

CANAWLERS AT REST

COL. EBENEZER F. LUCAS

b. February 22, 1807

d. August 8, 1871

By Robert F. & Carolyn I. Schmidt

When Ohio became a state in 1803, people in western Pennsylvania saw the opportunity to migrate for virgin land in the new state. By 1806 Jesse Lucas and his brother, William, joined the migration and acquired land in Highland county, Ohio, which is just southwest of Chillicothe. In that same year, 1806, Jesse's son, Joshua Holland Lucas and Elizabeth Adams were married in Washington county, Pennsylvania near Pittsburgh. Their first child Ebenezer Lucas was born in Washington county, appropriately on the anniversary of George Washington's birthday February 22, 1807. While father Jesse and his five brothers and families moved west, son Joshua and his family remained in Pennsylvania for a few more years. Their next child, a daughter, Julia, was also born in Washington county on March 1, 1809. In about 1810 Joshua and Elizabeth decided to join the other Lucas families by moving to Highland County Ohio.

Indiana became a state in 1816 and it too offered opportunities. In 1821, at age 36, Joshua decided to move his family once again further west settling in Putnam county, Indiana. First, the family lived in Greencastle where Joshua was the postmaster and a merchant. Ebenezer's sister Julia married Lewis H. Sands in Greencastle on May 10, 1827. In 1826 Sands had followed Joshua Lucas as Greencastle's postmaster.

Joshua moved his family to Bainbridge in Putnam county sometime later, where he again became postmaster in 1835. Joshua and Elizabeth remained in Putnam county, Indiana until about 1846.

Joshua's son, George J. Lucas, at age 22 married Sally Thomas on February 15, 1846 in Missouri and established a residence there. Joshua purchased land in the same county on April 1, 1846. It was probably for his son George. In the 1850 federal census we find Joshua and his wife, Elizabeth, living near George in Rush township, Buchanan county, Missouri. Their two younger sons, Philander (16) and Alfred (13) were living and probably

working on the farm with their brother George and his wife, Sally, while their parents lived nearby. The parents remained there until their deaths, Elizabeth after 1850 and Joshua in 1860.

Joshua and Elizabeth's oldest son, Ebenezer, probably got his early schooling in Highland county, Ohio and perhaps some later instruction in Greencastle. In the late 1820s he went on to attend Indiana University and became one of the first civil engineers in the United States. He was a consulting engineer as well. He also served in the Indiana Sixty-eighth militia Regiment where he earned the title of Colonel. [We were unable to learn more about this service or any military engagements in which he participated, but it might have been in the Blackhawk War of 1832.]

When Ebenezer had completed his education at IU, he moved on to Warren county, Indiana, where sometime in the late 1820s he became one of the county's first teachers. Perrin Kent, Ebenezer's future father-in-law was also one of the early teachers in the county. The first solid date found for Ebenezer in Warren county is October 7, 1834, when he purchased 40 acres of government land in Section 8 SWSW.

Perrin Kent was also born in Washington county Pennsylvania on July 11, 1794, and his parents and siblings also had moved to Ross county near Chillicothe, Ohio. While there, Perrin Kent married Rebecca Dill on April 17, 1818. Perrin arrived in Warren county, Indiana, around 1824 and brought his family there in 1826. He was appointed surveyor of public lands by Indiana Governor James B. Ray and worked throughout Warren county. He later surveyed as far as Iowa. Kent township in the county where he lived was named for him. He closed up the surveys in Range 10 along the Illinois line.

Even though these families' migration paths were very similar, there is no evidence that the families knew each other prior to when Ebenezer began teaching and surveying with Perrin Kent in Warren county. During this time, 8-10 years, Ebenezer Lucas became very familiar with the Kent family and at age 31 he married Charlotte Dill Kent on June 18, 1838. She was 19, having been born July 12, 1819, in Ross county, Ohio.

