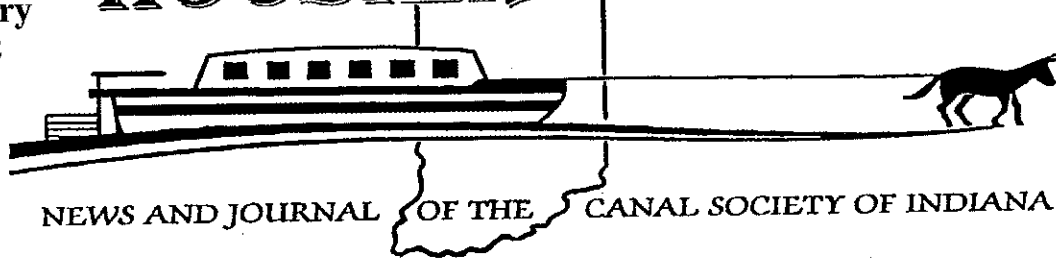


30th
Anniversary
1982-2012

THE
HOOSIER PACKET

ISSN 1545-421



VOL. 11 NO. 12

P.O. BOX 10808 FORT WAYNE, IN 46854

DECEMBER 2012

BUILT USING CONCRETE



Dave Hahne, Site Superintendent of the Hennepin Canal, led 27 canawlers on a tour of the western end of the Hennepin Canal. They posed for this picture on the lift bridge at Lock 22 on September 15, 2012. Photo by Bob Schmidt

Features

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THE HENNEPIN: AMERICA'S FIRST CONCRETE CANAL

By Sue Simerman

Photos by LG-Lowell Goar, GH-Gerald Hulslander,
BS-Bob Schmidt, SS-Sue Simerman,

The Canal Society of Indiana's fall tour of the Hennepin Canal on September 14-16, 2012 began by picking up our tour packets at the Comfort Inn, our tour headquarters, on the south side of Moline, Illinois. We unofficially started with a dinner cruise aboard the "Celebration Belle" on the Mississippi River from the dock in Moline. Upon arrival at the boat on Friday

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evening, we walked through a large gift shop and were then directed to the 2nd level. We had a little time to be out on deck and view the cities on both sides of the river. The very nice weather enabled us to enjoy the lights of Moline when it became dark.

We enjoyed a delicious buffet with singing and music. Prior to the tour we had been given a list of suggested sites in Illinois and Iowa that we might want to see before the tour or afterwards. We had 25 tour members on the boat and some of our conversation involved the stops that we had made coming across Illinois. It had been 8 years since our last tour of the eastern end of the Hennepin Canal. This time we traveled the western end, which descends to the Rock River and then the Mississippi River.

On Saturday morning we boarded a SCENIC STAGE LINE coach that took us directly to the Hennepin Canal Visitors Center near Sheffield, Illinois, which is very close to I-80. There we saw a video about the Hennepin Canal and viewed the exhibits. Dave Hahne was our on-board guide and docent. He had worked for 34 years in canal maintenance before becoming the site superintendent of the canal. He told us that because of state budget cuts the maintenance crew of 18 people had been cut to 8. The first stop was at Lock 22, which had a nice little park with new restrooms.

All the locks on the Hennepin Canal were built of concrete. We also saw fence and telephone posts made of concrete. This happened to be a new invention at the time of construction, which began in 1890. The canal officially

The Hennepin: America's First Concrete Canal September 14-16, 2012

Tour planners: Gerry Hulslander, Bob & Carolyn Schmidt, Frank Timmers

Hotel: Comfort Inn, 2600 52nd Avenue, Moline, IL 61265
Bus: Johannes Bus Service, Inc. 115-31st Avenue, Rock Island, IL 61201

Tour slogan: "The Hennepin: America's First Concrete Canal"

Tour book: Carolyn Schmidt

Budget: Bob Schmidt

Name tags, goodie bags, maps, thank you notes: Carolyn Schmidt, Frank Timmers

Refreshments: Frank Timmers

Friday night: Dinner cruise aboard the "Celebration Belle"
2501 River Drive, Moline, IL Frank Timmers

Saturday: Executive coach tour of western end of the Hennepin Canal, Hennepin Canal Visitors Center
Bus tour route: Gerry Hulslander, Dave Hahne
Docent: Dave Hahne, Site Superintendent

Saturday lunch: Victorian Manor 217 S. State St., Geneseo, IL

Saturday evening play: "The Locktenders" Richmond Hill Barn Theater, Richmond Hill Park, Geneseo, IL
Frank Timmers

Sunday: Suggested venues in area

Tour attendees: 28 2 CA, 18 IN, 2 IL, 1 NJ, 2 OH, 2 PA
1 Toronto, Canada

Ken Baker, Sally Bancroft, Bob Barth, Tom & Linda Castaldi, Allan & Linda Corwin, Tom & Diane Fledderjohann, Lowell & Jerry Goar, Roger & Alice Hall, Gerry & Jean Hulslander, Jerry & Barbara Lehman, Dan McCain, Ed & Cynthia Powers, Bob & Carolyn Schmidt, Bob Sears, Steve & Sue Simerman, Michael Thrall, Frank & May Timmers

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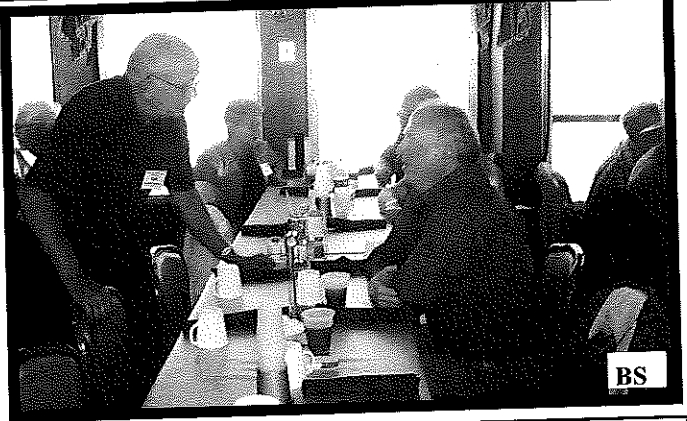
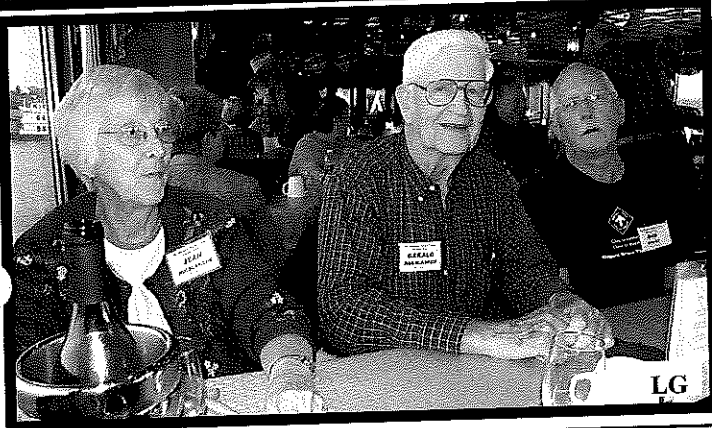
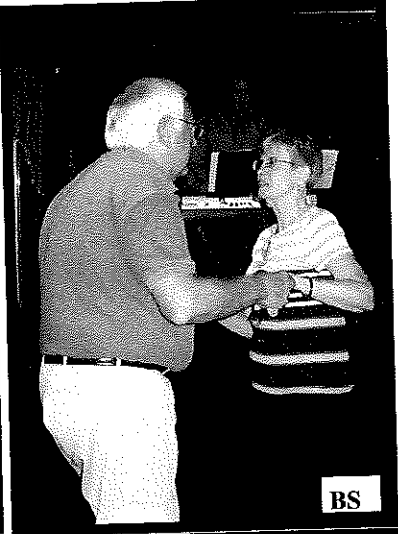
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Cambridge City, IN
obkhouse@frontier.com
Speaker Whitewater Canal

