

# CANAWLERS AT REST

## JOHN HANSON FARQUHAR

b. Dec. 20, 1818  
d. Oct. 2, 1873

By Robert F. & Carolyn I. Schmidt

Many an Indiana politician began their career working in some manner with the canals of Indiana. John Hanson Farquhar followed a similar path. He was born in Union Bridge, Carroll County, Maryland on December 20, 1818. His father was William P. Farquhar. Either his family was Quaker or he was raised in a Quaker community for he relayed later in life that, as a youth, he had helped a slave woman escape to the North. In 1833, when John was 15 years old, the Farquhars, like Quaker families, moved to Richmond, Indiana.

John arrived in Richmond at the time that plans were being made once again for a Whitewater canal. The prior survey in the 1820's begun by U.S. government engineer Colonel Shriver, who died on the job that was completed by Colonel Stansbury had concluded that due to the rapid fall of the river and narrow banks that a canal was impractical. The legislature had authorized another survey of the valley in February 1834. John and Simpson Torbet were able to sign on as assistant engineers under the chief engineers, William Goodin, and Jesse Lynch Williams. This group surveyed and located a canal route from the mouth of Nettle Creek in Wayne County to Lawrenceburg, Indiana on the Ohio River. This survey concluded that a canal was practical along the Whitewater River.

In January 1836, Governor Noah Noble, signed the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill, which included \$1.4 million for the Whitewater Canal and an extension to reach the Central Canal. Groundbreaking occurred on September 13, 1836 and work commenced immediately between Lawrenceburg and Brookville. Simpson Torbet, who had come from Mauch-Chunk, Pennsylvania, probably with some canal experience, now became the resi-

dent engineer for the project. Stephen Wright, later replaced Torbet, but John Farquhar continued on as an assistant to the new resident engineer of the works. George W. Julian of Centerville at this time worked as a rod man on a survey crew. Later Julian became quite a popular Hoosier figure and served with Farquhar in the US Congress.

The Indiana legislature authorized a survey for a Richmond & Brookville canal in January 27, 1837 with the survey to be completed in the next summer. This canal was to intersect the Whitewater canal at Brookville. Colonel Simpson Torbet was again hired to be the chief engineer. Torbet called on his old friend, John H. Farquhar, to join him as one of the assistant engineers.

The Richmond & Brookville Canal was to be 33 ¼ miles long with 5 dams and 31 locks. The route was completely documented and in Colonel Torbet's January 5, 1838 report he stated, "It would be the channel through which all the trade of one of the most populous, fertile and wealthy regions of the western country would pass. Richmond, situated at the head of navigation, with its vast water power, extensive capital, and enterprising inhabitants, might become the Pittsburg of Indiana." As a precursor of things to come, Colonel Torbet died just a few weeks later on March 23, 1838. Subscriptions for stock were begun in April 1839 and by September work was underway on several isolated sections. The private company was extremely undercapitalized and, with the financial panic at that time, the work ceased by 1840. By order of the legislature all work on the state-owned Whitewater canal also ceased in November 1839.

With the Richmond & Brookville Canal collapsed and his good friend, Colonel Simpson Torbet dead, John Farquhar moved from Richmond to Brookville, where he studied the law. Soon he became involved in politics and as a Whig was nominated for the position of assistant secretary of the senate. The senate elected him to serve in this position from 1841-43 with principal secretary Douglas Maguire, an early Indianapolis newspaper editor/printer. After 16 ballots and a ratification motion by Milton Stapp, Farquhar was elected as the Principal Clerk of the Indiana House in 1844.

New life in the Whitewater Canal occurred in 1842 when a charter was issued by the legislature for the Whitewater Valley Canal Company. On July 28 a grand celebration was held at Cambridge City. A crowd or around 7,000 attended the barbecue on Capital Hill east of town. James Rariden of Centerville was the presiding officer and Samuel W. Parker of Connersville, the speaker of the day. Ground was broken but, after about 15 minutes into Parker's speech, it was interrupted when a great storm sent everyone scurrying for cover.