Ebenezer Lucas held several county offices over the next few years. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor David Wallace to fill the position of Clerk of the Warren County Circuit court to complete the term of

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On February 27, 1841, Indiana received federal approval to extend the 1827 land grant according to the original terms for

Ancestors of Ebenezer F. Lucas & Charlotte Dill Kent

<u>Born</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Burial</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Marriage Date</u>
Mar 12 1762 1762	Frederick MD	Mar 23 1833 1820	Ohio ? Pennsylvania	OH ? PA	Jesse Lucas Sarah Mehitabell Holland	Mar 4 1783 2 = Sons - Joshua H / Jesse P.
Jan 16 1785 1790	Fayette, PA Pennsylvania	1860 After 1850	Platte, MO Missouri ?	MO MO	Joshua Holland Lucas Elizabeth Adams	Jul 12, 1806 10 = 5 Sons / 5 Daughters
Feb 22 1807 Jul 12 1819	Washington, PA Ross Co, OH	Aug 8, 1871 Jan 12, 1877	Warren Co IN Warren Co IN	GH GH	Ebenezer F Lucas Charlotte Dill Kent	Jun 18, 1838 10 = 8 Sons / 2 Daughters
Jul 11, 1794 Dec 22, 1792	Washington, PA Dauphin, PA	Jan 30, 1882 Jun 9, 1863	Warren Co IN Warren Co IN	GH GH	Perrin Kent Rebecca Dill	Apr 17, 1818 8 = 3 Sons / 5 Daughters
Oct 3, 1763 Mar 24, 1770	Alleghany, MD Washington MD	Mar 24, 1849 Aug 16, 1839	Ross Co OH Ross Co OH	OH OH	William Kent Sarah Perrin	Feb 24, 1789 17 = 9 Sons / 8 Daughters

10 - Children of Ebenezer F. Lucas & Charlotte Dill Kent

<u>Born</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Burial</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Marriage Date</u>	<u>Spouse</u>
Mar 14, 1841	Williamsport, IN	Jan 9, 1884	Warren Co IN	2-MC	John Perrin Lucas	Nov 14, 1866	Martha Ellen Andrews
Jan 13, 1843	Williamsport, IN	Feb 9, 1916	Lafayette, IN	SV	William Kent Lucas	Sep 19, 1872	Sarah Shontz
Jan 29, 1845	Williamsport, IN	Apr 27, 1917	Danville, IL	2-GH	George Holland Lucas	No Children	Harriett "Kit" Dalaplane
Oct 21, 1847	Warren Co IN	Jul 6, 1896	Chicago, IL	2-MH	Rebecca Elizabeth Lucas	Aug 12, 1873	Harriett, Charlotte, James, Kate
Oct 14, 1849	Warren Co IN	Nov 24, 1910	Warren Co IN	2-MC	James Hook Lucas	Sep 12, 1865	William H. McDoel
Aug 25, 1851	Warren Co IN	Mar 11, 1918	Warren Co IN	2-GH	Thomas Kent Lucas	1 = Mary Annette	Laura M. Renner
May 5, 1855	Warren Co IN	Dec 6, 1928	Oklahoma City	GH	Lloyd Sands Lucas	Oct 16, 1862	None
Jun 29, 1858	Warren Co IN	May 2, 1910	Lafayette, IN	SV	Kate Bell Lucas	No Children	None
Oct 10, 1860	Warren Co IN	Jul 30, 1895	Lafayette, IN	GH	Charles Lewis Lucas	Apr 3, 1877	None
Dec 14, 1863	Warren Co IN	Oct 18, 1864	Warren Co IN	GH	Henry Lucas	3 = Margaret M, Morton Findley, Lewis Wallace	None

Burial Codes

GH = Gopher Hill Cemetery - Warren Co. IN
 MC = Masonic Cemetery - Warren Co. IN
 SV = Spring Vale Cemetery - Lafayette IN
 MH = Mt Hope Cemetery - Chicago IL
 2 = Husband & Wife

R.F. Schmidt
 18-May-11

deceased James Cunningham, who had served since 1827. In 1839 Ebenezer was an agent for the three percent fund receiving funds from land sales in the county. He also was elected county treasurer in 1842 and served until 1844.

The Wabash & Erie Canal was begun in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on February 22, 1832. Digging proceeded west due to the dispute between Ohio and Michigan as to the ownership of the Toledo strip. By 1837, with the resolution in favor of Ohio, both Indiana and Ohio began digging toward their common state line 20 miles east of Fort Wayne. Both states had been dramatically impacted by the financial panic of 1837-40.

On February 27, 1841, Indiana received federal approval to extend the 1827 land grant according to the original terms for completion of the eighty-nine miles between Lafayette and Terre Haute of the Wabash & Erie Canal. All other work on internal improvement projects in Indiana had been halted or transferred to private companies. In December 1841 the legislature investigated those involved in the various Internal Improvement projects and the financial improprieties. Some were censured, but no one was prosecuted except Isaac Coe, who eventually was acquitted. As for the Wabash & Erie Canal, contracts were let in May 1842 and digging began south of Lafayette.

