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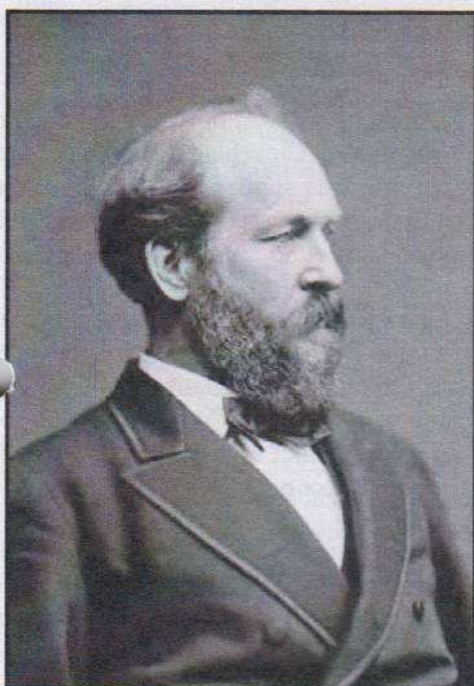


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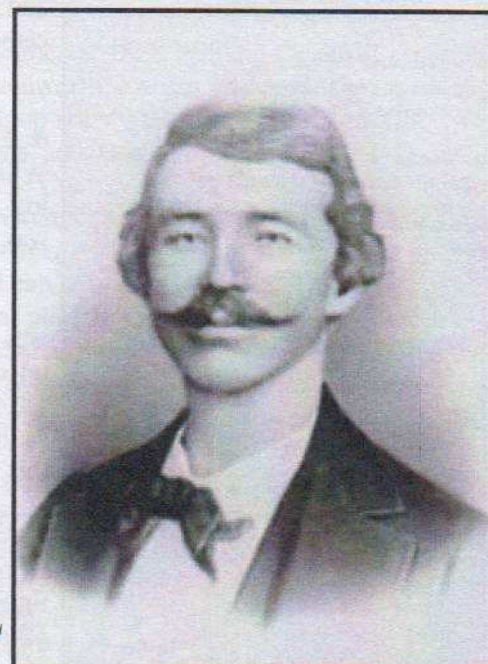
P.O. BOX 10808 FORT WAYNE, IN 46854

JULY 2014

THE PATHWAY TAKEN



**JAMES
A.
GARFIELD**



**WILLIAM
QUANTRILL**



Both James A. Garfield and William Quantrill lived near the Ohio & Erie Canal and were teachers early in life. However, the choices they made in their later lives were very different. One was a Union Major General and U. S. President and the other a Confederate raider. Whether living good or bad lives they both were killed — one by an assassin and the other by Union troops.

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DIFFERENT PATHS TAKEN ALONG THE CANAL

By Robert F. Schmidt

In *The Hoosier Packet* we normally talk about the lives of successful people who were associated with Indiana's or other canals. One of these success stories is of a 16 year old lad from Ohio, who worked as a "hoggee" on the Ohio & Erie Canal and then went on to become President of the United States. However, not everyone of these men was successful. William Quantrill became notorious for his cruel and murderous ways. Here we study two men and the choices that they made.

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James A. Garfield was the youngest of five children. He was born in November 1831 near Moreland Hills, today a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio. During his early life he and his family lived in a log cabin. His father, a wrestler, died when he was 18 months old. He was reared by his mother and other family members. As a teenager he found employment on the Ohio & Erie Canal, but he lasted there only one season. After a brief illness, he spent two years at Geauga Seminary where he became keenly interested in academics, both learning and teaching. From 1851-1854 he attended Hiram University and while there also did some teaching.

Garfield later said of this early time, "I lament that I was born to poverty, and in this chaos of childhood, seventeen years passed before I caught any inspiration...a precious 17 years when a boy with a father and some wealth might have become fixed in manly ways." In 1849, he accepted an unsought position as a teacher, and thereafter developed an aversion to what he called "place seeking," which became, he said, "the law of my life."

About six years later, on July 3, 1837, another boy was born along the Ohio & Erie Canal in Canal Dover, about 75 miles south of Cleveland. His name was William Quantrill and, in some ways, his early life was similar to Garfield's. He lost his father at a young age and later began his career as a teacher. However, the way he lived his later life was much different than Garfield's.

William's grandfather was Thomas Quantrill of Hagerstown, Maryland, who was a blacksmith before the War of 1812. When the British threatened the U.S. capital during the War of 1812, Thomas became Captain of an infantry company in 1814. The company fought bravely at the battle of North Point just prior to the assault on Baltimore. Thomas was wounded as were Samuel and Lazarus Wilson in this battle. (The Hoosier Packet September 2009 – Lazarus B Wilson pgs 13-16)

Thomas Quantrill had several sons and daughters. One was Jesse Quantrill, who became a pirate in the Gulf of Mexico and off the Texas coast. Married six times, he deserted all these wives and spent much of his life in prison. Some of his other brothers were horse traders and deadbeats.