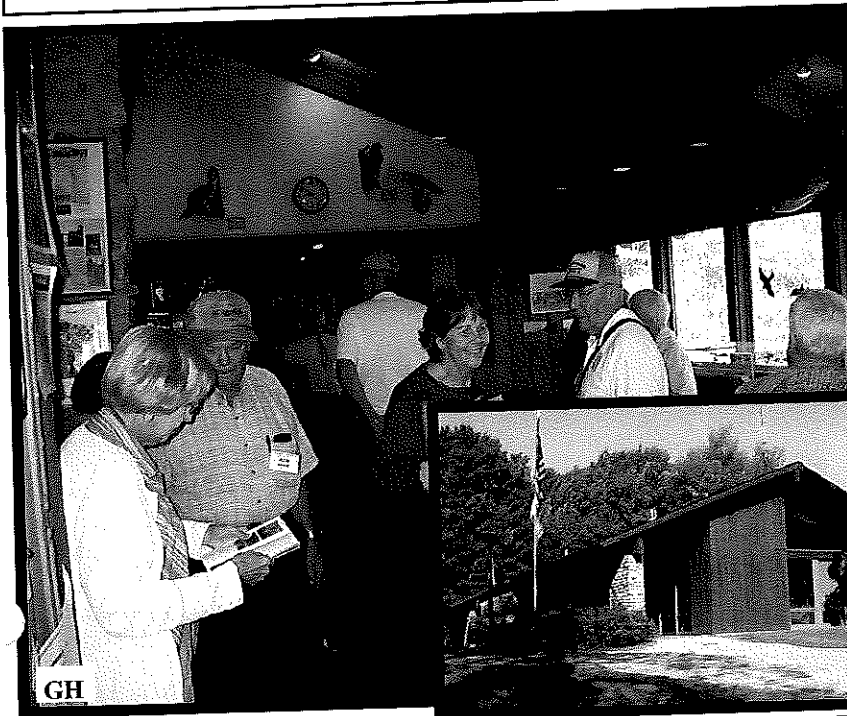
Brian Stirm

Delphi, IN
stirmb@purdue.edu

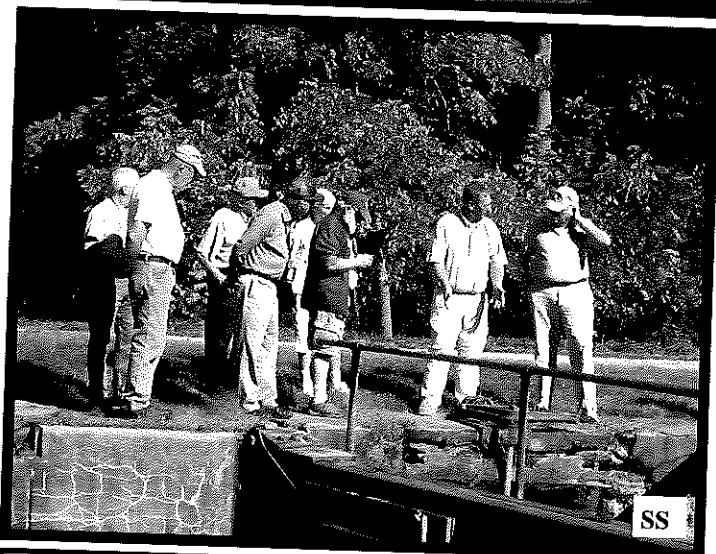
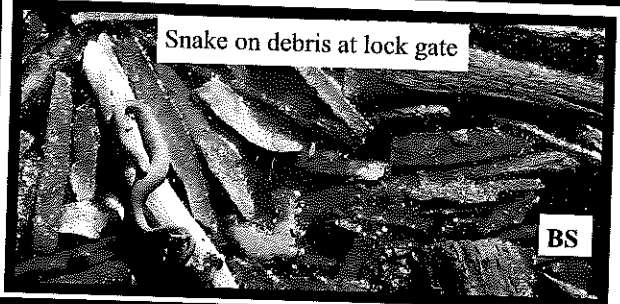
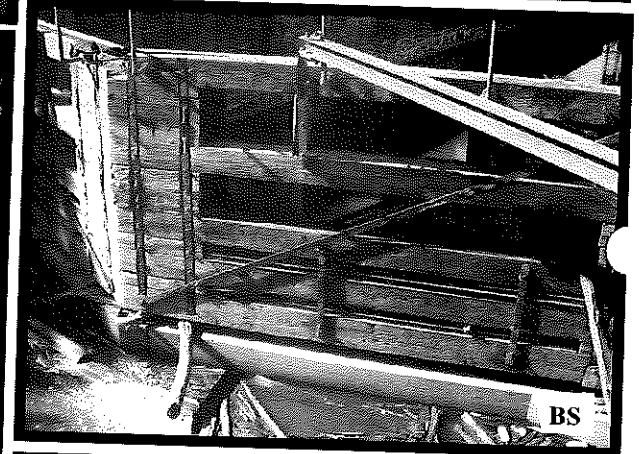
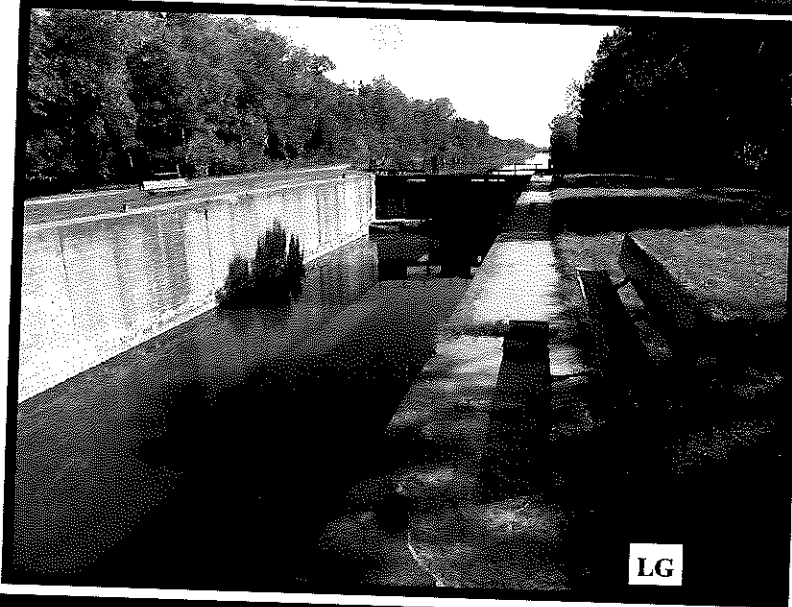
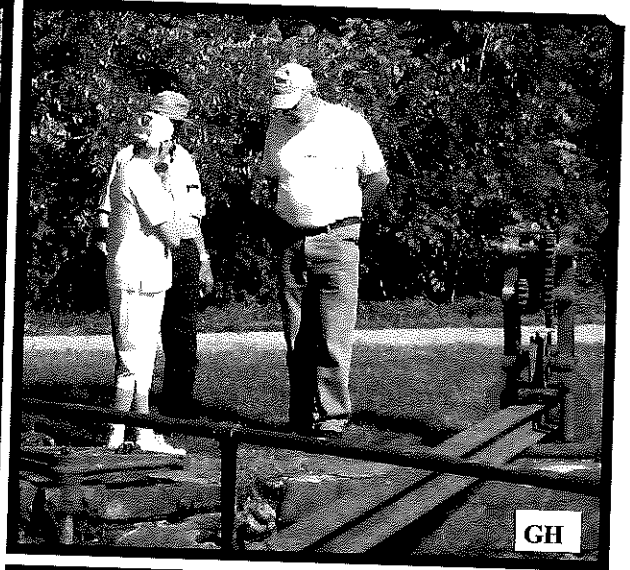
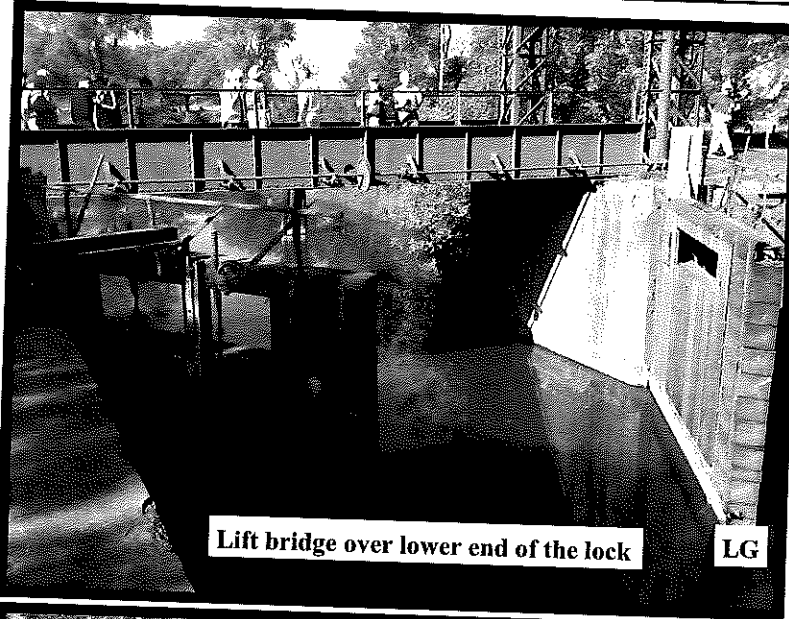
ABOARD THE "CELEBRATION BELLE" AT MOLINE



INSIDE THE HENNEPIN CANAL VISITORS CENTER NEAR SHEFFIELD



HENNEPIN CANAL LOCK 22



opened for traffic in 1907 and it closed in 1951.

We saw the lift bridge over the canal at the lower end of the lock. The upper lock gate had deteriorated but had not been replaced. A coffer dam had been created to make a small waterfall.

The locks were not operational, but canoes and kayaks can use the canal and portage around them. The canal is watered for the entire length of 91 miles. It begins on the Illinois River near Hennepin, Illinois, and the feeder canal begins at Rock Falls on the Rock River to the north of the canal. Biking and fishing are two other favorite activities on the canal and the feeder. We learned that the canal is stocked with fish.

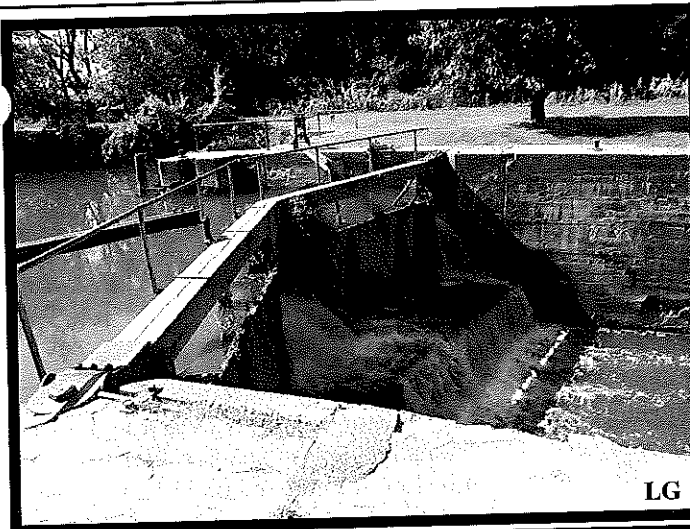
Our leader, Dave, told us about a group that is very enthusiastic in saving and restoring the canal. They want to restore locks 22, 23 and 24 so that there would be 50 continuous miles of water travel. This group is called "Friends of the Canal" and they are in Phase 1 of having a study done on this project. They want to make the canal

more known and usable. It has the drawback of being mostly in rural areas. At the Lock 22 site, a lock tender's house was pointed out on a nearby road. It had been moved from the lock and is being used as a private residence. Along the canal other locktenders' homes had been moved or destroyed.

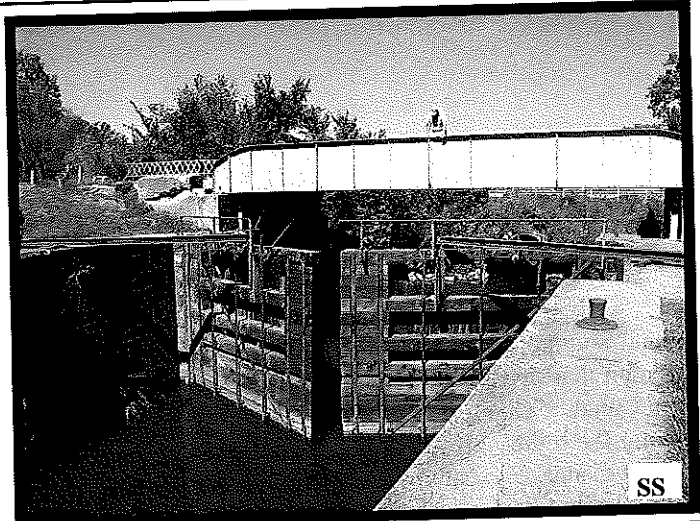
We drove through Mineral, Annawan and Atkison on Highway 6 to the canal northeast of Geneseo. Lock 24 was our next stop. We saw a picnic pavilion with drinking water and restrooms, bikers coming off the trail and a few people fishing. This park is close to Geneseo and is used more than Lock 22. The citizens of Geneseo appreciate the park and help to maintain it. There was a large rock on display, but Dave did not have any information on it. Several people in our group were brave enough to walk across the top of the wooden gates to the other side of the lock.

We stopped for lunch at the Victorian Manor in Geneseo. There we enjoyed the atmosphere, conversation and luncheon with added dessert.