By November 17, 1842, the canal had been completed to Laurel. John Farquhar was on the first boat, "The Native," which departed his hometown Brookville with the Brookville band and reached Laurel later in the day. On board the party of dignitaries was entertained by speeches from John Farquhar and George Shoup. During the period from 1840s-50s John continued in his law practice in Brookville. In 1844 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention that nominated Henry Clay for president.

As a result of the 1850 census Indiana gained 1 congressional seat and Fayette County, represented by Samuel W. Parker, became part of the 5<sup>th</sup> District. With the realignment of districts, in 1852, John Farquhar decided to run for Congress in the 4<sup>th</sup> District. John was a Whig and his Democrat opponent was James H. Lane. Lane was the son of Amos Lane, the first speaker of the Indiana House. James served as an officer in the Mexican War and was serving as lieutenant governor of Indiana at the time when Joseph A. Wright was governor. Even with Lane's credentials, John Farquhar received 7,789 votes to Lane's 8,783. Lane served one term, moved on to Kansas and became a United States senator in that state.

John remained very active in politics and was also a delegate to the Whig Convention of June 1852 that nominated Winfield Scott, General of the Mexican War, to oppose Franklin Pierce in the fall election. Scott was anti-slavery and Pierce received the support of the south. Both Whig candidates, Farquhar and Scott, lost their bids for their office.

On May 5, 1857 John Farquhar age 38 married Frances "Fannie" Mary Turner (1832-1922) age 19 of Brookville. Their first child, Eleanora "Nora," was born in 1858 in Brookville.

Again in 1860 John became a delegate to the Whig Convention at the "Wigwam" in Chicago. The convention supported Abraham Lincoln.

In May of 1861, just a month after the firing on Fort Sumter, John was commissioned as Captain serving as a recruiting and dispersing agent working under General John S. Simonson. He was stationed in Indianapolis. One of the units he recruited was the 19<sup>th</sup> Indiana that went to the eastern battlefield and was part of the Iron Brigade. John also helped in the recruiting of the 28<sup>th</sup> Indiana Colored Regiment. The 28<sup>th</sup> played a key role in the "battle of the crater" at Petersburg, Virginia on July 30, 1864.

From the early start of the war groups of southern sympathizers were active throughout Indiana. There were acts of violence, killings and attempts to take the

life of Governor Oliver P. Morton. These threats were particularly prevalent in the southern counties of Indiana. In the summer of 1863 as John Hunt Morgan moved into Indiana there was fear that the "Knights of the Golden Circle," or the "Sons of Liberty" as they were later called, would provide armed support for Morgan. Governor Morton appointed John Farquhar as a brigadier general of the state militia. John traveled to Evansville to protect the southern Indiana border from Confederate forces. Later, after the Morgan threat was gone, Farquhar participated in an investigation into acts of violence in Brown County. He resigned his commission on August 9, 1864 in order to run for Congress. (See Freedman's speech pp. 3-4)



Brigadier-General John Hunt Morgan

Indiana's congressional and state elections were held on October 11, 1864 before the presidential election on November 8<sup>th</sup>. Sherman had just captured Atlanta in September and Governor Morton had taken action against Copperhead leaders. He arrested Lambdin P. Milligan of Huntington and others. These events gave the Republicans and Farquhar, the boost they needed to sweep the election. The very popular incumbent congressman, William S. Holman, the Democrat was defeated. Farquhar served only one term from 1865-67 and then Holman resumed the seat for the 4<sup>th</sup> congressional district. Holman was a lawyer, had just served 3 terms in Congress and had participated in the state constitutional convention of 1850.



Lambdin P. Milligan

On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Abraham Lincoln at the Ford Theater in Washington, D.C. In a lengthy funeral procession, Lincoln's body was transferred back to Springfield, Illinois. When the funeral train reached Richmond Indiana, a delegation from Indianapolis, including Governor Morton, federal office holders, military officials and a host of others accompanied the body to Indianapolis arriving on April 30<sup>th</sup> 1865. John Farquhar was among this list of dignitaries.