Thomas Henry Quantrill, Thomas' son, was William Quantrill's father. He was somewhat more respectable than his siblings. He was a tinker by trade. He left Hagerstown and traveled to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. There he met Caroline Cornelia Clarke, who became his wife in October 1836. Thomas H. then took up a new trade as a tinner. His relatives persuaded him to move to Canal Dover, Ohio, probably because of the Ohio & Erie Canal. He contracted for some tinning work and moved his family there in December 1836. As trustee of the local school system he "borrowed funds" to publish a book entitled *Tin Man's Guide*. When this was discovered, a controversy arose. He survived the ordeal and later became principal of the local school from 1851 until his death. He died of consumption in December 1854. It was said that he was beloved by his pupils.

Thomas H.'s son, William, seemed to have done alright in school for at 16 he began to teach at the same school where his father was principal. It was not unusual in those days for bright students to assist in teaching the younger students. Since his salary was insufficient to help out his mother, who was taking in boarders after Thomas H. died, he set out for Mendota, IL with a family friend in the summer

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of 1855 hoping to obtain a better paying job. He quickly got a teaching job and he supplemented his meager income by selling the ducks and geese he hunted on local ponds. Three months later he wrote a letter to his mother saying that he had made a mistake and would shortly return to Canal Dover. However, his plans changed and he took a job at a Mendota lumber yard. There he shot a man supposedly in self defense. Although he was acquitted for a lack of a witness, the sheriff suggested that he leave the area.

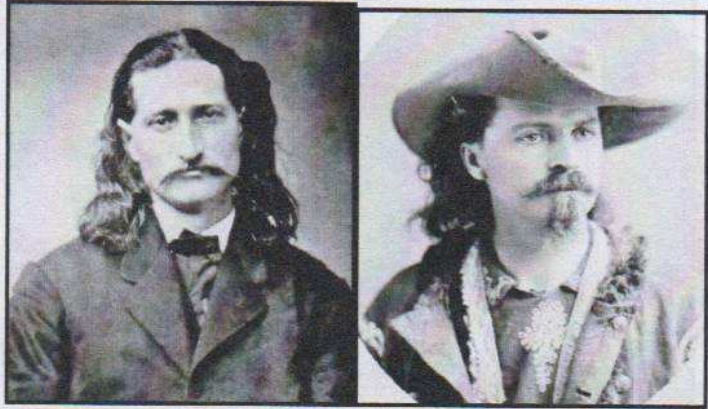
In February 1856 William Quantrill arrived in Fort Wayne, Indiana where he again procured a teaching position. In a letter home he said this was the best position he had ever held, but he still planned to return to Canal Dover in the spring. By the fall he had returned to Canal Dover but found his mother and family still in no better financial shape than when he left. With his mother's encouragement he decided to go further west into Kansas territory.

In February 1857 two so-called friends were also heading west to buy farm land in Kansas. They reluctantly agreed to pay his way if he would work for them in return. The appeal from Mrs. Quantrill to take "Bill" along was enough to overcome their distrust of the 20-year-old lad and his likelihood of becoming a farmer.

William was more of a hunter than farmer. He was an excellent shooter and his horsemanship was outstanding. Soon, rather than helping his friends, he began hanging out with a local hunting buddy named John Bennings. They had several disputes with Beeson and Torrey, the two friends who paid his way to Kansas. Beeson and Torrey returned to Canal Dover to bring more settlers to Tuscarawas Lake, a community they were establishing in Kansas.

Even with friends from back home nearby, William was unhappy. He began following a life of idleness and did little farming. Soon settlers began to notice things missing. William was eventually caught red handed stealing and was banished from the Tuscarawas Lake community.

It was during this period that another rough and tumble lad from Illinois came to Kansas Territory. James Butler, "Wild Bill" Hickok, fled LaSalle, Illinois where he and a Charles Hudson struggled in a brawl on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Thinking he had killed Hudson, Hickok fled to Leavenworth, Kansas and became a Jayhawker, the name applied to groups that made raids against slaveholders in Missouri. Hickok joined up with James Lane, who left Indiana as a Congressman, went to Kansas and led raids into Missouri.



Wild Bill Hickok

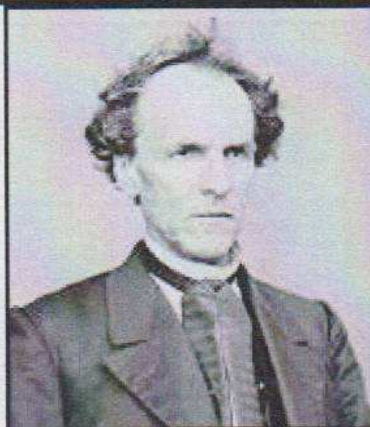
Buffalo Bill Cody

In the summer of 1858 William Quantrill also traveled to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas where he signed on as a teamster on a wagon supply train headed for the Utah War with the Mormons and Brigham Young. There Quantrill first used the name Charley Hart. The supply train headed to Fort Bridger about ninety miles northeast of Salt Lake City. Wild Bill Hickok also went west with a wagon supply train for the Utah struggle. Another person on that trip was young 12 year old "Buffalo Bill" Cody, who acted as a courier between the wagons. There is no record of either Hickok or Cody ever meeting or knowing William Quantrill.