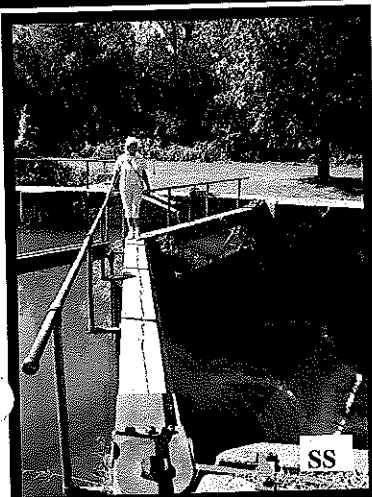
HENNEPIN CANAL LOCK 24



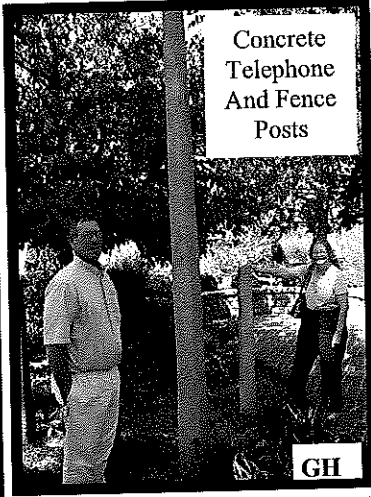
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Concrete Telephone And Fence Posts

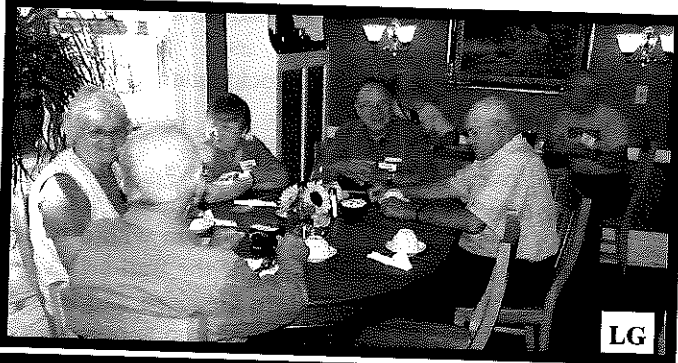
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Gears to Open Lock's Gate

SS

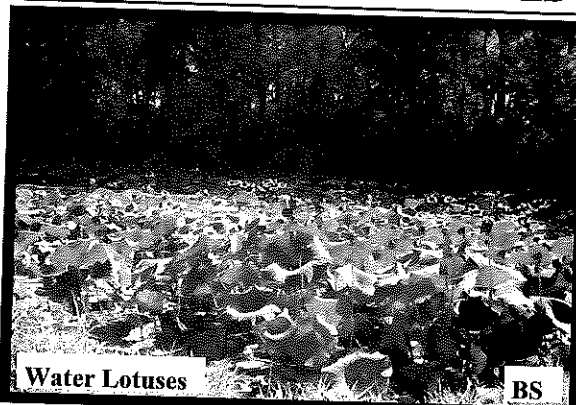
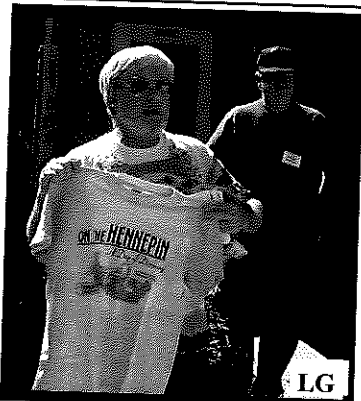
LUNCH AT VICTORIAN MANOR



North of town on Highway 82 we drove over the canal and stopped at the Geneseo Campground. The gentleman that owns the site is the president of the "Friends of the Canal." This group provided us with golf carts to drive along the lightly graveled path, which runs beside the Hennepin Canal. The canal was filled with a multitude of what Dave called Water Lotuses. The water appeared to be shall-

low and he said that every 2 years they have to spray the lotuses to keep them under control. They want to keep a channel open for water recreation. Our destination was the aqueduct with steel railings and, of course, a trough made of concrete. Occasionally we stepped aside for bikers. Back at the camp store we enjoyed seeing a very, very large collection of metal button badges.

"FRIENDS OF THE CANAL" PROVIDED GOLF CARTS



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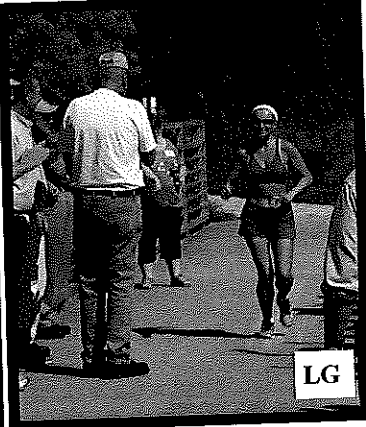
THE AQUEDUCT



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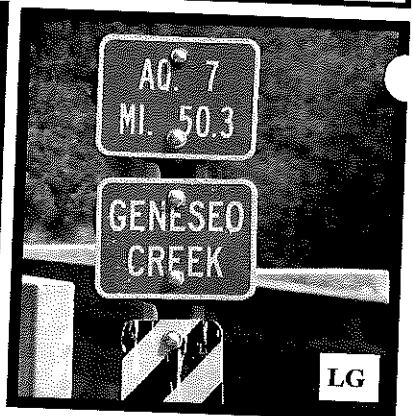
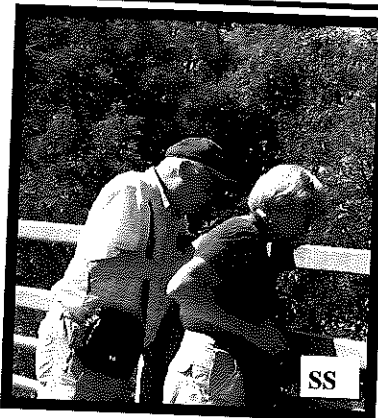


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Tour planners left to right:
Frank Timmers, David Hahne and Gerald Hulslander

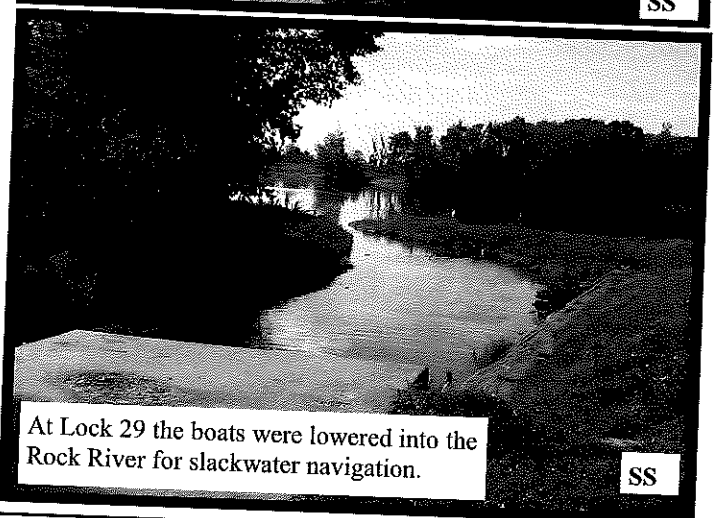


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We continued our tour toward Colona and drove into the Green River Park in order to see Lock 29. The town had done a lot of improvements over the years. Its residents take care of the Hennepin Canal in this area. This was the last lock before the Hennepin goes into the Rock River for slack-water navigation. Just below the waterfall we observed men catching fish to use as bait to catch Flat Head Catfish in the river.

LOCK 29



At Lock 29 the boats were lowered into the Rock River for slackwater navigation.

GOVERNMENT DAM THAT CREATES SLACKWATER

Continuing westward to Milan we stopped and looked at the government dam that creates the 8-mile slack-water in the Rock River. There had been three tainter gates but we only saw one of them. The last miles of the Hennepin began near the dam with the canal bypassing rapids in the river. We could see herons and people fishing below the

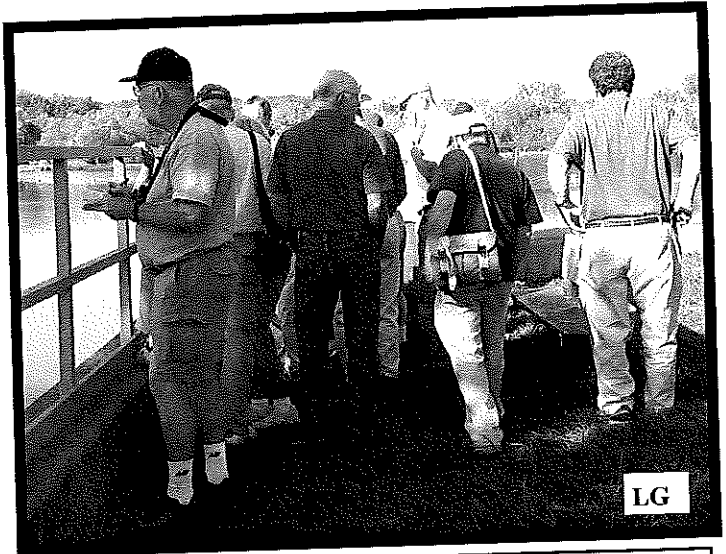
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dam. This area was cleaned up only a few years ago with the building of a levee and trail.

This is where our bus tour ended. There are a few more locks before the Hennepin reaches the Mississippi River, but our bus could not access them.



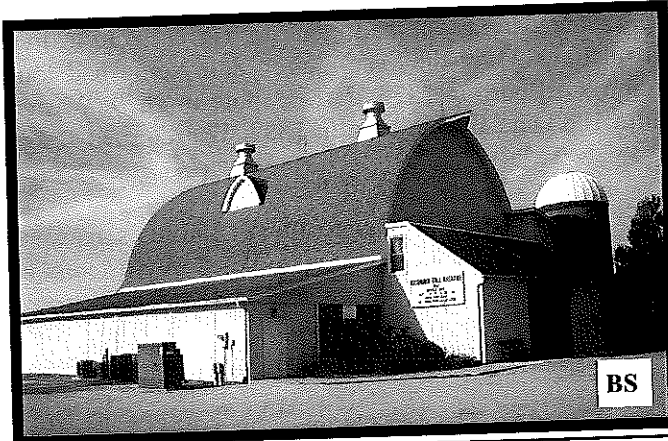
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"THE LOCKTENDERS" AT RICHMOND HILL BARN THEATER

We returned to the Comfort Inn and were on our own for dinner after which we met up with the others at Geneseo. We watched a play called "The Locktenders" at the Richmond Hill Barn Theater. This play was written by Dexter Brigham and was commissioned by the Friends of the Hennepin Canal and Bureau Co. Illinois Tourism to acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the opening of the canal in 1907. Four men portrayed people who were involved with the canal from its beginning to the time it was put on the National Register of Historic Sites. We were also lucky enough to be offered a back stage tour.



BS



BS

A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY ALL!

SAVE THESE DATES

April 5-7, 2013 Danville, IL W&E Canal Attica to Montezuma, Williamsport Side-Cut
Bob & Carolyn Schmidt

Sept. 16-19, 2013 Toulouse, France World Canal Conference at Canal-du-Midi

Sept. 21-23, 2013 Lafayette, IN W&E Canal Delphi and Canal Park — Joint tour with Canal Society of Ohio
Dan McCain, Mike Morthorst, Bob & Carolyn Schmidt, Brian Stirm

CANAWLERS AT REST

AARON H. CONOVER

b. July 10, 1852

d. April 30, 1920

Find A Grave 36070826

By Robert F. Schmidt

The basic requirement for a Canawlers At Rest article is that it is about someone who at one time had an association with Hoosier or other canals. Sometimes the person has a close relationship to the canal and sometimes it is remote. This month we feature Aaron H. Conover who lived in Terre Haute and as a boy rode his mule up and down the banks of the Wabash & Erie canal just north of Terre Haute. Some might think this is really far fetched, but Aaron and his family had some unique things happen that make his history interesting.

Aaron's parents were Ralph and Eleanor (Snedeker) Conover who were married in New Jersey and lived there for a couple of years. About 1840 they decided to move to Terre Haute, Indiana with their two children, Aaron (not our subject) and Mary Jane. Ralph was a brick mason and perhaps he knew of the plans for the Wabash & Erie Canal or the National Road. Whatever the reason, he decided that his skills could be put to good use in the west. His first work was in the construction of many of the brick buildings in Terre Haute. In fact his first contract was for The Prairie House (Terre Haute House), a hotel in the city. He was a Republican. He and his family were members of the Baptist church. His brother William Conover and his wife Catherine also moved to Terre Haute from New Jersey.