The Whigs, who had controlled the governorship and legislature in Indiana for some years and who had approved the Mammoth Improvement Bill, lost control in the 1843 elections and James Whitcomb became the governor on December 6, 1843. Stearns Fisher, a Whig who had been the Superintendent of the Wabash & Erie Canal from 1840-43 was replaced by the Legislature on December 30, 1843. His replacement was Ebenezer F. Lucas, a Democrat from Warren County. This made some sense since Warren County, which borders the Illinois line, was just across the Wabash River and slightly to the southwest of Lafayette where canal construction was in progress.

The Wabash & Erie Canal had finally opened to Lafayette in 1843 and Lucas was now in charge of toll collections, operations and land sales along the entire canal route. This change undoubtedly caused some concerns in the upper Wabash Valley as Stearns Fisher was from Wabash county and very well respected.

Lucas hired his father-in-law, Perrin Kent and Stearns Fisher as land agents to help in establishing classification [valuation] of lands for sale. They were paid \$5 per day for their services. However, their pay was in "White Dog" canal script that was issued by the state in lieu of hard currency. The white and blue dog paper were IOU's of the state and were discounted by most local merchants to about \$3 or less. As the Superintendent of the Wabash & Erie Canal from 1842-43 Stearns Fisher previously had been paid \$1000 per year. E.F. Lucas also paid himself the salary set by the legislature of \$1000 per year, but in "White Dog." Both men complained about being under paid.

Lucas, while in charge of canal maintenance, hired three Superintendents of repairs. They were Oehmig Bird of Fort Wayne, Solomon Holman of Peru, and Chauncy Carter of Logansport. Bird & Holman had been assistants under Stearns Fisher. Chauncy Carter, who had been a candidate for General Superintendent against Lucas, now became an assistant as well. Their pay of \$500 per year was also in script. The four toll office collectors were paid \$400 annually. They were M. Peterson, Lafayette; William Hubble, Logansport; Jirah Barlow, Lagro; and R.P. Jones, Ft. Wayne.

This was a most difficult period for operating the canal east of Lafayette and construction of the extension south toward Terre Haute. The financial situation was critical. Accusations were coming in from all directions. Repairs and breaks had to be done. The Superintendent was in the midst of this controversy. The newspaper articles of the time express this anger and frustration.

One of Ebenezer's responsibilities was selling land. An article appeared on October 28, 1844 that described 24,219 acres at Peru out of the Miami Reserve that Commissioner Lucas was offering for sale. These first, second and third class lands were along the Eel, Mississinnewa, Salamonie and Maumee rivers. The Wabash & Erie Canal, Big Pipe Creek, Little Pipe Creek and Treaty Creek flowed through them. First class lands were advertised at \$5.00 per acre minimum, second class at \$4.00 an acre, and third class at \$3.50 an acre.

Soon E. F. Lucas was having trouble in his relationship with the legislature. Here is a communication of 1844.

Indianapolis, December 23, 1844

To the Senate of Indiana;

I have received the following resolution adopted by your Honorable body, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the General Superintendent of the Wabash and Erie canal be directed to communicate to the Senate his reasons for withholding his report in relation to said canal east of Lafayette."

In reply to the direction of your Honorable body, I have to remark, that my report has not been withheld, only for want of time to prepare it. In the absence of an engineer, it is considerable labor to prepare a report embracing as much matter as the operations of the past season require. The large quantity of business transacted in the land office the past season, and that business is of so difficult a nature, is the main reason why the report has been thus long delayed. It will be furnished in a very short time, however, as it is nearly ready.

Respectfully, E. F. LUCAS
General Superintendent W. and E. Canal.

A week later Lucas was again admonished for lack of information on water rents at Pittsburg in Carroll county.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31, 1844

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Your communication of today, calling on me for information for the "amount received for water rents during the past year, at

the town of Pittsburg, in Carroll county.”

To that I have to reply, that I am not in possession of any facts that would throw much light on the subject, the power of leasing and collecting of water rents having been, by the late Revised Statutes, transferred to the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, The Auditor, I presume, would be the proper officer to call upon for that information.

“Also, whether all the water leased at this point has been measured, and the holders called upon for the amount due the State for the use of such water power.”

This is a subject upon which I can give, perhaps, some useful information.