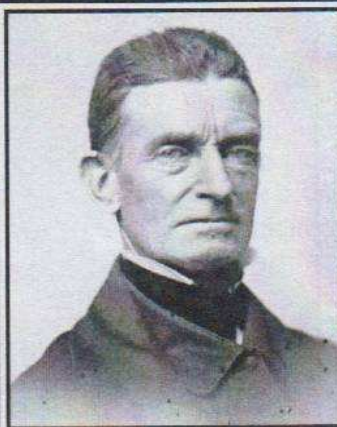
William was restless. He was dissatisfied with his life as a teamster. He talked of going back to teaching or going to Canada. Eventually he headed for the gold fields of Colorado in July 1859. After a few weeks of very feeble results in gold digging, he headed back to Kansas. In the late summer of 1859 he moved back with his old hunting buddy John Bennings, changed his name from Charley Hart back to Bill Quantrill, and, for a brief period, took up his old profession of teaching. He talked against slavery but took no part in any of the Jayhawk raids into Missouri.

To understand the political situation at the time, we must note the changes Kansas was experiencing. In 1820 Henry Clay had negotiated the Missouri Compromise that allowed Missouri to become a slave state and Maine to enter the Union as a free state. In May of 1854 Congress passed the Nebraska & Missouri Act, supported by Stephan A Douglas, which called for each territory to vote for statehood and determine for itself to be a free or slave state (popular sovereignty). Immediately the New England Immigrant Aid Society was formed and as early as July of 1854 began sending settlers to Kansas so that they could influence any future territorial election.

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JAMES H. LANE



JOHN BROWN

The people of southern Missouri felt especially threatened. Most Missourians did not actually own slaves but they were southern in culture and felt it was essential that Kansas become a slave holding state. They assumed that Nebraska would likewise become a free state to preserve the balance in Congress. With the onrush of abolitionists into Kansas, people in Missouri also poured into the Kansas Territory to balance the situation.

The free-soilers established the town of Lawrence, named after Amos Lawrence one of the founders of the Immigrant Aid Society. It was located about 35 miles from the Missouri/Kansas border on the Kansas River. In the spring of 1855 James Lane, an Indiana politician, went to the Kansas Territory. He was a fire-brand and soon became the leader of the free-soilers and the Jayhawk raids. In Congress on May 22, 1856 Preston Brooks, a 37 year old congressman from South Carolina with the intention to punish Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, took his walking cane and beat the 45-year-old to a bloody pulp right on the Senate floor. Senator Sumner, days earlier, had issued a tirade against the south entitled "The Crime against Kansas."

John Brown had moved to Kansas in 1855. Back east he had tried many ways to earn a living in support of his twenty children and two wives. A farmer, tanner, land speculator, sheep and wool broker, he had failed at every endeavor. He had been accused of dishonest practices, embezzlement and was involved in several lawsuits. He was a committed abolitionist. On May 24, 1856, hearing about the canning incident on the Senate floor, he went berserk. He took four of his sons and three other men and vowed to avenge Sumner's attack by going out and killing five men along Pottawatomie Creek near Osawatomie, Kansas. At about 11:00 p.m. this group went from home to home pulling out the males and killed five family members that eve-

ning. This action by Brown set off a series of attacks by others. Brown under attack by the Missourian "Border Ruffians" was forced to leave Kansas.