In Indiana additional children were born to Ralph and Eleanor, William in 1841, Alfred in 1844, and Daniel in 1848. Unfortunately, as often occurred in families during this time period, their oldest son Aaron died at age 11 in 1848. We don't know the circumstances, but young deaths such as his usually were the result of disease. Perhaps it was cholera as canal workers were busy constructing the

canal through Terre Haute at that time and the disease seemed to follow them. Englishman J. Richard Beste, who traveled on the canal, lost his young daughter here to cholera in 1851 and Wabash & Erie Canal trustee Thomas Blake died of the disease in fall of 1849 in Louisville, Kentucky.

Perhaps in honor of their deceased son, they named their next son, who was born on July 10, 1852, Aaron H. Conover. He is the subject of this essay. Over the years other children were born, Isabella in 1853, Elizabeth Ann in 1857, Gertrude in 1859 and finally Ralph Jr. in 1861, for a total of ten children.

The Conover family farm was located in Section 9, Township 12N, Range 9W, just north of Terre Haute near the present day Woodlawn cemetery. The Wabash & Erie Canal ran through the farm. In his latter years when reminiscing about the canal Aaron would often tell the story of a young black boy who was unable to swim and often performed a trick to cross the canal. The lad would wade as far as he could, then holding his breath crawl on his hands and knees across the bottom of the canal to the other side where he would emerge and scurry up the bank.

During his early life Aaron learned the mason trade from his father and worked with him for about five years. Aaron married Nettie Metcalf of Paris, Illinois on November 1, 1876. She was 20 at the time and he was 24. At the death of her parents she had come to Terre Haute to live with relatives. Over the years Aaron and Nettie had four children, Carl born in 1877, Earl B. born in 1879, Warren born in 1880 and Beulah born in 1889. Warren died at age 6.

Aaron's uncle William Conover and his sons were also in the building trade. They were listed as plasterers in the 1880 Census. Uncle William died in 1886 and Aaron's father, Ralph Conover, died in March 1889. They were both buried at nearby Woodlawn cemetery.

Aaron was 37 years old when his father died and as the oldest living son went into full time management of the 120-acre family farm. At one time he was quite extensively engaged in the breeding of registered Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. He was also very interested in horticulture and gardening. As for public affairs he held the position as city supervisor for several terms, 1881-1889, 1903-1905 and 1905-1907.

After graduation from local Terre Haute schools Aaron's son, Earl B. Conover, went on to graduate from the Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky and then became a leading surgeon in Evansville, Indiana. He married

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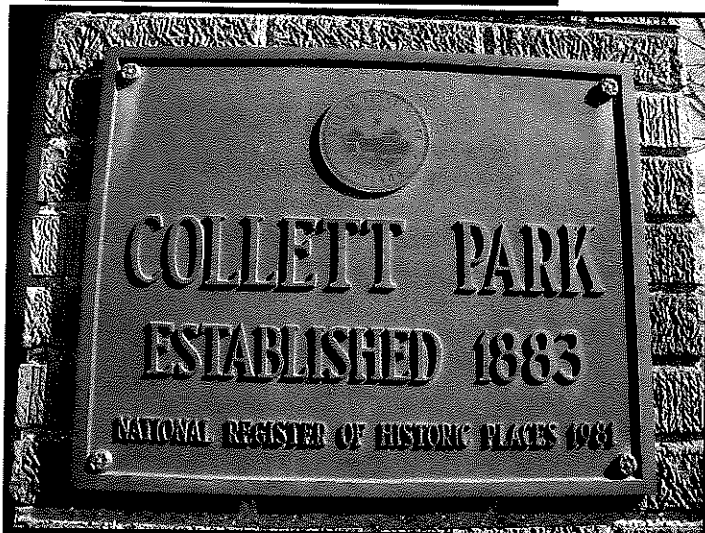
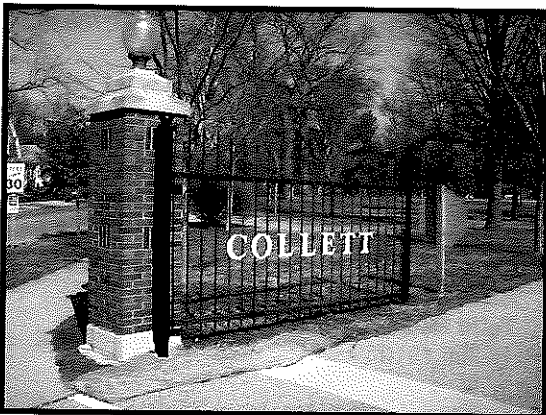
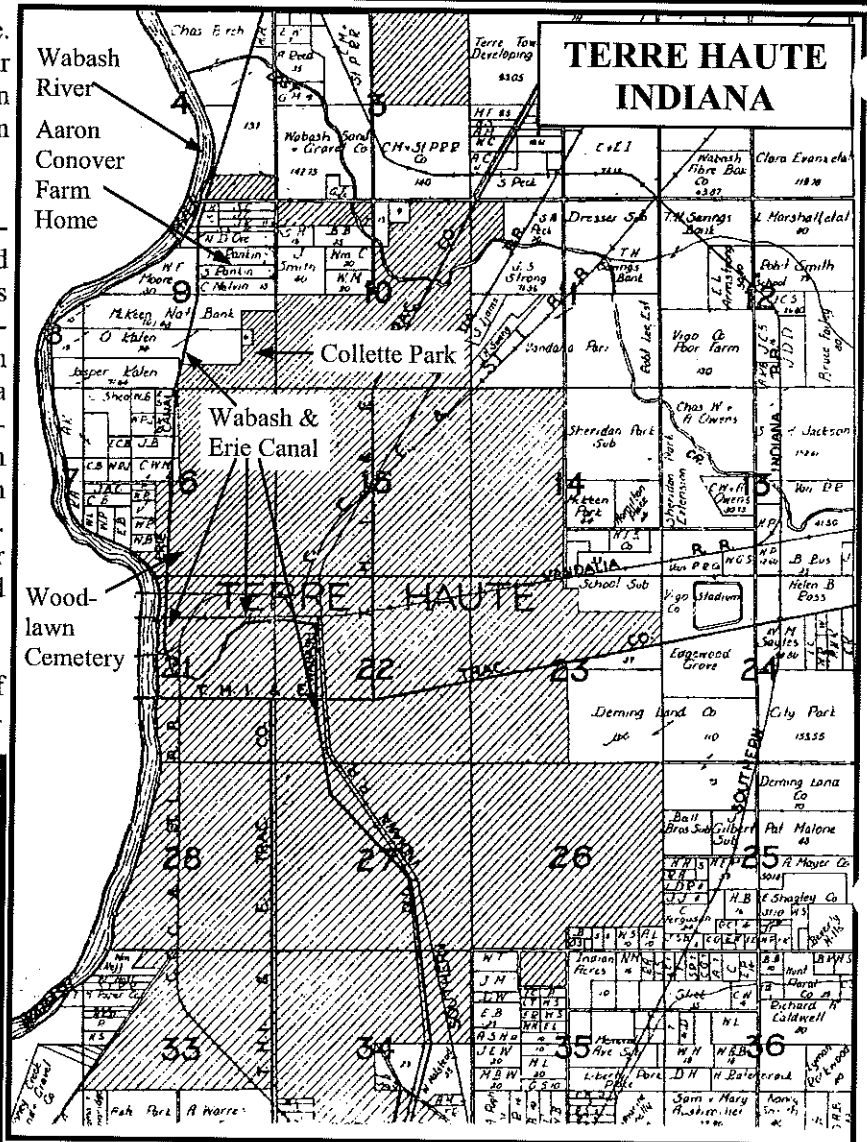
Conover Family - Terre Haute / New Jersey

| | <u>Name</u> | <u>Born</u> | <u>PL</u> | <u>Died</u> | <u>PL</u> | <u>Marriage</u> | <u>Burial</u> | <u>FG #</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| A | Ralph Conover | 1811/12 | NJ | 6 Mar 1889 | Vigo | New Jersey | Woodlawn | 35907511 |
| m | Ellen Snedeker | 1819 | NJ | 12 Apr 1908 | Vigo | mid 1830's | Woodlawn | 36070834 |
| <u>Children/Spouse</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Aaron H. (Initial use) | 1837 | NJ | 7 Oct 1848 | Vigo | | Woodlawn | 35907497 |
| 2 | Mary Jane | 9 Feb 1838 | NJ | 16 Nov 1908 | Vigo | Terre Haute | Woodlawn | 6844658 |
| m | William H Merry | 1831 | IN | | | 4 Jul 1854 | | |
| <u>Moved to Terre Haute about 1840</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | William / Harmon (possible twins?) | 19 Jul 1841 | Vigo | 3 Jun 1864 | Vigo | | Woodlawn | 35907507 |
| 4 | Alfred A | 1844 | Vigo | | Vigo | Edgar Co IL | | |
| m | Ellen O'Neil | 1845 | Vigo | | | 9 Oct 1865 | | |
| 5 | Daniel K | 1848 | Vigo | 21 Aug 1886 | Vigo | Terre Haute | Woodlawn | 35907503 |
| m | Annie O'Neil | 31 Jan 1849 | Vigo | 16 Nov 1912 | Vigo | 22 Aug 1886 | Woodlawn | 36070828 |
| <p align="center">----- Aaron & Nettie Conover & family -----</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Aaron Harmon | 10 Jul 1852 | Vigo | 30 Apr 1920 | Vigo | Terre Haute | Woodlawn | 36070826 |
| m | Nettie Metcalfe | 12 Feb 1856 | IL | 14 Oct 1927 | Vigo | 1 Nov 1876 | Woodlawn | 36070835 |
| 6-a | Carl | 21 Aug 1877 | Vigo | 25 Mar 1908 | Vigo | | Newburgh | |
| 6-b | Dr Earl B. | 1 Feb 1879 | Vigo | 25 Mar 1951 | Vand | Evansville | Rose Hill | 26729092 |
| m | Amalia Matthes | 10 Nov 1879 | MO | 4 Jun 1932 | Vand | 28 Dec 1911 | Oak Hill | 49599179 |
| m | Mildred E Lowrance | 20 Feb 1908 | Wark | 19 May 1985 | Warr | 3 Sep 1934 | Rose Hill | 26729106 |
| | | | | | | Vincennes | Newburgh | |
| 6-c | Warren | 21 Dec 1880 | Vigo | 8 Jun 1886 | Vigo | | Woodlawn | 35907514 |
| 6-d | Beulah E. | 13 Mar 1889 | Vigo | 20 Nov 1969 | Vigo | Terre Haute | | |
| m | John C Brown | 1889 | | | | 15 Jun 1910 | | |
| 7 | Isabella "Belle" | 1855 | Vigo | | | Terre Haute | | |
| m | Samuel McClure | | Vigo | | | 26 Dec 1872 | | |
| 8 | Elizabeth Ann | 1857 | Vigo | 10 May 1933 | Vigo | Terre Haute | | |
| m | Warren Scott Harvey | 1846 | Parke | 24 Nov 1903 | Vigo | 28 Aug 1882 | | |
| 9 | Gertrude | 23 Jun 1859 | Vigo | 11 Apr 1930 | Vigo | Terre Haute | Woodlawn | 34387494 |
| m | William M Mason | 11 May 1846 | Sulv | 29 Nov 1914 | Vigo | 29 Apr 1874 | Woodlawn | 76496058 |
| 10 | Ralph Lot Jr | Dec 1861 | Vigo | 7 Oct 1909 | Vigo | Clark Co IL | Highland | 65832760 |
| m | Mary Belle Snedeker | Jul 1862 | Vigo | 1917-1919 | Vigo | 11 Apr 1883 | | |
| | "2nd cousins" | | | | | | | |
| <u>Ralph's Brothers</u> | | | | | | | | |
| B | William Conover | 6 Nov 1817 | NJ | 6 Jun 1886 | Vigo | New Jersey | Woodlawn | 35907515 |
| m | Catherine Warth | 10 Jan 1821 | SWZ | 12 May 1905 | Vigo | " " | Woodlawn | 36070829 |
| C | Samuel Conover | | | | NJ | New Jersey | Rahway, NJ | ? |
| m | Sarah Frances Weeks | | | | NJ | 1835 | " " | ? |

Amalia Matthes and later Mildred Lowrance. Aaron's daughter, Beulah Conover, spent four years at the Oldenburg Catholic school in Oldenburg, Indiana. Later she married John Brown and lived in Terre Haute.