As Congressman and ex-military officer, Farquhar also spoke at the statehouse in welcoming home ceremonies for returning troops from the war. He was invited to speak before the Convention of Freedman on January 7, 1867 in Washington. In his speech he told

ADDRESS OF  
HON. JOHN H.  
FARQUHAR  
AT THE  
1867 NEW YEAR'S  
FESTIVAL TO THE  
FREEDMEN AT  
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS  
NEAR WASHINGTON  
D.C.

My friends, I know not for what purpose my old friend the Rev. B. F. Morris invited me here to participate in these festivities, unless it was to humiliate me by contrasts in your presence. After the very able, eloquent, and thrilling address of the distinguished gentleman, (Dr. Sunderland,) whose reputation is as boundless as our continent and deserved as it is soul-inspiring, I should be destitute of proper self-appreciation if I did not feel embarrassment in attempting to entertain you, even but for a few moments. The occasion, therefore, warrants, and will, I trust, admit on my part, without subjecting me to the charge of egotism, some personal allusions and explanations. I was born in the adjoining State of Maryland, but, thank God, under the auspices of *Friends*, who taught me to *hate* slavery and *love* liberty. The broad prairies and fertile valleys of the West, among whose people for thirty-odd years I have lived, have not abated "one jot or tittle" of those early impressions. One of the most pleasing reminiscences of my life is a successful effort, when but a youth, in the very centre of slavery's hot-bed, and within sixty miles of yonder city, the capital of this great nation, I piloted the footsteps of a poor slave girl, fleeing from an inhuman master to one of those "eagle's nests of freedom" so eloquently described by your distinguished guest, Dr. Sunderland. No interest has ever induced me to swerve from the early teachings of those plain, sincere, honest, philanthropic ancestors. I have, on all occasions and under all circumstances, been the humble *advocate* of freedom and *denunciator* of slavery. The only vote of my life, involving the interests of freedmen, to which exception may be taken, was that cast against the District franchise bill of the first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. No act of my life was more *unselfish* or *consistent* with what I believed to be my solemn *duty of the hour*. I regarded the measure as *right per se*, but *premature*, and its adoption at that time as fatal to the success of the great Union party, on which depended the destiny of the Republic, the cause of the freedmen, and per-

manent elevation of your race. What was the insignificant privilege of voting for a "mayor and common Council" of the city of Washington compared with the permanent success of the *men and measures* that represent the three hundred thousand martyrs whose bodies moulder and bones bleach on Southern battlefields, and who willingly died that you and I and their posterity might be free? When that measure came up at the present session, I was absent from the House; but when it comes back from the other end of the avenue, with the edict "I forbid" overriding the expressed voice of the people's representatives, God being my helper, my feeble voice and vote shall bear testimony to the right and acknowledgment of your great services in the hour of the nation's extremity.

It was my good fortune to muster into the United States service the first company of colored recruits organized in the State of Indiana, and I am glad to bear testimony to their gallantry, heroism, and devotion to the cause of freedom and the Union. Under their intrepid leader, the gallant Colonel Charlie Russell, the 28th regiment United States colored troops did noble and invaluable service in the Army of the James. It was at this critical period of the rebellion that you successfully demonstrated, amidst the smoke and carnage of battle, that, as a *race*, you "had rights that white men were bound to respect." Without the aid of the *two hundred thousand* strong arms and stalwart forms of colored soldiers, who threw themselves into the breach at the most opportune moment, God alone knows whether we could have assembled thus peaceably here today, under the protecting folds of that old flag, the banner of "beauty and glory," which now "in triumph waves o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." The distinguished gentleman who preceded me has alluded in very complimentary terms to the Chief Justice of the United States and his associates of the minority of the court, and their opinion in the *Milligan treason conspiracy case from Indiana*,\* my own State. It is not my purpose to pluck one flower from the wreath that adorns the brow of Mr. Chase, or detract in the least from the just merits of that venerated court. But when I see the majority of the court traveling *dehors* the record before them to fulminate a judicial *bull*, calculated, if not designed, to bolster up and give character to an abortive effort of a faithless Executive to destroy the great party that made him and saved the nation, it would be criminal in me to seal my lips and smother the emotions that loom up from the perusal of their opinion, when discharging