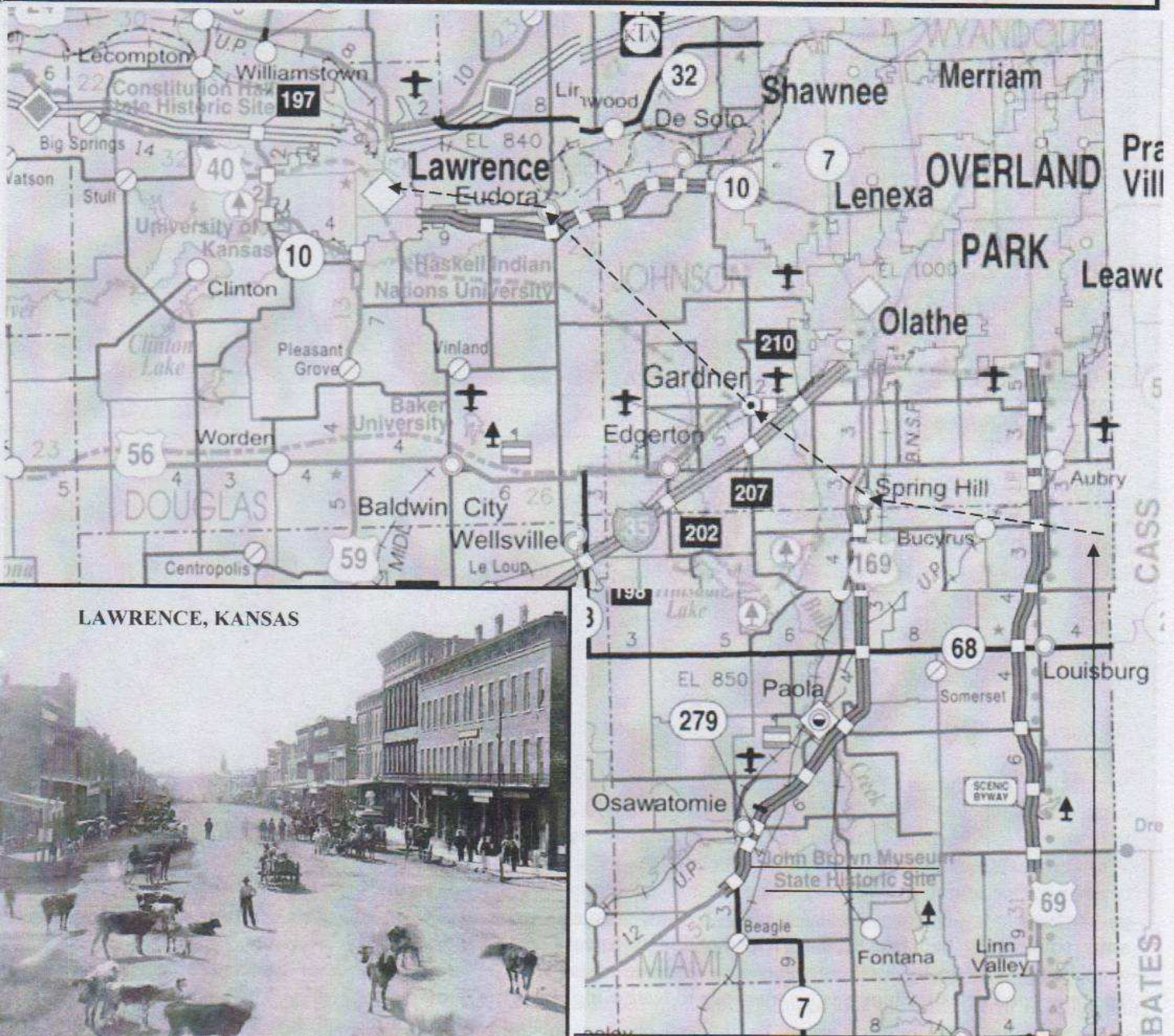
By March of 1857, when William Quantrill first arrived in Kansas from Canal Dover, the violence had died down. At this point Quantrill favored the abolitionist cause but didn't take part in any of the local partisan violence. He left for Utah in 1858, but during this time the Border Ruffians made a sweep into Kansas and the free-soil Jayhawkers responded by raids into Missouri. Both groups used stealing and killing as weapons of intimidation. As for actual slaves in Kansas, there probably never were over 400 since no slaveholder wanted to risk his property in Kansas and Kansas land was really not suited for slave labor.

When William Quantrill returned to Kansas from Colorado in 1859 we left him as a school teacher near Stanton, but in March 1860 he decided to move to Lawrence, Kansas and use his alias name of Charley Hart. In Lawrence he hung out with a mixed crowd at the Kansas River ferry landing. This group was involved with stealing free Negroes and selling them to slave-owners in Missouri and stealing Negroes in Missouri to later be "found" and ransomed back to their owners. It was a nefarious crowd of gamblers, drinkers and ne'er-do-wells. On one occasion they tricked a fleeing slave, tied him up and returned him to his master in Missouri for \$500. Their allegiance was to the dollar, not to either of the two political factions. Soon Quantrill was involved with cattle rustling and double dealings. The people of Lawrence caught on to his tricks. He developed many enemies.

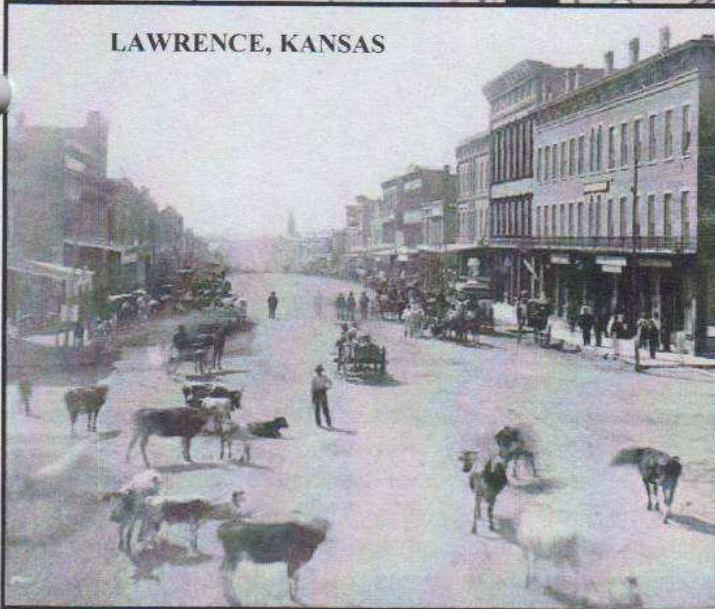
The event that sent him over to the slaveholder side involved a Missouri slave-owner, Morgan Walker. Through a double-dealing with three of his abolitionist friends who accompanied him from Kansas, he made up a story that he told Walker. He said that he was from Maryland, that he and his brother were ambushed by the men, who then killed his brother. Now he was seeking revenge from these men who were hiding in the woods nearby waiting to kill Walker. When these friends arrived at Walker's door they were all shot and killed. Quantrill then became a hero and a friend of Walker and switched to the slave-owners side. As he was already in a great deal of trouble with the law in Lawrence, this now enabled him to switch his leanings to pro-slavery.