While digging Indiana's canals workers sometimes found coal, Indian artifacts and sometimes even Mastodon remains. This was the case just north of Covington on the Wabash & Erie Canal where a Mastodon skeleton was uncovered. On the Whitewater Canal a six foot tusk was found during canal excavation. Although not in the canal but on the farm of Aaron Conover a large lower left mammoth molar was uncovered at a depth of about 18 ft. in 1896. Earl, the Evansville surgeon, later presented it to Indiana for preservation and recording.

The Conover farm was also the site of the early Fairgrounds for Vigo County. Dur-



ing the Civil War one of the fair buildings was used as a commissary and others for bunks for soldiers at what was called Camp Vigo. There once was a marker for Camp Vigo on U.S. 41. The site is near today's Collett Park. Aaron's home was on North 7th street north of the park.

On April 26, 1890, Martha E. Foster age 8 was placed on a trial basis in Aaron's home. She was the granddaughter of Preston Hazelrigg, who also lived on N. 7th street. Preston's daughter (Martha's mother) had died about 5 years prior to this time. Martha's father did nothing to support her or her sister and moved to Kentucky. Martha and her sister Rosa were cared for by their poor aunts and grandfather for as long as they could. Later Aaron returned Martha on January 9, 1890 saying she was too dull and slow.

Martha then was placed with Peter Miller on January 27, 1890. On June 28, 1893 she was returned because

Collett Park, established in 1883, today is surrounded by beautiful old homes. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. Photos by Bob Schmidt

full grown woman who was quite neat and pretty. She married around 1888 and moved to Georgia.

Aaron lived until April 30, 1920 and his wife Nettie until October 14, 1927. They were buried in Woodlawn Cemetery not far from their farm and the canal. They lived along the banks of the old canal in its final days. Although not directly involved in canal activities their lives were impacted by the economic activity that it brought to Terre Haute.

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W & E A SEWER

The Sunday Morning Call, a short-lived Wabash, Indiana Sunday newspaper published the following. It was sent in by Pete Jones, CSI member from Wabash.

The Sunday Morning Call
 September 18, 1892

The people of Wabash can not hope to rid themselves of the old canal bed and its horribleness unless they constantly impress upon the city legislators the fact that it is a menace to the health of the people and a positive disgrace to the appearance of the city. To say that it is a nuisance is putting it too mildly. Language can not describe its looks or picture the hatefulness of the contrivance. The best citizens of the town are woefully tired of it and avoid crossing it in showing the city to strangers. The people desire to rid themselves of any features that savor of slovenness and indifference. There is no need for the old canal other than what use can be made of it for a sewer. If all the people will go to the several councilmen separately or collectively and graphically portray the advisability of correcting this evil, it will not be many days ere the pick and shovel will hide the old canal beneath an improvement of incalculable benefit to the city.

Wall Street Journal
 March 15, 2011

"In 1816, it cost as much to move goods 30 miles over land as it did to ship them across the Atlantic. Public investments in waterways and railroads created a transportation network that made the national wealth of the American interior accessible."

From Craig Leonard, Wells County Historian

Speakers Bureau

September 19, 2012 - Elk River, Minnesota

CSI director and Allen County Historian, Tom Castaldi of Fort Wayne, spoke to the combined classes of 35 Fourth Graders at St. Andrew's of Elk River, Minnesota. He discussed the role of canals in U.S. history, explained how they operated, gave descriptions of the various types of boats used on canals, and told how animals were used to pull the boats. His talk generated a lively question/answer session.



**WELCOME
 NEW MEMBERS**

The following have joined the Canal Society of Indiana at the single/family membership rate of \$25 unless otherwise noted:

Todd W. Ussery - Kokomo, IN

Welcome Aboard!

THE HOLLADAY BROTHERS

AND THEIR WABASH & ERIE CANAL CONNECTIONS

By Charles Davis

Gideon Holladay, Elias Gideon Holladay, Ambrose S. Holladay Sr., and Elias H. Holladay established their business ventures on the Wabash & Erie Canal by 1844. At this time the canal was under construction at Lodi, Indiana, the northern border of Parke County. This is their story.

The Holladay brothers were the sons of Gideon and Martha (Coon) Holladay, who had 13 children. Their father was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and mechanic. He served as justice of the peace for years and at one time was the high sheriff of Schenectady county, New York. He also was a member of Congress for several years. He died in New York about 1829. Their mother was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady, New York and died about 1864 in Cleveland, Ohio. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Gideon Holladay lived in Fountain and Parke Counties during the early and mid-part of the canal era. Although I (Charlie Davis) do not have his date of birth I believe him to be the oldest of the sons in this article because he purchased much of the land and then sold it to his brothers. His first recorded deed was in Lodi on July 7, 1844 when he bought three acres on the north side of the future school house lot with lots 49-60 on Canal Street. He next sold the above to his brothers Elias H. and Elias Gideon on March 12, 1845. On August 20, 1847, Gideon bought Lot #1 in "the town of Lodi" from George Rennick for \$50. Deed Record 10/287 I quote the above Lot #1 because it has confused many people. The other Lot #1 is in the "Osborne Addition," This will be a subject in the future. His brothers Elias G. and Ambrose S. helped build a warehouse on this lot. The tax value of it in 1851 was \$1,025. He and his wife Eliza Jane sold the warehouse lot to Ambrose S. Holladay's wife, Abigail K. for \$550 on November 24, 1853. The deed was recorded on March 23, 1864. D. R. 26/179 Gideon's last recorded deed was in 1858. D. R. 17/204 Nothing could be found about Gideon or his wife after this time.

Elias Gideon Holladay was born May 8, 1806 in New York. He came with his family to Parke County around 1843 and settled in Lodi. That year he organized a Union Sunday School uniting various Christian denominations with himself as superintendent. At that time there was no church house nor any other available room nearby, so he had his Sunday school class to meet at his residence, where it continued to meet regularly for about three years. It was discontinued for a year or so and reorganized about 1845 at the old "Thompson cooper shop." After it was discontin-

ued, there was no Sunday school until 1854 when it was taken up again by Elias G. in what was known as the o' "Colonade." This was the name of a prominent saloon at this time on the bank of the Wabash & Erie Canal. It was built to catch the hard earned dollar of the laborer who wielded the pick and shovel during the construction of the canal in 1844.

Those who bought licenses to sell spirits in Lodi were Vinsant and Taylor 1845-45, Charles Osborn 1847-48, George Zeiger 1851, and Edward W. Taylor. Taylor owned a canal boat name "Spy" and was the commander of it. It was recorded in the Canal Boat Registry on April 5, 1850.

Elias G. and Elias H. bought Lots #37 and #38 alongside the canal from Elijah Thompson on June 16, 1845. D. R. 9/266 Their brother Gideon of Fulton Township, Fountain, County, Indiana sold them Lots #72, #49, and #60 on the canal with a three acre lot adjoining the future school lot on the north side for \$453 on March 12, 1845. D. R. 9/227. E. G. and E. H. had some sort of stores on lots #49 and #60 for the tax value from them in 1851 was \$560. Where E. G. lived I cannot say, most likely on one of the above lots on Canal Street.

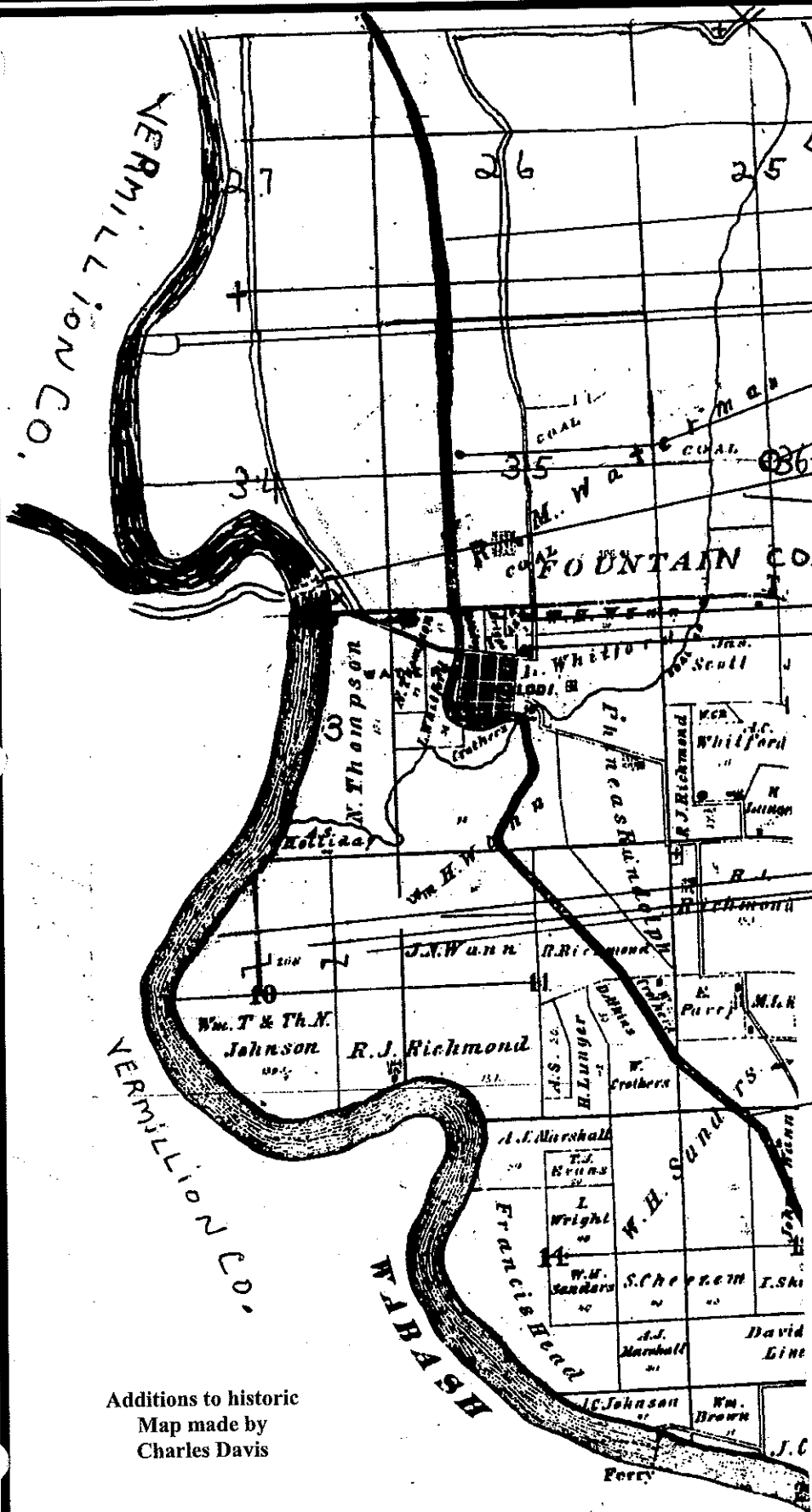
Elias G. helped his brothers build the warehouse on Lot #1 on the river. He also bought 120 acres of farm land in section 17, about 2 miles south east of Lodi, the SE¼ of the NW¼ and the W½ of the NE¼. "He shipped large quantities of wheat and pork by flatboats from his warehouse on the Wabash River to New Orleans."