from just punishment men convicted of the highest crime against God and humanity. If the *dictum* of the court and its logical sequences prevail, I am ready to vote an immediate adjournment of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and temporarily turn over the country and those newly made citizens to the untried mercy of Andrew Johnson and the Supreme Court of the United States, and go again to the sovereign people on the issue joined, confident of a triumph unequalled in the history of the Republic. The opinion to which I refer was delivered by a distinguished member of the court, who was born across the Potomac on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in a densely populated slave district, but has resided for *thirty* years in the great West, and long enough, we hoped, to throw off the antiquated, fossilized, slavery-begotten, and God-Forbidden notions of State Sovereignty. It has, however, become an adage in the West, that a man born in Maryland or Virginia of the "first families" is so imbued with the false theories growing out of and connected with human slavery, that he becomes judicially blind to every principle of modern progression, and utterly unfitted for official position.

While I am not prepared to judge him by that rule, and concede his eminent personal worth, I cannot but deplore the tendency of his judicial mind in those obsolete grooves that are outstripped by the spirit of the age and just demands of a common humanity.

The court (says Justice Davis) "has judicial knowledge that in Indiana the Federal authority was always unopposed and its courts open. It needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments."

While Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey were arrested and held for trial, as having "conspired against the Government, afforded aid and comfort to rebels, and incited the people to insurrection," Grant was pressing Lee within his fortifications at Richmond, and Sherman was driving back the rebel hordes preparatory to his grand march to the sea. Every soldier that could be spared was sent to the front. The hospitals were depopulated, and guns furnished the invalids, to swell the numbers of the grand forward movement on which hung the hopes of the people and the life of the Republic. Thus stripped of all military force, there was scarcely a "corporal's guard," from the Pennsylvania line to the borders of Arkansas, to protect our homes from *murderers* and *guerrillas*. At Indianapolis, Chicago, Columbus, and Johnson's Island there were about *thirty thousand* rebel prisoners, "fat and sleek" from the full army

ration dealt out in mercy by the loyal hands of a too lenient but merciful people. "The Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty" were organized all over Indiana, and said to be armed and equipped for offensive movements. It was a daily occurrence to seize arms and ammunition *in transitu* from the East to their various posts in Indiana; and at Indianapolis large lots of small-arms were captured, marked "hymn-books and Sabbath-school tracts," for distribution among the initiated. The *military* arrest of prominent members of these treasonable orders disclosed their designs, and that arms were to be placed in the hands of the rebel prisoners, and on a given day turned loose on the defenseless inhabitants of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. What would have been the result, in this our defenseless condition if we had relied on the *civil process* alone to have arrested and tried these conspirators? Our fathers, brothers, and sons, apprised of the fact that thirty thousand armed rebels were to be turned loose to devastate, lay waste, and destroy their homes and families, no power on earth could have held them, and *Grant* and *Sherman* would have been *shorn* of that *strength of numbers* which secured their final victories.

It was with a full knowledge of all these facts, and that the "Sons of Liberty" were arming and drilling for the uprising, that *our grand* and greatest Roman of them all, the distinguished Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, at his headquarters in yonder city, assumed the responsibility, ordered their arrest by the military, and trial by court-martial just in time to prevent the uprising, and thereby saved our defenseless people from the horrors of civil war, and the Union from inevitable destruction. All *honor* and *glory* to the man who risked everything for our common safety. With all these facts before them, and the smoke of battle removed, the court insists that it "had judicial knowledge that the Federal authority was always unopposed and its courts open; and that it needed no bayonets to protect it and required no military aid to execute its judgments in Indiana."

To my certain knowledge the civil process in Indiana had to be enforced by the military arm. They "whipped the devil around the stump," by procuring military arrests, and then turned the parties over to the civil authorities for trial. If the courts were open in Indiana, it was because Indiana was a *military district* under *martial law*, and the courts protected by national bayonets in the strong arms of loyal men.