Kansas became a free state in January 1861 and James Lane of Indiana became one of its Senators. A few months later, on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired

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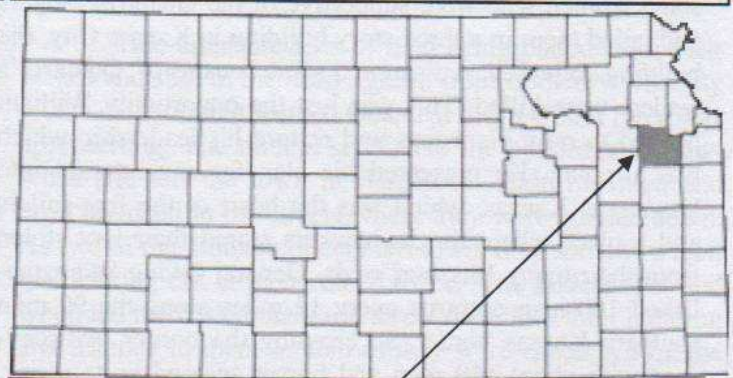


LAWRENCE, KANSAS



ROUTE OF QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS

upon. Now the Border Bushwhackers became part of the southern war effort. William Quantrill was with General Benjamin McCulloch at Wilson Creek in Missouri in August 1861, but he didn't take an active part in the battle. In December 1861 Quantrill assumed the leadership of the Blue Springs band that earlier was led by Morgan Walker's son Andrew. This group began to draw in people like Bill Anderson, George Todd, Frank & Jesse James and Cole Younger. They began making raids on Union outposts and patrols. The gang carried Colt 44's, which functioned more efficiently than the Enfield rifle, and sabers used by the



DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS

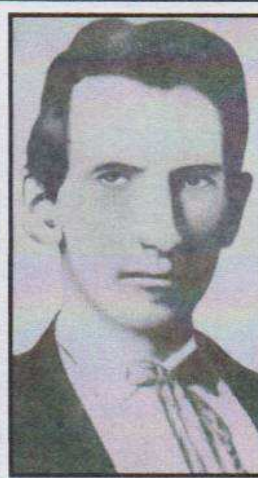
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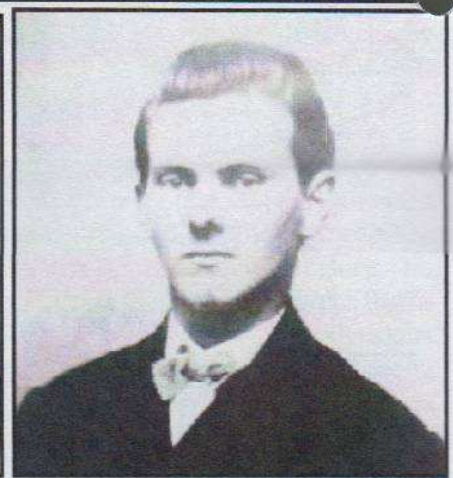
COLE YOUNGER



BLOODY BILL ANDERSON



FRANK JAMES



JESSE JAMES

Union forces. The raiders carried several loaded revolvers in holsters and bandoliers. With their better horses they quickly outgunned the Union troops in a surprise raid. William was very smart in tactics and excelled in coordinated cavalry action and guerrilla tactics.

William continued to lead border attacks into Kansas and eventually became the leader of a very large group of raiders. In August 1862 his band of guerillas was officially mustered into the Confederate army as the Confederate Partisan Rangers. In December he went to Richmond, Virginia seeking support from the Confederate Secretary War, James A. Seddon. Seddon refused to elevate him from captain to colonel and rejected his plan for the entire Confederacy to use guerrilla warfare and taking no prisoners. William was upset that he received no special welcome or ceremony. Returning to Arkansas he was dismayed at how poorly his rag-tag troopers looked compared to the regular army soldiers he had just seen in Richmond. His forces were being split up by his lieutenants into separate raids. The only good news for him was his marriage to Kate King.