The water, as I understand, has not, as yet, since the time of leasing, been measured. The reasons generally assigned at that place, as well as other places along the line, are, that they preferred some other person than Mr. Fisher to do it. The lessees at Pittsburg have made heavy complaints during the last year to me, and for my life I cannot arrive at the proper reason for their complaints. They have made frequent applications for an alteration in their leases; some complain that under the direction of the engineer they were induced to place their wheel improperly. Of that fact I have made some inquiry, and from the best information I have on the subject, I am inclined to the belief that each lessee placed his wheel just as he chose. Others have taken the liberty to put in different wheels from that of the contract. This is a matter that should be inquired into. The law provides for no regular engineer on that end of the line, hence I shall be under the necessity, whenever the Legislature shall direct, of employing one for the purpose of measuring water at that and other places along the line, so as to prevent any frauds that may be attempted on the part of lessees. The subject has become so much mixed that it is now a matter of great uncertainty who is the proper officer to call these delinquents, who are in arrears for water rents, to an account.

It is a matter that should not be suffered to pass unnoticed by the Legislature. The place of payment should be properly defined. When payments are permitted to be made at so many different places, it is not at all times known whether payments have been made or not.

Any rules and regulations that may be committed to my care respecting water rents, I will take great pleasure in performing the duties thus assigned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. LUCAS,

General Superintendent Wabash and Erie Canal.

Then in early January 1845, the Senate again sent an inquiry on the accuracy of land acreage available for sale as reported in the annual report Lucas had just filed. Lucas replied that his report was accurate and that the problem was related to US government.

SENATE CHAMBER,

January 2, 1845.

SIR: — The Senate have this day adopted a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Wabash and Erie canal be required to inform the Senate whether the 260,047.5-100ths acres of land, mentioned in his annual report, as the number of acres of land sold and unsold, is as reported, all ‘that can in any event be made available for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal,’ or whether, on the contrary, there is not some 35 or 40,000 acres yet due from the General Government in lieu of lands that were pre-empted by settlers on canal lands heretofore

selected, and also whether a still further amount of lands are not due for the increased distance of said canal over the distance as first measures; and if so, what measures, if any, have been taken to secure to the State, the lands above described.

“I am very respectfully,
“Your obedient servant,
W. T. OTTO
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. E. F. LUCAS

Sup. Wabash and Erie canal.

It appears with this and other situations, Lucas acted as a good politician, always able to shift the blame elsewhere. The next article on canal maintenance reflects the change in public perception of his actions.

Logansport Times Aug 2, 1845

The Canal – We learn that it will be near about three weeks yet before the water will be let into the canal. In the mean time the trifle of filthy, stagnant stuff that remains in it, is gradually evaporating under the rays of a July sun, spreading malaria in all directions. Canal business of all kinds, of course, is at a dead stand. The traveler is arrested in his journey, and produce and goods in their transit, and all that the behest of Mr. Lucas may be obeyed. We deem this act a sufficient cause for his removal, and the Legislature should attend to it the first thing when it convenes. This is a patient community, or it would not submit to the outrage a single day. *Ft. Wayne Times and Press*

A week later the *Fort Wayne Times & People's Press* of August 9, 1845 carried this article:

The Canal. — The *Sentinel* misrepresents us in saying that we wished to make “capital” out of the canal affair. We tried to do no such thing. We condemned, and still condemn the taking off the water at this time, as does every person we have ever heard allude to it, except the editor of the *Sentinel*. — Capital, indeed! Who commenced the agitation of the subject? Who called the public meeting at the Court House four weeks ago this evening? Who were the active men at that meeting? We presume it will be sufficient for the *Sentinel*, to mention Judge Borden, Mr. Brackenridge, Mr. McMahon, and others. Were they endeavoring to make capital against Mr. Lucas? We believed with them, that it was an improper time to make the repairs, and we said so. Had Mr. Lucas been a Whig instead of a Democrat, we should have believed and said the same, only more of it. If sickness has not followed the draining of the canal, we are indebted for the exemption to the protection of Providence, and not to the wisdom of Mr. Lucas, who was appointed to the responsible office of Superintendent as a reward for partisan services, and lacks for any qualifications for the post, for of these, it has always been understood, he is confessedly and notoriously destitute.

We have no disposition to pursue this controversy, or to say ought against Mr. Lucas as a public officer. It is always more grateful to our feelings to comment than to censure when we can do so with truth and justice. Right or wrong, the thing has been done, & we have no more to say about it!