There was no declaration of war by the Congress of the United

States against a foreign power, a State of the Union, or people thereof, but in the absence of power in the civil arm of the Government to enforce its laws, the military were employed to suppress insurrection and crush out rebellion. The Congress authorized the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, not in Virginia and South Carolina alone, but in Indiana and every other state of the Union.

The writ was suspended accordingly, and the paramount necessity of saving the threatened life of the nation dictates and justified arrests in both *loyal* and *disloyal* States. The great mistake is in recognizing the obsolete and fatal theory of State sovereignty, to the exclusion of our common nationality. It was not a rebellion of States against each other, but of the people who were citizens of certain States against the sovereign power and authority of the National Government, to which they owed superior allegiance. No matter where they resided and what profession they made, if they were "conspiring against the Government, giving aid and comfort to rebels," or "exciting the people to insurrections," they thereby became a part of that insurrection and amenable to the military authorities employed to suppress and destroy it, and subject to the same modes of punishment as if captured, with arms in their hands, in the ranks of the rebel army. No township, county, or State lines could determine the jurisdiction of the military authority to deal with the rebellion; its jurisdiction was coextensive with and encompassed the whole Union. As well might it be urged that a military court could not take jurisdiction of cases in the State of Tennessee because the loyal citizens thereof, east of a given line, maintained open court, while rebellion ruled with bloody hand in every other part. Milligan and his co-conspirators were charged with official connection and co-operation with a secret military organization which was armed, equipped, and drilled to co-operate with a rebel army then in the field, to release and turn loose, in the midst of unarmed loyal people, *thirty thousand rebel prisoners*, to lay

waste our fair fields, and devastate our homes. They were actually in rebellion against the National Government, and subject to its military jurisdiction. But it is said that "there was no war in Indiana, and the civil court needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments." On the 9th day of July, 1863, the rebel general, John Morgan, crossed the Ohio river below Louisville, Kentucky, into the State of Indiana,\*\* with *thirty-five hundred* mounted rebels, and swept like a besom of destruction over her fair fields, burning the railroad depots, capturing her horses and provisions, robbing her citizens, and shooting them down wherever they resisted his onward march. By authority of the Governor of Indiana and President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy over fifty thousand of the gallant men of the State were organized and mustered into the service to resist the invasion of that rebel horde; and yet we are told that there was no "war in Indiana, or need for bayonets to protect the civil court, nor military aid to execute its judgments." If those venerable-looking gentlemen in their black gowns will go with me to the green hills which overlook the old town of Corydon, the first capital of our State, I will point them to the grave-stones of the gallant men of Indiana who fell in battle defending their and my homes from the ruthless acts of an invading army. Our troops, though extemporized, threw themselves on his front and rear, annoying, but unable to capture him, drove him out of the State into Ohio, and across that noble State to within fifteen miles of the Pennsylvania line, when he was headed and compelled to accept battle, and was captured with his whole army and equipments by the combined troops of Indiana, Ohio, and the United States. For six weeks I followed the track of that invading army, collecting and disposing of its *debris*, by order of the United States military authorities; and yet this grave court assures the country that it "has judicial knowledge that there was no war in Indiana, and that the court was always open, needing no bayonets to protect

it, and no military aid to execute its judgments."

No sane man dares deny that if the military force maintained in Indiana and on her border had been withdrawn, in ten days we would have been overrun by rebel hordes, utterly ignoring all civil courts and their processes; and yet our grave court informs us "that it needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments in Indiana." The courts were only open by the grace of the military commanders, and while the distinguished justice who delivered the opinion of the court asserts "that the court had judicial knowledge that the Federal authority was always unopposed and its courts open in Indiana" he was doubtless oblivious of the fact that a word from their commander to a file of the "boys in blue" would have changed the judicial *status* and rendered military courts-martial indispensable to life, liberty, and property within the State of Indiana. If John Morgan, by authority of the rebel "belligerents," made war on the United States within the State of Indiana in July, 1863, and we by our strong arms drove him from our borders, and held those rebel "belligerents" at bay continuously until and during the trial and conviction of Milligan and his co-conspirators, there was no cessation of that war, and the military courts had ample and complete jurisdiction to try, convict, and execute the criminals. It is a singular fact, that no case found its way to the Supreme Court in proper form to elicit its opinion during the four long years of bloody rebellion through which we so triumphantly passed; that rebels and their sympathizers were repeatedly tried, convicted, and punished, and the most defiant advocate of our "erring brethren," Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was tried, convicted, and sentenced by a military commission, and banished by order of the Executive, as commander-in-chief of the army, from within the national lines, and into the camp of its hostile enemies. Did the thunder of our cannon and tread of the loyal millions warn the *courts* and *people* that there was, as there necessarily is,