He served in the Indiana House of Representatives in 1851-52. He represented Parke County.

When Elias G. bought a canal boat he named it after his first wife, "Sara Hammond." The date of the boat in the registry is August 25, 1852. He was the owner and commander of it at "Lodiville." His wife Sara died in Lodi on January 31, 1853.

On October 22, 1855 Elias G. married Marietta Berry of Fountain County. In 1859 he and his family moved to Ward 2 of Indianapolis, Indiana. The 1860 census lists him as an attorney. His son Elias G. Jr. left there one year later and moved to Homer, Illinois. The following year he moved to Fairmount, Illinois and was a dealer of drugs, oils and paints. In 1867 he was appointed notary public. On October 1, 1874 he was appointed postmaster.

On July 5, 1867 Elias G., Sr., wife, Marietta, and children Elias G. Jr., Catherine B., or Indianapolis, and Martha S. Cleghorn of Vermillion County, Illinois sold the



Ambrose S. Holladay
9/21/1882 D.R. 47/27

Wabash & Erie Canal
Silver Island Cemetery

Ambrose S. Holladay 21 acres
2-2-1885 D. R. 57/463

Norburn Thomas Salt Well
1865 Lodi Park
Salt Well 1 acre
Norburn Thomas Ferry 1832-86
"Whitewtown"
Elias H. Holladay 40 acres
11-27-1851 D.R. 22/515

Gideon Holladay 3 acres 7-9-
1844 to E. H. & E. G. Holladay
3-12-1845 with Lodi lots 49, 60
Phil. Briggs to School Trustees
120 ft. square 2-2-1854

Elias H. Holladay 268 acres
7-11-1846

Wabash & Erie Canal

**LODI,
FOUNTAIN
COUNTY,
INDIANA**

Additions to historic
Map made by
Charles Davis

farm of 120 acres in section 17 in Parke County to Charles Poston for \$3,000. D. R. 26/90 The 1880 census in Ward 2, Indianapolis lists Elias G. Sr. as an Horticulturist and his son Arthur as an attorney.

Elias Gideon Holladay, Sr. died at Indianapolis on June 12, 1881 at his residence of Brights disease. He was taken to Fairmount, Illinois and buried in the Greenview Cemetery. His wife Marietta died April 30, 1883 and was buried next to Elias. His first wife Sara is buried there as well as daughter Julia Holladay, born August 1, 1837 and died February 10, 1847. Evidently Sara and Julia's bodies were moved from the cemetery in Parke County to the cemetery in Fairmount to be buried with Elias. Although unusual, I have seen this done before when writing other histories.

Ambrose S. Holladay was born in Duanesburg, New York, October 17, 1809. He was raised on the family farm and at his father's death assumed the responsibilities of the home. Early in his life he engaged in dressing calves, buying and selling. He was quite successful financially, but security for others ruined him. He owned two mills, 160 acres of land, and much stock, all of which he placed in the hands of those whom he had secured to the amount of \$13,600. He went west to retrieve his losses. Money was offered him, but he refused and he arrived in Cleveland, Ohio with only one shilling in his pocket. There he was offered a partnership in the wholesale grocery house of his brother, J. J. Holladay, about 1837.

In 1843 Ambrose went to Covington, Indiana and engaged in selling goods for five years. His establishment was on Lots #217 and #218 in the Rawles and Hatfield Addition. Deed Record 623/452 He then went to Parke county

and erected two warehouses, one of Lot #1 in Lodi alongside the Wabash & Erie Canal and one on the Wabash River. I cannot establish where the one of the river was located, but it could have been on the NW¼ of section 10 that belonged to his brother Gideon. Lot #1 was also owned by Gideon around 1848. The 1851 Tax List shows Gideon as owner and value of Lot #1 at \$1.25. It also shows Ambrose as the owner of Lot #20. I assume this was the lot on which his home stood. No deed exists as to when he bought or sold it. Abrose's wife, Abigail, bought Lot #1 from Gideon on November 24, 1853 for \$500. D.R. 26/179

After erecting the warehouses, Ambrose engaged in the grain trade. The failure of the canal destroyed his fortune as it did for a lot of others. He then bought twenty acres of land in Fulton Township, Fountain County, Indiana, and began farming. By industry and care he added to his farm until he owned 180 acres, most of which was cleared. He was a Republican. He married Abigail Kies on January 2, 1851 in Parke County.

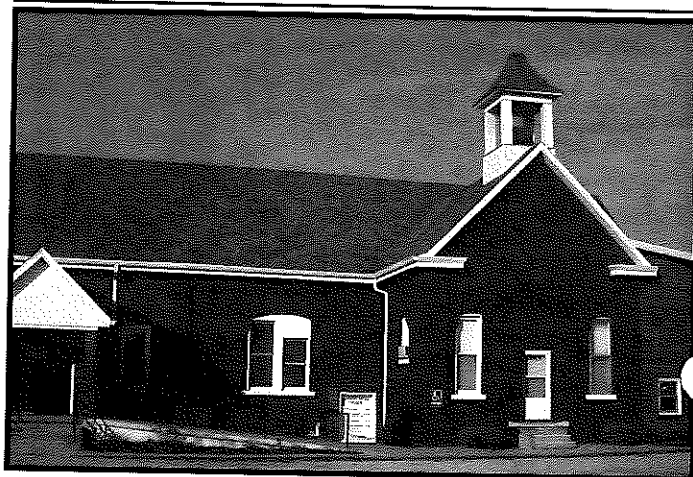
Abigail Kies was the daughter of Archibald and Hannah Kies. She was born in Killingly, Connecticut on November 4, 1815 and was educated at the Charlestown Seminary, in Massachusetts, graduating in seven different languages. She taught a select school in Plainfield, Connecticut and was an assistant in Smithville Seminary in Rhode Island. She moved west to assume the preceptresship of Fort Wayne College, but, taking sick, she was obliged to forego the position. She taught at Goshen and South Bend, Indiana, and was then recalled to Fort Wayne College, where she spent two years. She then taught a select school at Lodi and then taught for several terms in the district school.

The Lodi school land was deeded to the school trustees on February 2, 1854 by Philander Briggs and the

Ambrose S. Holladay Sr.'s warehouse would have looked much like this Wabash & Erie Canal warehouse that once stood in Perysville, Indiana on the Wabash River but has been moved to the Skinner farm on U.S. 32. Photo by Charles Davis



In 1945 the old Lodi school became part of the Baptist church. Photo by Charles Davis





This stone in Greenview Cemetery, Fairmount, Illinois marks the graves of:

Elias Gideon Holladay
 B. May 8, 1806 D. June 17, 1881
 1st wife Sara Hammond Holladay
 B. January 7, 1803 D. January 31, 1853
 2nd wife Marietta Berry Holladay
 December 7, 1818 D., April 30, 1883
 Daughter Julia M. Holladay
 B. August 1, 1837 D. February 10, 1847

Photo by Charles Davis



Abigail
 Kies
 Holladay

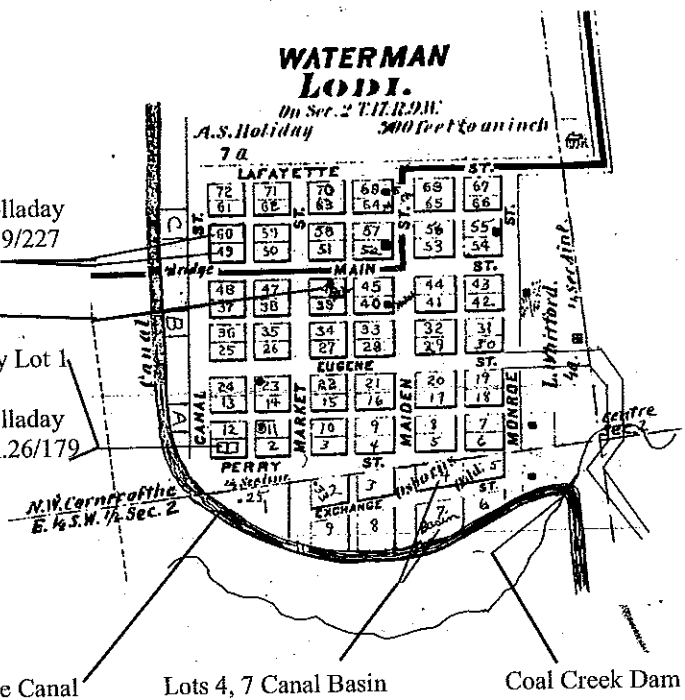
B. November
 4, 1815
 D, March 17,
 1891

Buried
 Silver Island
 Cemetery

Wife of
 Ambrose S.
 Holladay

Photo by
 Charles
 Davis

E.G. & E. H. Holladay
 Lots 49,60 D.R. 9/227
 3-12-1845
 Baptist Church
 D.R. 27/510
 Gideon Holladay Lot 1
 8-20-1847
 Abigail Keis Holladay
 11-24-1853 D.R.26/179



Wabash & Erie Canal Lots 4, 7 Canal Basin Coal Creek Dam

LODI, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, INDIANA

lot was 120 feet square. Ambrose sold enough land at this site (about an acre) to the school trustees on July 20, 1880. A fine brick school was built and exists today in 2012 as part of the Lodi Baptist Church.

Ambrose and Hannah had two children, Hannah Sara A. and Ambrose S. Jr. Ambrose passed away in 1890. I have not been able to find out where he is buried. Abigail kept the warehouse on Lot #1 and the other property until she passed away in 1891. It was then passed on to her daughter Hannah Sara A. Warren in 1893. D. R. 63/452 Both Abigail and Hannah are buried in the Silver Island Cemetery.

Ambrose S. Holladay Jr. went bankrupt in 1890, transferred his property to Jn. Lyons to secure his debts. His last deed was in 1894, Fountain County. I could not find any trace of either Ambrose Jr. or his wife Maggie.