In December of 1845 the Indiana legislature apparently heard the cry of its citizens and elected Stearns Fisher for the term 1845-47 to replace Ebenezer Lucas. Lucas had served only two years as General Superintendent but he had generated lots of controversy. The following article appeared in the *Fort Wayne*

Times and Peoples' Press of January 24, 1846:

Canal Superintendent. — The Legislature did one righteous thing before it adjourned; and that was the election of Stearns Fisher, Esq. as Superintendent of the Wabash & Erie Canal, over the late notoriously incompetent incumbent, Mr. Lucas. We felt morally certain that he would be rejected, but we had hardly ventured to hope that the place would be filled by Mr. Fisher. Mr. Lucas, we have no doubt, is an excellent man and good citizen; but he is a narrow-minded, bitter, bigoted politician, and as unacquainted with the operations of a canal as a child, as all his proceedings show. We learn that the total ignorance displayed in his late report has been the source of unbounded merriment at the capitol during the winter. He has much to answer to his conscience for his utter disregard of the welfare of the county, in draining the canal for several weeks, during the heat of last summer, and scattering disease and death, broadcast, through the whole of its length. The thousands who have suffered by that act, will be glad to hear that its author has been supplanted.

One fact will exhibit the feelings of Mr. Lucas as a politician. At Wabash there had always been a waste-way, that discharged a quantity of surplus water across the fields of Col. Hanna, and drove a little mill, which was a great convenience to the neighborhood. — When the power devolved upon Mr. Lucas, he shut up the old way, and opened a new one about eighty rods above, turning the water into the river where it was useless. — Col Hanna is an influential Whig. Such acts of petty party malice are unworthy a public officer.

The people are, of course, indebted to the votes of several democrats for his removal. We have not yet learned who they are, but have no doubt, from his character for stern integrity, that our Senator was one of them. If so, the act will meet with the hearty approval of his constituents.

Public opinion continued to turn negative on Ebenezer and even continued on after he had ceased to be the Superintendent of the canal. An article appeared in the *Logansport Telegraph* in January of 1846 that is paraphrased below:

Five hundred to six hundred citizens, at Peru, jammed the Presbyterian Church for a mass meeting on Monday, January 26, 1846. It was resolved that Col. E. F. Lucas and Austin W. Morris were pirates and robbers. They were to notify publicly of their next visit. Resolved that John R. Smith be required to deposit, in the hands of a committee, duly appointed, the bundle deposited in his hands by Morris. The committee was then to turn it over to the proper authorities. It is contained money, then Cyrus Taber, of Logan [as it was called early on], was to turn it over to the proper ones, if it was State money. If it was the property of Morris and his colleagues, Taber was to pay Morris, in wild lands, at the end of an execution, at their full appraised value. The Tract sale and installment book, of Col. E. F. Lucas was to be placed in the hands of Col. Wm. M. Reyburn, until Stearns Fisher entered upon the duties of his office.

While working on the canal Ebenezer kept many documents relating to it in an old leather-covered trunk. He also kept letters from people asking for his influence. The trunk later was in the possession of his son, William K. Lucas. Today the Mary Aborn Papers at the Indiana State Library contain the papers of Ebenezer F. Lucas regarding the operation of the Wabash and Erie Canal; correspondence, surveys, and legal documents relating to his business and land interests in Warren County; and

papers relating to the 1860 census.

After all the controversy over his canal work Ebenezer returned to Warren county probably having had enough of political life. He felt somewhat cheated financially by the whole canal superintendent situation. He appealed to the legislature for additional pay without success. Here is the report in the *Indiana Senate Journal of 1846*:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of E. F. Lucas, asking for the passage of a law authorizing the Auditor of State to audit the claim of said petitioner for services heretofore rendered on the Wabash and Erie Canal as the General Superintendent thereof, which services was rendered in the years 1844-'45, and which services was by a law then in force to be paid in canal scrip, which he now asks to be made equal to one thousand dollars per annum in par funds, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed me to report that by an act of the General Assembly, approved December 14th, 1843, entitled "An act to reduce the salaries of Governor of the State, and other officer," the office of Commissioner of the Wabash and Erie canal east and west of Lafayette was abolished, and the office of General Superintendent created in lieu thereof, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in canal funds — that said petitioner at the same session was elected General Superintendent — that he accepted said office with a full knowledge of said law, the amount of the salary, and the kind of funds out of which he was to receive his pay, and that it would now be improper and impolitic to pass any law increasing the compensation of said petitioner. Said committee have therefore directed me to report said petition back to the Senate, and recommend that it be laid upon the table. And that said committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The ayes and noes being demanded upon the question of concurring,

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Allison, Barbour, Berry of Franklin, Bowers, Bradbury, Clements, Coats, Conner, Cuppy, Davis, Day, Edmonston, Ellis, English, Goodenow, Green, Hamer, Hamrick, Handy, Hardin, Henry, Holloway, Jackson, Logan, Marsh, Milligan, Milliken, Morgan, Murphy, Orth, Read, Robinson, Rockhill, Simpson, Verbrake, and Winchell — 37.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Beard, Howell, Montgomery, Taber, Waters, and Zenor — 7.

