any information available regarding this location, we can only speculate that it was a settlement not far from Beaver Lake. Also found on a map from the 1955 Pictorial History of Newton County, we find a small hamlet named Kents. Possibly this was a stockyard as well.

Washington Township - Weldon's Corner was also a crossroads town (US 41 and SR 16). It came into existence in the early 1900's by Ridgley and Millie Weldon who purchased a farm at this location. They built a filling station, a few cabins and when US 41 was widened, added a restaurant.

This scene from Lake Village, looking west from the main intersection of town.
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PAGES OF THE PAST

The following excerpts are from The Kentland Enterprise during the winter of 1900.

Kentonland

January 4 The time for the beginning of the twentieth century remains an unsettled problem and likely always will. The question has been thoroughly discussed by the wise men and the unwise, the learned and unlearned and many leading newspapers and magazines have treated on the subject. Still there seems to be a diversions of opinions, with each so positive in their belief that the question will probably never be settled, so we will go on for the next twelve months, some living in the nineteenth while others are living in the twentieth.

C. C. Kent commenced this morning to refill his mammoth ice house. But little over one half of the last winters crop was used this season. The ice is of a superior quality being from any other year in thickness.

While out exercising his horse the other day, the hind axle of the buggy very suddenly gave way and let the driver drop to the ground, and at the same time the front part became disconnected leaving the driver sitting in the middle of the road. He said "the horse went on at a breakneck speed and he just set there and watched 'er go." This was the fate of Charles Schneider.

We are informed that George Ade will soon leave for Manhattan, and in connection with John T. McCutcheon, make a tour of Japan and surrounding countries.

Washington Township

The machinery of the Herriman saw mill was loaded on cars here yesterday and will be shipped to Kokomo to be used in a foundry.

Cofffax Township

The interior of the school house in Sec. 36, Coffax tp., Newton county, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, supposed the result of tramps stopping in the building. Loss about $200, insured in C. B. Stewart's agency of this city. The school building was practically new, having been built in 1898. Jasper County Democrat

Goodland

Miss Hawk has moved her millinery store to the rooms east of Butler's meat market.

There is another case of small pox in the home of David Colston, but like the first it is very mild. As a precautionary measure against the further spread of the disease, there was no services at either of the churches last Sunday.

Goodland physicians have vaccinated eight hundred people since the small pox scare opened.

Elmer Stucker now flourishes the razor with artistic skill in our barber shop. He is genial and obliging.

Jas. Haskell, who has been suffering with rheumatism for the past two weeks, went to the mineral springs at Attica Monday. Mrs. Haskell accompanied him.

Goodland	

Roselawn

James Halleck was buried in Lake Township in the early '60's, on the bank of the Beaver lake ditch. He was engaged in fruit raising, and for many years his produce was sold at the market.

Mr. Halleck settled in Lake Township in the early '60's, on the bank of the Beaver lake ditch. He was engaged in fruit raising, and for many years his produce was sold at the market.

The Congregation of the Methodist church has erected this beautiful edifice and paid for it in advance, and no collection was taken at any of the services Sunday.

Percy Junction

Perkins Switch

In order to understand the beginnings of these towns and villages, a picture of the railroad lines helps explain their locations, as shown on this map of 1895. In 1859, a railroad was built between Logansport and Peoria, which ran through Kentland and Goodland and was originally called the Logansport and Peoria Railroad. The first train ran on this track, December 25, 1859. The "Big Four" built a railroad through the southwest corner of the county in 1871. The Monon railroad was built through Roselawn and the northern part of the county in 1878. In 1882, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, known as the C. & E. I. built a railroad through Goodland, Forest, Julian and Mount Air. The railroad known as the "third "t" railroad was built through the northern part of Lincoln Street. It ran from Iowa to Illinois and on through Indiana. In 1888, a branch of the C.E.I. was built through Brook and Morgan, and later extended to Monee, Illinois. As these railroads were being constructed, our many towns and villages sprang into existence.

Rand Township - in the northwest quarter of the county, Pogue Station was created to ship the cattle of Americus Pogue, who owned Pogue Ranch, to the Chicago markets. A number of buildings were constructed around the stock yards. Eventually the Pogue Ranch was sold to John L. Lawler, and it is presently encompassed in the Willow Slough Fish and Wildlife area. In the northwest quarter, in section 11, the Indiana Coloration Company was formed consisting of almost a whole section. A town called Tripoli was planted in the southwest corner. It was hoped that it would appeal to Italian immigrants, however, nothing ever came of it. The town of Morgan, laid out by John Murphy on January 28, 1851, was named after a pair of Morgan leather boots. While clearing the brush from the west side of the newly platted town, a man seeking information walked up to the men doing the work and asked directions. They were so struck by the beautiful Morgan red leather trim of his boots, that they decided to name the town Morgan. And, the story goes that because of the long strides the stranger made, the street that he approached them would be called Walker Street. It would be great to know just who was this stranger. One theory is that the man with the long and rapid strides was none other than Long John Wentworth, who traveled this area on his way to Chicago. His gait and quickness of pace was legendary.

Grant Township - Two railroad stations sprung up after the arrival of the railroads in the last quarter of the 19th century in this township. Perry Junction was located 2 1/2 miles north of Goodland, situated next to the C. & E.I. railroad. Perkins Switch was 3 miles west of Goodland and located on the Pennsylvania Railroad and State Road 24. The flag stop known as Tivoli for the T.B. & P. B. railroad eventually became the town of....