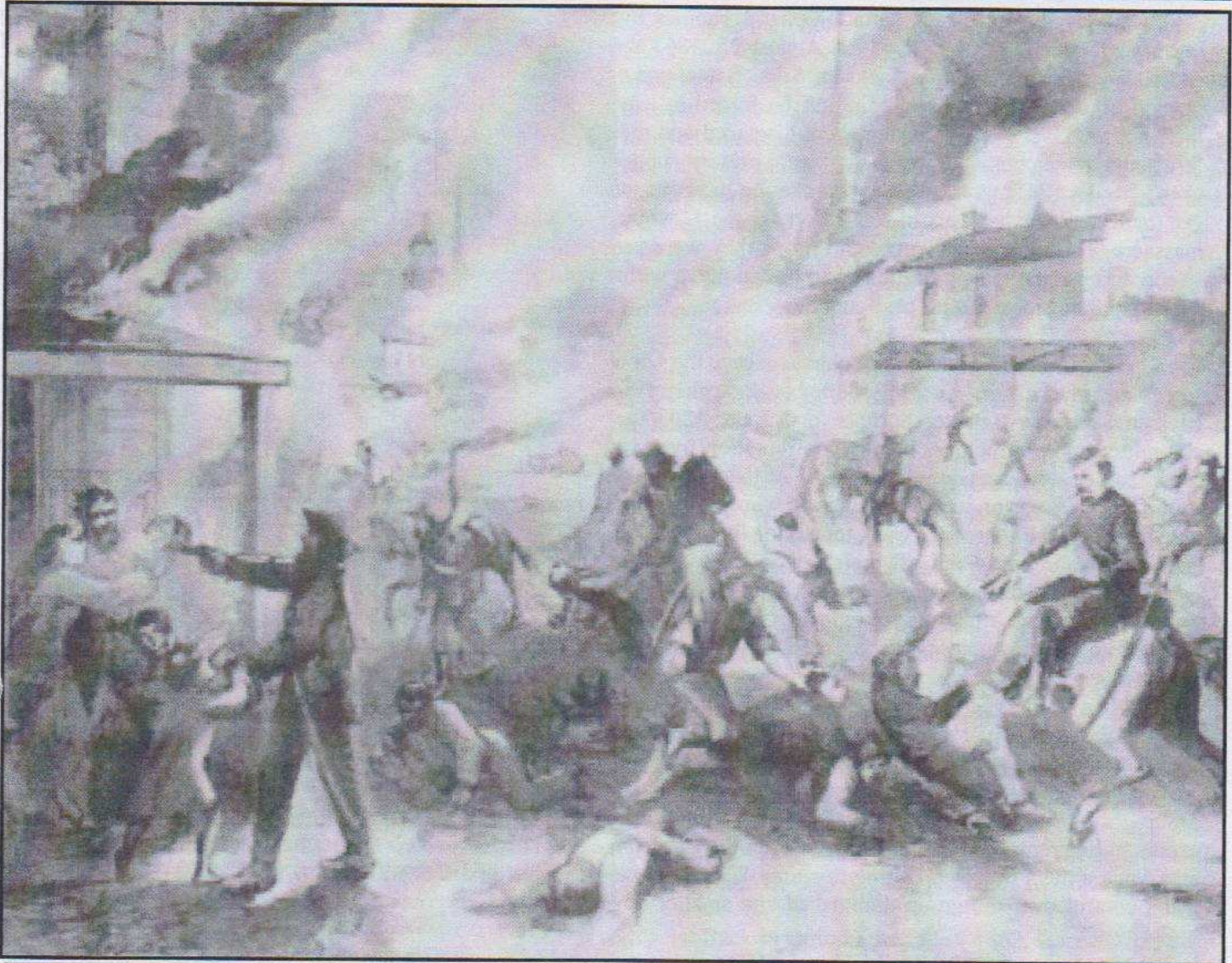
After Brig. General Thomas Ewing rounded up some women who were supportive of the Quantrill rangers and jailed them in a three-story building in Kansas City, the building collapsed. A sister and some cousins of Quantrill's leaders were killed. This was just the opportunity William needed to rally his troops and restore his leadership which was slipping. He presented his plan for a great raid into Lawrence, Kansas, which was the heart of the free-soilers and a place where the Jayhawkers stored their loot stolen from their many Missouri raids. General Ewing had established 100 man outposts every 13 miles along the 90 mile southern Kansas border, so crossing the border undiscovered with about 450 men and horses seemed quite a risk.

From Lawrence back to their current location was about 40 miles. After the raid they thought that surely the Union cavalry would chase them.

The raiders consolidated their forces about 4 miles from the border near the headwaters of the Grand River in Missouri. At 3:30 a.m. on August 20, 1863, they headed out toward Kansas. Their crossing was noted by some locals who notified Captain Joshua A. Pike that there were 400-500 men on horseback heading west into Kansas. Pike only had two companies of 50 each, so, rather than confront Quantrill's raiders, he sent messages north and south to the next outposts on the border for reinforcements. Surprisingly he did not send a messenger to Lawrence, which was the likely objective. At about 7:30 that night Quantrill's troops rested briefly near Squiresville about 10 miles from the border. By 4:00 a.m. they were at Franklin only 4 miles from Lawrence, a town of 2000 in 1860.

The town folk of Lawrence received no warning that the raiders were nearby. There was a small group of 15 Union soldiers on the other side of the Kansas River at the ferry crossing. The Mayor of Lawrence had ordered the guns of the local militia stored in the armory after each drill. There were some twenty colored new recruits and another 20 young boys with Union uniforms and tents but no weapons located on Massachusetts St.

At 5:30 a.m. on August 21 this detailed plan of attack and retreat began. William Quantrill divided his men into 45-man groups. Each was given instructions with lists of citizens and the streets they were to cover. His final instruction was "Kill every man big enough to carry a gun and burn every building."