pending such struggles for the life of a great Republic, a power of self-preservation even *higher* than the written letter of its organic law? I fear that there is wanting with the majority of the court that comprehensive and elevated judicial judgment requisite to the full development of the moral power and grandeur displayed by a people resolved to save their national life at all hazards. The *dictum* of the majority of the court has swept away all military power to protect and shield you as a race from the ruthless hands of your old oppressors, and soon may follow other decisions, declaring the *Freedmen's Bureau*, *civil rights bill*, and the *test oath* all unconstitutional, null and void, *ab initio*. As I look over this mixed audience, and contrast this day and occasion with the past history of our country, and congratulate the freedmen before me that they are citizens of this great Republic and equal before the law with all other citizens, I am humiliated that there is imminent danger of abandonment of those great principles securing these joint rights, by the sacrifice of over three hundred thousand of the brave and good men of the Republic. We had confidence in time of war that this our court would not be found wanting in time of peace. In times gone by we said, "Wait a little while, and the wheels of time will purify and make safe this our city of refuge." But how long, oh God, how long yet shall it be until truth and righteousness prevail throughout the land? There is yet hope and promise for you in the fact that God reigns and protects those who love and serve Him. This is a Government of the people, before whose fiat *courts* and *rulers* bow in humble submission. With them we entrust your cause — the cause of humanity — confident in the triumph of the right. I exhort you to study the duties of "American citizens," and in the light of the Christian examples which daily surround you practice them. Strive to improve and elevate your race, that in time you and your posterity may say to these kind friends, we have done nothing to humiliate you, who were our friends and patrons in the dark days of our adversity.

**John Morgan** and his band crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky into Indiana at Mauckport, Indiana, on July 8, 1863. He crossed the Whitewater Canal and Whitewater River at West Harrison, Indiana, on July 13, 1863. He burned the bridge at West Harrison before proceeding into the State of Ohio. His five-day raid in Indiana destroyed \$500,000 worth of property. He was captured July 26 near Sallineville, Ohio, and imprisoned at Columbus, but dug his way out four months later. He was killed in action at Greenville, Tennessee, on September 4, 1864. *Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State, 1941.*

**Ex Parte Milligan.** In 1864, in a trial before a military court in Indianapolis, several of the State's leading citizens were proven to be leaders in the Knights of the Golden Circle, called the Order of American Knights in Indiana. One of the surprises of the trial was the release of Horace Heffren, a Salem attorney, who was Deputy Grand Commander of the order. Heffren turned State's evidence and appeared as a witness for the Government, revealing that Dr. William A. Bowles, of French Lick, was the military leader of the order; that plans had been made to kidnap Governor Oliver P. Morton, who was to be held as a hostage; and that an insurrection had been planned for August 16, 1864. Several leaders were convicted of treason and sentenced to death, but were later freed by the United States Supreme Court. This court said that he should not have been tried by military commission but rather by a trial jury overturning his earlier conviction. *Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State, 1941.*

Milligan's home was along the Wabash & Erie Canal in Huntington, Indiana. On October 5, 1864, a train was secretly backed up from Indianapolis to just outside his home. Soldiers circled his home at 11 p.m., arrested him at 3 a.m. without affidavit or warrant, and took him to Indianapolis for trial.