Elias H. Holladay was born in New York and lived in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He went into business with his brother Elias Gideon when they bought Lots #37 and #48 on Canal Street in Lodi on June 16, 1845. Their brother Gideon sold them Lots #49 and #60 with three

THE HOOSIER PACKET - DECEMBER 2012

acres north of the future school house lot on March 12, 1845. These were the store lots. In 1851 the tax value of them was \$560. July 11, 1846, Elias H. bought 80 acres of land along the Wabash & Erie Canal in section 11 and 268 acres along the Wabash River for \$2,800. His next transaction is interesting and appears in D. R. 16/288. Elias H. sold the undivided 1/2 of the above acres of farm land to the Bank of Auburn of the city of Auburn in Cayuga County, New York, with the bank president James Seymour making the transaction. The bank paid him \$8,000. On April 4, 1860 Elias H.'s wife, Susan S., sold the undivided 1/3 of 108 acres in section 10 to Norburn Thomas for \$181.16. Then the Bank of Auburn sold their undivided 1/2 of the above lands to Norburn Thomas for \$2,143.50 on April 7, 1860. On April 26, 1860, Susan S. sold the undivided 1/2 in section 11 of 79.75 acres. Lastly, on October 11, 1861, Susan S.,

guardian of her children declared Elias H. as deceased and sold off the undivided 2/3 of 1/2 of the rest of the above lands. Finding more about Elias H. Holladay at this time ends here.

Sources:
 Ancestry.com Holladay public member trees, birth, death records
 Beckwith, "Elias G. Holladay, Jr. *History of Vermillion County, Indiana*. 1879.
 "Bio. Of Ambrose S. Holladay" *History of Fountain County, Indiana*. Chicago, IL: N. H. Hill & N, Iddings, 1881.
 Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly, Ind. Ref. 920 B615g
 Carolyn Schmidt, Editor Canal Society of Indiana
 Deeds Rockville and Covington court houses
 "E. G. Holladay" *Past and Present of Vermillion County, IL*. 1903
 1850, 60, 70 and 80 Census of Parke Co., IN and Indianapolis
 1851 tax list, Rockville Library
 George Howe, Greenview Cemetery caretaker, Fairmount, IL
 Http://www.papermortuary.com/results.asp January 27, 2012
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis
 Marriage Records, Rockville and Covington Libraries

| The Holladay Brothers and Their Families | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------|
| Name | Birth | Place | Death | Place | Marriage | Place |
| Gideon Holladay m. Eliza Jane Holladay | | New York | | | living in Fountain Co. Indiana in 1858 D.R. 17/604 | |
| Elias Gideon Holladay m. Sara Hammond | 5-08-1806 1-07-1803 | New York | 6-17-1881 1-31-1853 | bur. Greenview Cem. bur. Greenview Cem. | | |
| <u>children</u> Elias G. Jr. m. Clara P. Short | 9-13-1835 1-03-1846 | Livingston Co NJ Danville, IL | | | | 1866 Vermillion Co. IL |
| Daughter of Thomas Short Elias and Clara living at Los Gatos, CA in 1903 | Early settler in Vermillion County, IL | | | | | |
| <u>children</u> Fred S. Sarah H. Child ? Julia M. Martha S. m. ? Cleghorn Catherine | 8-01-1837 1839 | | 2-10-1847 | bur. Greenview Cem. | | |
| living in Vermillion County, IL in 1867 | | | | | | |
| m. Marietta Berry <u>children</u> Arthur E. | 12-07-1818 | | 4-30-1883 | bur. Greenview Cem. | 10-22-1855 Fountain Co., IN | |
| Ambrose S. Holladay, Sr. m. Abigail Kies <u>children</u> Hannah Sara A. m. Granville Warren Ambrose S. Jr. m. Mary E. m. Maggie E. Rennick m. Nathan E. Crothers | 10-17-1809 11-04-1815 1852 1834 1857 | New York | 1890 3-17-1891 12-04-1899 6-13-1883 | bur. Silver Island Cem. bur. Silver Island Cem. bur. Silver Island Cem. | 1-2-1851 Parke Co., IN Fountain Co., IN Rec. 10/270 2-22-1891 Fountain Co. IN | |
| | | | | | 6-29-1885 Parke Co, IN 10-10-1897 Parke Co., IN | |
| Elias H. Holladay m. Susan S. <u>children</u> Mary Susan George Samuel | 1828 | New York | | | | |
| Names given in Probate Bk2/490 8-19-1861 | | | | | | |

FROM TIMES PAST

Fort Wayne Times and People's Press
 March 22, 1845

We regret exceedingly that we shall be compelled to suspend publication for a week or so. Before the close of Navigation last fall, we ordered a supply of paper that we thought would be fully sufficient for our use until the opening of navigation, but, as we observed last week, we are using so much more than we expected to use, that we have run short. We have the promise of a supply by the first boat from Lafayette, and it is arrives in time we shall publish next week as usual. If it does not, we shall issue an extra for the benefit of our legal advertisers.

Fort Wayne Times and People's Press
 March 22, 1845

For the Times & Press

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Democrats have but one candidate, while the Whigs, as usual, have two, with a fair prospect of more. How has this happened, and who is at fault? This is my version of the dilemma.

About the 11th of January Mr. Kennedy was triumphantly announced as the Democratic candidate, and it was roasted through the streets by the Democrats, for a month, that no Whig was foolish enough to be beaten, whipped, and distanced by the invincible Mr. Kennedy! During all this gascanading by our political opponents, the friend of Doct. Thompson were silent; he was not brought forward to take up the glove and enter the list; his horn blew no blast of defiance nor did it answer to the proud challenge of his late victorious competitor. In the mean time Judge Ewing was talked of; the Whigs here generally solicited him to run; they wanted, they said, to see a "scratch", (as they called it) between the Corn dealer and the little White River special pleader. On the other hand there was a prevailing impression amongst the Whigs, that Kennedy would distance Thompson if he was again put upon the trace and it would indeed be a reckless injudicious party that would feel like staking their interests a third time on the same individual with no better prospect of success than at the first.

Mr. Ewing agitated some subjects eliciting a northern feeling, and in consequence of this there appeared to be a fair prospect of his receiving a support far beyond the strength of the party, and he was still strongly urged to permit his name to go before the people as a candidate, and on the 8th of February it was announced, about a month after Mr. Kennedy's.

Dr. Thompson's friends had long reason to expect that Mr. Ewing would be out, if no other candidate appeared against Kennedy, but they could not get their consent to give his name until the 15th of February, a week af-

ter Mr. E. was announced: and this caused the present embarrassment of the Whigs. — From this long delay the impression was current that Dr. Thompson did not intend to run if Mr. Kennedy was again to oppose him.

Dr. Thompson was at Washington city on private business, had ample time from the papers to be advised of the announcement of Mr. Kennedy, and to have given his name and promptly met him, had he wished to do so, before Mr. Ewing's name appeared; and had he done this Mr. E's name would not, I am assured, have been announced to produce discord and division among the Whigs, as has unfortunately been done by giving Dr. Thompson's name when another was out.

Now we are told that Doct. T. claims the field, that he has sustained two defeats and pants for a third trial. He has been the candidate of the Whigs, in this District most of the time since 1840, when we had a majority of 1400 votes, and it always had been a Whig district! The tables are now strangely turned, and a majority of 200 or 300 votes are against us.

When men and their popularity fail them after repeated trials, it is usual to change them for new ones, and it would be material for the Whigs to avail themselves of this policy if left to their free choice on this occasion, "and in Allen and the surrounding Counties a general desire prevails amongst the Whigs that they should have a new Candidate, that it would give them better prospects of success," and many desire that Mr. Ewing should be the man, believing him at this time most likely to succeed, and owing to his *long residence, general acquaintance, and extensive commercial connections* throughout the District, that he will take a strong vote, in many instances without regard to party — that against Mr. Kennedy who resides in the extreme southern portion of the District, he can rely on 300 or 400 northern Democratic votes.

Men who are candidates are certainly under obligations to their friends for the preference they have received, and not their party to them. With a fair prospect of success the Whigs would no doubt take great pleasure in supporting Doct. Thompson, but as the race will be a hard one, they are forced to look about for the most available man, and strike for Victory, regardless of personal preferences.

In 1840 Mr. Ewing was a member of the State Senate. The Wabash & Erie Canal had been lingering for eight or ten years and was unfinished: The credit of the State was exhausted by the crazy system of 1836, and no money could be borrowed. He introduced a bill, and it passed, to select and sell the remaining portions of the canal Lands due by grant from the U. S. This was done, and the energetic chief engineer, J. L. Williams, Esq., was authorized to carry the plan into execution. The consequence was that in the short period of eight or ten months from the passage of the Bill the canal was complete. Besides, Mr. E. at the same time procured the passage of a joint resolution sending a

Special commissioner to Columbus (the Ohio Legislature) to stimulate them to finish the long neglected portion in their State. This was done and resulted in the passage of a bill in the Ohio Legislature for the loan of a half million of dollars for its immediate completion, regardless of the rate of interest to be paid. — And now for two years this great work has been completed from Lake Eire to the steam boat navigation of the Wabash.

The wild and deluded Legislature of 1836 adopted an extravagant system of Internal Improvements, far beyond the resources of the State. It has entailed on us a debt of 13 millions of dollars and now with an accumulating and consuming interest will soon amount to \$20,000,000.

The people are already taxed as far as they are able to bear, and the *resources of the State and of State Legislation are entirely exhausted and hopeless.*

In 1830 the U. S. surveyed a route for a Northern canal to connect Lake Eire and Lake Michigan. Our State has expended half a million of dollars upon it, and as an extension of the Wabash & Erie canal, and _____ *the page was cut off at this point.*

Wabash Representation have procured the last session of Congress, a grant of lands, whilst the northern canal was not even named.

As to our monster State debt, it can only now be destroyed in my humble judgment by donations of the Pub-

lic domain Say, let the surveyed and unsold Public Lands be divided amongst the several States, instead of being sold by idle officers who scarcely sell enough under the present embarrassed state of the country to pay their salaries.

The same energetic spirit that caused the speedy completion of our Wabash & Erie canal, when both credit and money were gone, might if vested again with legislative power, devise ways & means, not only for the completion of our northern canal, but also for the rapid extinction of the millions of State debt that already blights our long anticipated prosperity.

If he should be elected to Congress, and invested with the influence of the People, he will, I doubt not, at least make a most fearless and desperate effort to accomplish so great and glorious an enterprise, (and there is a precedent and good reason for believing that a grant of lands may be obtained for our northern canal.) His intrepidity and energy of character have never quailed before difficulties, nor has he yet managed his own adventures to bankruptcy, although large and widely extended; not has he ever been concerned in legislating the State into bankrupt measures. It is not then to be hoped, that the most available Whig candidate at this time, will be selected to meet Mr. Kennedy, backed by every true Whig, regardless of all personal references or the past troubles of political warfare.

A CITIZEN OF ALLEN COUNTY.