Massacre in Lawrence, Kansas by Quantrill's Raiders on August 21, 1863.

The raiders on horseback rode into town with a thundering roar. The first to die were the young white Union recruits. As they emerged from their tents they were greeted with a shower of bullets. Those surviving the initial assault were individually shot down or trampled by the horses. Most of the black soldiers on the opposite end of town escaped by swimming across the river.

Two of the targets on the raiders lists were Mayor George Callamore, and Senator James Lane. As the raiders pulled in front of the mayor's house, he ran out the back and hid in the well. When the raiders burnt his home the fumes and fire sucked out all the oxygen in the well and Callamore was found dead later that day. Senator Lane lived on a rise at the edge of town. One of the blacks, who swam the river,

alerted him. Lane jumped out the window in his nightshirt and ran through a 60-acre cornfield to a neighbor's home and was saved from being burned at the stake.

Tale after tale tells of men being pulled from their homes and shot in the head right in front of their wives. By 9:00 a.m. a lookout warned Quantrill that a Union force was approaching. The raiders set fire to the buildings in Lawrence and left the town in flames. At least 185 men and boys lay dead in the streets where they were gunned down. As two of the drunken raiders left town, they spied two men just looking out at their ruined town. The raiders shot and wounded them, tied them up, threw them into their building and listened to them scream as they were consumed by the fire.

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Enraged by this brutal attack General Thomas Ewing issued General Order No. 11 on August 25, 1863 that called for everyone living in Jackson, Cass, Bates, and a portion of Vernon counties in Missouri be forced to leave their homes. Over 20,000 persons were displaced and their farms and homes burned down. This was to prevent support to the Border Ruffians as well as remove the lucrative target for Kansas Jayhawkers in retaliation for the Lawrence massacre. Those residents who could prove they were pro-Union and wanted to stay in the region had to move within a mile of the major cities in those counties.

The Quantrill raiders were able to escape the Union forces and return briefly to Missouri, but soon they were back in Kansas. At Baxter Springs in October 1863 they committed more atrocities. In this confrontation over 100 union soldiers were gunned down. Most of them were shot in the head. A wagon load of musicians, who were accompanying the Union troops, tried to escape but were run down when the wheel fell off their wagon. They surrendered only to be shot down one by one, including a young drummer boy and a newspaper reporter. The wagon was sent on fire and the bodies tossed onto the flames.

The raiders crossed into Indian Territory, then crossed the Red River and headed for Mineral Springs, which was twelve miles into Texas that was Confederate Territory, where they wintered. Imagine how quickly this group got into trouble with the locals. After hearing of the events in Lawrence and Baxter Springs, even the Confederates wanted them to leave. During this time William Quantrill's control over the group diminished and smaller units broke away.

George Todd and Bill Anderson took groups of men with them for other raids. During 1864 these groups were active in Missouri. William found the increasing number of seasoned federal troops made it too difficult for good guerrilla operations, so he took his wife Kate and a few men north of the Missouri to rest and wait. Both Todd and Anderson continued their raids in Missouri and subsequently were killed that summer.

In late October 1864, with two of the challenging leaders dead, William Quantrill again became the leader. He decided he would have another chance at glory. And moved what was left of his raiders into Kentucky. He assembled about 33 of his old raiders, left his wife Kate in St Louis, and on January 1, 1865 crossed into Tennessee. By January 22 they were in Kentucky plundering and burning small towns and villages.

The Union commander of Kentucky decided to fight fire with fire. He established a band of Yankee guerrillas under the leadership of nineteen-year-old Captain Edwin Terrill, who was a southern deserter. With a band of 33 riders Terrill's mission was to get Quantrill, dead or alive. Quantrill resumed his bushwhacking ways in April but soon Terrill tracked him down. It was a cat and mouse game with Quantrill the mouse.

On May 10, 1865, Quantrill was shot and paralyzed from the waist down as he was fleeing from a barn on the John Wakefield farm in Spencer County south of Louisville, Kentucky. Terrill had him taken by wagon to a military prison in Louisville and subsequently to a nearby Catholic hospital. There William Quantrill lingered in pain for a month. With money he had with him he asked a priest to buy a headstone for him with half the funds and to send the balance to Kate back in St Louis. William Quantrill died on June 6, 1865 and was buried in St Johns "Old Portland" Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky.

Years later William Quantrill's bones and skull were removed from the cemetery in Portland. Some were sent to Dover, Ohio and some interred with his comrades in Higginsville, Missouri. Find-A-Grave Memorial #5557

On April 9, 1865 Robert E. Lee surrendered his Virginia army to Ulysses S Grant. Many of Lee's officers wanted him to disband his army and become guerrilla fighters. Thanks to Lee's wisdom and the generosity of President Lincoln and General Grant, the United States was never faced with this outcome following the Civil War. The healing process that proved difficult would have become impossible. Our nation would be a very changed place.





WILLIAM C. QUANTRILL'S HEADSTONE
IN HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI



WILLIAM QUANTRILL'S MARKER IN PORTLAND, KY

July 31, 1837 ~ June 6, 1865
Here's a sigh to those who love me
And a smile for those who hate
And whatever sky's above me
Here's a heart for every fate.