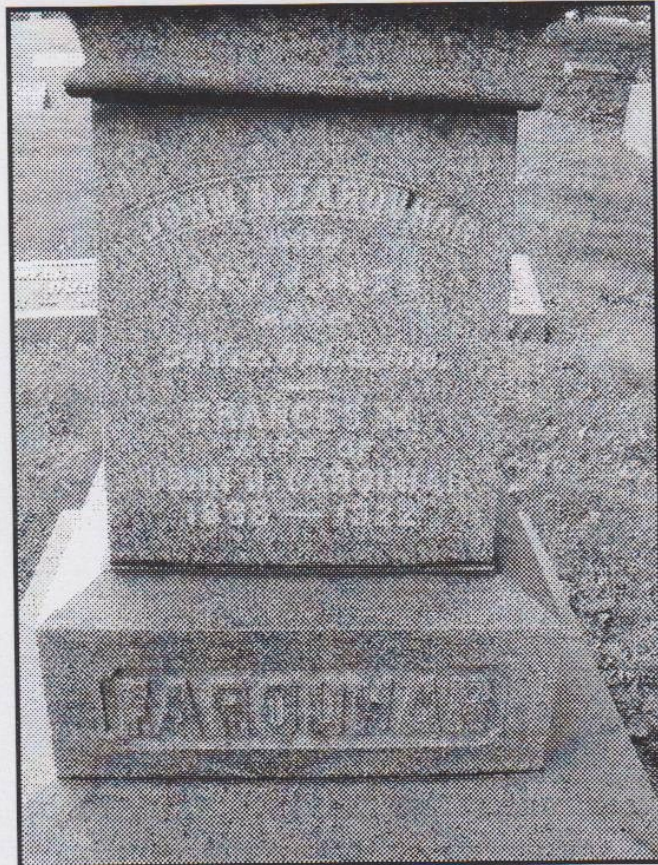
how he had always supported freedom for the blacks since his youth in Maryland. He also talked of his role in the recruitment of black troops for the war and their meritorious service to the Union. Most of his presentation was in defense of Governor Morton's action against Milligan and others. The Supreme Court on December 16, 1864 had overturned their conviction by a military court. Farquhar outlined the threat poised to the state of Indiana by the conspirator's treasonous actions and armed rebellious plans. He warned that if the courts could act in this manner, letting the guilty free, they could also take away the rights of the freedman blacks.

In December of 1865, John and Fannie Farquhar welcomed a new member to their family. A baby girl, Anna (1865-?), was born in Brookville, where John still maintained his home. She was later educated in Indianapolis, moved to Boston after her fathers death, studied music and eventually became a recognized author. In 1900 she married Ralph Wilhelm Bergengren (1871-?) of Boston, a newspaper editorial writer. Another daughter, Caroline (1870-1938), married Frederic Lee Seixas (1868-1964). Their older daughter, Eleanora "Nora" (1858-1940) married Eugene Gano Hay (1853-1933), a lawyer and Minnesota legislator. Caroline, Eleanora and their husbands are all buried with the Farquhars at Crown Hill.

Around 1870, the Farquhar family moved to Indianapolis where John became president of the Meridian National Bank. Prior to that move he was president of the Brookville National Bank in Brookville, Indiana. During the years of the Civil War, Farquhar had worked in Indianapolis with Colonel Conrad Baker, who was the assistant provost marshal general for Indiana. They both reported to General John S. Simonson. In 1864 Governor Oliver P. Morton was again elected governor of the state of Indiana and Conrad Baker of Evansville was his lieutenant governor. Morton suffered a slight stroke and went to Europe to recover. Baker assumed responsibility of the governorship. Morton returned, in better health, and ran for the Senate in 1867. He won and then resigned his governorship to Baker. Baker then ran for his own term, was elected and served from 1868-73. During this time Norman Eddy, a Democrat from South Bend, was elected to be secretary of state, but died on January 28, 1872 before his term was completed. Governor Baker remembered his old Republican friend, John Farquhar, and appointed him to be secretary of state. John served two years from 1872 to early 1873. In the fall of 1872 he did not seek another term. He was followed in office by another Republican, William W. Curry, a Unitarian minister/politician from New Albany.

Shortly after his term ended John Farquhar died on October 2, 1873. He is buried with his wife and family at Crown Hill Cemetery.

Farquhar Monument  
Crown Hill Cemetery  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
Photos by Bob Schmidt



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