So the report was concurred in.

There is evidence that Ebenezer began farming in Warren county after losing to Stearns Fisher. On May 10, 1848 he acquired 160 acres in Section 28 E ½SE and 80 acres Section E ½NE of additional farm land in Warren County, Indiana.

Ebenezer was sent to Lafayette in 1857 to purchase one hundred and sixty acres for the Wabash railroad shops. Local property owners did not want the shops and refused to sell him the land. Fort Wayne wanted them and even donated the land.

The 8th United States Census was taken in 1860. Ebenezer aided in taking it by serving as an assistant marshal.

In 1865, at the conclusion of the Civil War, the following information was published by the United States Department of Agriculture in explanation for the number of cattle declining.

Mr. Hamilton – Pres. Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

“The high prices at present offered by butchers have tempted farmers to part with their largest and best formed cows, which under different circumstances would have been retained for breeding, and the most healthy and vigorous heifer calves have been sold to them.”

Mr. E.F. Lucas, of Warren county, Indiana, writes that “the usual increase of cattle has fallen off, owing to so many of the best graded cows having been killed and packed into barrel beef the last two years.”

Ebenezer still remained somewhat involved in Democratic politics at the local level. In 1862 he attended a Democratic Party peace rally in Indianapolis and he was on the Resolutions committee from the 8th Congressional district. He doesn't appear to have run for any other local or state political office.

Ebenezer F. Lucas died at age 64 on August 8, 1871 at the time he was engaged in locating the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. He was buried in Gopher Hill cemetery, Warren county, Indiana. His wife is buried there as well. She lived until age 57 and died on January 12, 1877.

Perrin Kent, age 87, outlived them all. His wife, Rebecca Dill, age 71, died in 1863, but Perrin lived until January 30, 1882. The Kents are also buried nearby in Gopher Hill.

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Col. Ebenezer F. Lucas is buried in Gopher Hill Cemetery established in 1830.

(west side)

COL. E. F. LUCAS
DIED
AUG. 8, 1871
AGED
64Y. 5M. & 16D.
HENRY INFANT SON
DIED OCT. 18, 1864.
AGED 10M. & 4D.

(south side)

CHARLOTTE
WIFE OF
COL. E. F. LUCAS
JAN. 12, 1877
57Y. & 6M.

(north side)

CHARLES L. LUCAS
DIED JULY 30, 1895
AGED 34Y. 10M. & 20 D.



Gopher Hill Cemetery is located west of State Road 63, north of the corner of 950 S and 900 W, north of Covington, Indiana and southwest of Williamsport, Indiana.

Photos by Bob Schmidt

DONATIONS TO CSI ARCHIVES

CSI has received the following donations to its archives. They are greatly appreciated and will be very helpful in canal research and articles for *The Hoosier Packet*.

From the Indiana Historical Society's Orphan Collection

*Eli Lilly: Archaeologist
Transportation and the Early Nation*

From Suzanne Moffet

About 200 items from Paul Moffet's collection of canal books, pamphlets and memorabilia — Some titles are:

*Measuring a Vision
Seeing the Land
Pilgrimage to MECCA
Timmy O'Dowd and the Big Ditch
The C&O Canal Companion
The Erie Canal Reader 1790-1950
Crofton Beam Engines
The Amazing Impossible Erie Canal
When Horses Pulled Boats
Canal Terminology of the U.S.
Towpath Guide to the C & O Canal
History of the Ohio Canals
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*Canal Enthusiasts' Handbook 1970
The National Waterway
Ohio's Canal Era Videos
A Photo Album of Ohio's Canal Era
The Grand Canal
The Story of New York State Canals
Indiana Canals
The Little Tow-Watcher's Guide
Canals of England
The Forks of the Wabash
Mostly Canallers
Canal and River Cruising
W & E Canal Notebooks I, II & III
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Floating West
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