The path James Garfield continued to follow was to attend Western Reserve University from 1851-54 and then Williams College in Massachusetts. He also became a preacher with the Disciples of Christ. In November 1858 he married Lucretia Rudolph (1832-1918). In 1859 he studied law in Ohio and became a state senator that same year. He was a vigorous stump speaker for the Republican Party and their anti-slavery cause.

James and Lucretia Garfield had seven children between 1860 and 1874: Eliza Arabella (1860-1863), Harry Augustus (1863-1942), James Rudolph (1865-1950), Mary Mollie (1867-1947), Irvin McDowell (1870-1951), Abram (1872-1958) and Edward (1874-1876). Two died in early childhood.

In the summer of 1861, Ohio Governor William Dennison commissioned Garfield as a lieutenant colonel to lead the 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Garfield commanded this unit in eastern Kentucky and, due to his success there, was promoted to brigadier general. He led the 20th Brigade of Ohio, under General Carlos Buell, at Shiloh and Corinth. In the summer of 1862 he became jaundiced and had to return home.

In the spring of 1863 Garfield was assigned as Chief of Staff for General William Rosecrans. He made a name for himself at Chickamauga by helping stem the tide of a Confederate advance as Federal troops retreated back to Chattanooga. When Grant replaced Rosecrans with George Thomas, Garfield was promoted to major general.

Back in Ohio in the fall of 1862, Garfield had been elected to the United States Congress. Somewhat upset over Thomas being appointed Commander of the Cumberland instead of himself, Garfield resigned and took up his congressional seat in December 1863.

Congressional life seemed to suit Garfield well as he was elected to serve 9 consecutive terms from 1862-1878 in the United States House of Representatives. The Ohio legislators by acclamation selected Garfield in 1879 to be their United States Senator replacing John Sherman, who became one of the Republican's proposed candidates for President. The convention became deadlocked between the proposed candidates: President Ulysses S. Grant, who was running for a third term, John Sherman and James G. Blaine. After 34 ballots, Garfield became the compromise nominee and was eventually elected President of the United States. He defeated the popular Union General Winfield Scott Hancock.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

November 11, 1831 ~ September 19, 1881

His mausoleum is in Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.
Find-A-Grave #381

After only 4 months (200 days) in office Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881 by Charles Guiteau, a deranged office seeker who had been stalking the President. Garfield died of complications 80 days later on September 19, 1881 at age 49. On May 9, 1890 his body was taken to Cleveland, Ohio and placed in a temporary vault. In 1890, when a massive brick tomb, which had an observation deck, was completed in Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, his remains were permanently interred in it. His wife was placed by his side 36 years later.

Both James A. Garfield and William Quantrill lived near the Ohio & Erie Canal and were teachers early in life. However, the choices they made in their later lives were very different. One was a Union Major General and United States President and the other a Confederate raider. Whether living good or bad lives they both were killed—one by an assassin and the other by Union troops.

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JERRY MATTHEIS' HONOR FLIGHT

On May 16, 2014, Jerry Mattheis, CSI director from Cambridge City, Indiana was honored for his service in Korea on an Honor Flight from Dayton, Ohio to Washington D.C. to see the War Memorials and then go to Arlington Cemetery to see the Changing of the Guard. There were 35 veterans on his flight and about half of them were in the Korean War. He was escorted by his son Mike Mattheis as his guardian. His CSI friends Tom Castaldi, Gerald Hulslander, Dan McCain, Cynthia Powers, Bob & Carolyn Schmidt, and Ellsworth Smith sent letters or cards in appreciation of his service to our country and to CSI. He received them during mail call after the evening meal.

About 200 people welcomed the group to Baltimore in the morning and about 1,000 people were at Dayton to welcome them home at midnight with a band, four honor guards and a contingent of Air Force members, plus hundreds of family members. One vet's family of eleven children and thirty-eight grandchildren, plus great grands welcomed him home with photo posters of him, flags and banners.

All veterans are encouraged to sign up for the free flights by going to honorflight.org. Volunteers pay their own way, accompany vets to push wheelchairs, and do anything that needs doing during the long day. Extra wheelchairs are on board and nurses accompany each group. Mike Mattheis helped load the wheelchair vets on and off the bus at each stop as well as performing other medical help.

CSI thanks Jerry for his help in protecting our country while in Korea. We also thank him for his efforts in preserving canal related buildings in Cambridge City, Indiana. He has spent many hours working to not only restore rooms in the Vinton House, an old Whitewater Canal and National Road inn, but also to create both office space for Western Wayne Heritage and museum areas displaying information about the Whitewater Canal, the National Road, the Republican Party, the Underground Railroad, the Quaker Trace and the Indians.

Jerry has served as a director on the CSI board from 2001 to the present. He and his wife, Phyllis Mattheis, have planned and led several excellent CSI tours of the Whitewater Valley. The Mattheis' have also been great supporters and workers for the Whitewater Canal Scenic Byway project and its headquarters in Metamora, Indiana as well as Western Wayne Heritage through its pet clinics. They are great volunteers who take on the dirty jobs.