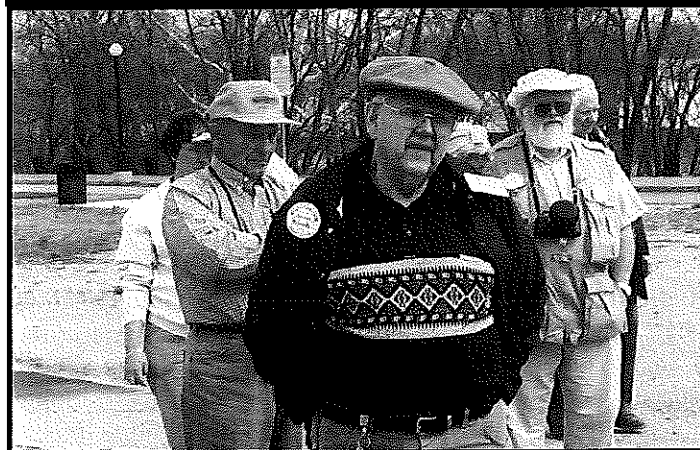
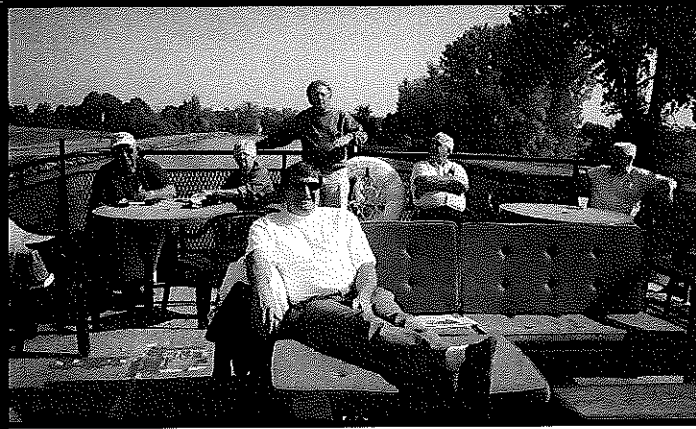
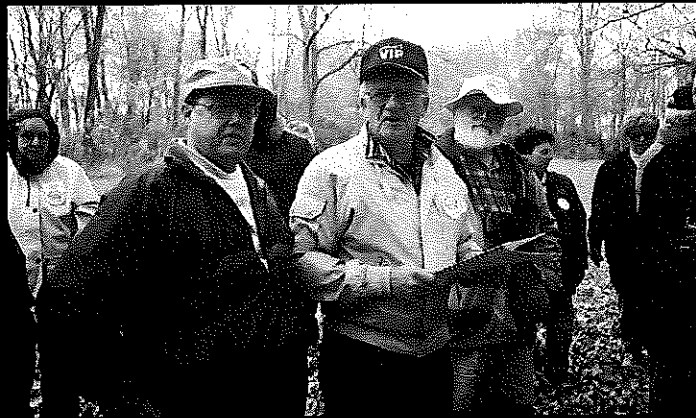
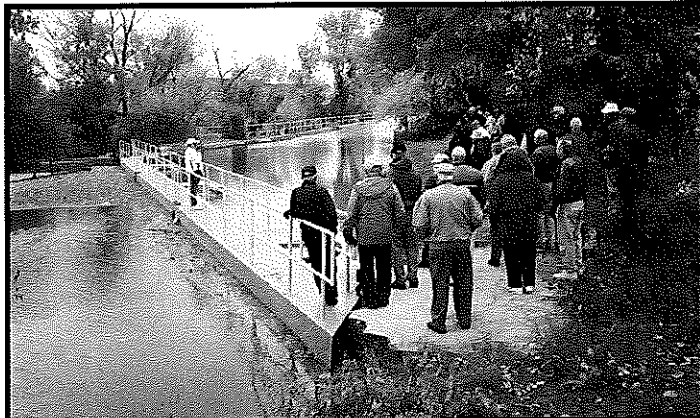
WHERE IS THIS LOCATED IN OHIO? On the back of the photo it says "Locks on Ohio Canal along towpath. President Garfield drove the mules to canal boat (automated). Neil Sowards, CSI member from Ft. Wayne writes, "I would guess it might be three locks at Roscoe. The foot bridge across the canal would not allow a boat to go up to the



next level. There appears to be a boat in the lock. The state boat was abandoned in the lowest lock of the three locks. So that might be the abandoned boat. One of the stones on the right hand side juts out more than the others which might give a clue as to where it is.

Send your answer to indcanal@aol.com

CSI THROUGH THE PAST 30 YEARS



1999 "Tracking The Central" Oct. Central Canal Dale Stedman

2003 "Low Bridge, Everybody Down" Oct. Erie Canal Bob Schmidt

2000 "Passage Thru Peru" Apr. W&E Canal Brian Migliore

1999 "Tracking The Central" Oct. Central Canal Brian Migliore

2003 "Low Bridge, Everybody Down" Oct. Erie Canal Bob Schmidt

2000 "Passage Thru Peru" Apr. W&E Canal Lynette Kross

Last issue's answers: 1. (C), 2. (E), 3. (B), 4. (D), 5. (B)

Canal scrip was not called? A. Blue pup, B. Blue dog, C. White dog, D. Silver pup

The captain of the "Indiana" in the race to Wabash was? A. Dana Columbia, B. Albert White, C. Howard Mills, D. Asa Fairfield

How many summits does the Wabash & Erie Canal have? A. 1, B. 2, C. 3, D. 4, E. 5

What governor is buried in Ft. Wayne's McCulloch Park? A. Hugh McCulloch, B. Samuel Bigger, C. Noah Noble, D. James Ray

In what town was a canal wharf uncovered in the 1990s? A. Fort Wayne, B. Lafayette, C. Huntington, D. Logansport, E. Milton

This issue's answers: 1. (D), 2. (A), 3. (B), 4. (B), 5. (B)



Photo provided by Tracy Stewart

REMNANT OF W & E CANAL?

Tracy Stewart, Executive Director of the Wabash County Historical Museum, contacted CSI headquarters saying, "I got a call from the owner of Yarnelle Lumber Company on West Canal Street [in Wabash, Indiana]. He told me the street department was doing some work near him and they had unearthed what looked like a part of the canal. The *Plain Dealer* rushed down and talked with Mike Beauchamp and Pete Jones [CSI members from Wabash], and they called Tom Castaldi [Allen County Historian and CSI Director]. Ended up with an article of the front page! I am attaching some photos for you and will send another e-mail with a few more. Tracy Stewart"

As Tracy said, Mike Beauchamp contacted Tom Castaldi and sent him a picture for his opinion. Tom replied, "From the phone discussion we had yesterday and the photo you sent, we can only speculate what was uncovered in Wabash along the old canal route. That said, one explanation for the limestone duct is that it might be a

culvert or flume to send water from the Lock 16 by-pass (tumble) slightly east of Cass Street on the Canal line, to a mill west of Carroll Street.

"You mentioned on the phone that you were on Carroll Street, south of Canal Street watching workman as they trenched a north-south line expecting to intersect the Canal. As they approached the Canal line, they hit a square-shaped water way constructed of limestone pieces forming its sides and base with large "curb-like" stone pieces covering the top. You mentioned that some one recalled that the waterway extended west to what once was Yarnelle's Empirical Water Plane Mill, (also in my notes I have a reference that the waterway came from the east paralleling the canal line to Duck & Kessler's [Pressler's] Planning Mill. I believe you said this mill name may have been a subsequent mill owner.) Workmen could see some 50 or so feet both east and west inside the culvert reporting that they saw no obstructions.

"During our phone talk, I suggested that the

waterway was possibly a flume (or culvert since the flume is a trough at a mill's wheel) that once fed water from Lock No. 16 - south of the *Plain Dealer* - east of Cass Street, that the flume/culvert followed the Canal main line to the mill.

"In 1845 Robert Cissna owned a mill very near Lock 16 and was praised in Canal Commissioner E.F. Lucas' Report of the Superintendent of the Wabash & Erie Canal to the Indiana General Assembly on December 1, 1845, when he wrote: "Robt Cissna at the town of Wabash had an 8-foot diameter overshot wheel, two run of 4-1/2 feet stone for which he paid \$226 per annum as of December 16, 1844, payable semi annually on May 1 and November 1. He was praised for his regulating weir to the mill that allowed no water to escape. (You can read about this in my, *Wabash & Erie Canal Notebook III: Wabash and Miami Counties*, p. 82 - 83.)

"The 1845 report does not mention Yarnelle* or Duck & Pressler, however, it supports the fact that the Wabash & Erie Canal officials were auditing canal water leased to mills up and down the line from Fort Wayne to Lafayette. I once wrote a piece about this auditing report for my files but it was never published. It appears that the limestone structure may have served as a *culvert* or *weir* sending canal water to a mill operation's millpond or into the *flume* of the mill that directs water onto the wheel which is the source of the mill's power.

"The term *culvert* is one that Robert English uses in his patent for the Flood Gate at Clear Creek in Huntington County; *weir* can be defined as, "An artificial barrier in a stream used to elevate a level of water, or to divert or regulate the flow of water." *Flume* is the term for the trough or channel which carries water from the headrace (and the headrace is the channel which conveys water from the millpond to the flume or directly to the water wheel) to the point where the water strikes or enters the water wheel channel that carries water to and from the wheelpit.

"To ascertain what the limestone culvert was all about would take some archaeological investigation since there are probably other explanations for what was uncovered. With all the tunnel history of Wabash's downtown, it could easily have served some other purpose not associated with the canal, albeit, paralleling the canal route makes it a likely candidate for advancing the canal's history that served as such an important internal improvement of its day."

The *Wabash Plain Dealer* later reported that the work on the sewer project on Carroll Street unearthed what is believed to be a relic that dates back to the days of the

Wabash and Erie Canal. It said that, "The crews found a large, limestone basin on the eastern edge of Carroll Street, next to Yarnelle Lumber. The basin stretched about 50 feet to the west and about 50 feet to the east, with the eastern portion having a turn in it."

*Indianahistory.org has the following about the Yarnelle Lumber Company showing that it was not formed until 1864.

Yarnelle Lumber Company Founded: 1864 Location:
Huntington (1864-66);
295 West Canal Street, Wabash (1866-)

George Duck, a Stark County, Ohio, native, started operating a lumber company in Huntington, Indiana, in 1864. Two years later he moved the firm to Wabash, teaming up with Dr. J. H. DePuy to buy an interest in the Empire Planing Mill in 1873. Three years later DePuy sold his stake in the business to Duck, who in turn sold a 33 percent interest in the company to William V. Pressler. The partners added sash and door production to their concern, a two-story frame building on west Canal Street. The Duck and Pressler Lumber Company prospered, developing a large business that included not only a lumber yard, but also a construction division, which built both commercial buildings and family housing.

Sometime before 1882 William R. Yarnelle, also an Ohio native, moved from Nebraska, where he had been engaged in the dry goods business, to Wabash. He immediately found a position with Duck and Pressler, moving up to the post of business manager by the late 1890s. As the business manager he made the company more profitable by adding almost any building materials that might be needed by a builder to the list of products available at the lumber company. Cement, sewer pipes, shingles, laths, oils, paints, glass, and putty were among the items either made on site or shipped in by rail to Duck and Pressler. By 1884 average yearly sales totals reached approximately \$25,000, and the company employed as many as twenty men.

When Duck died in 1899 his share in the business went to his daughter, Mildred, and his son-in-law, William Yarnelle. In 1904 Yarnelle bought out the interests of Pressler and changed the name of the firm to the Yarnelle Lumber Company. Around the start of the second decade of the twentieth century William Yarnelle added coal to the list of company services, changing the name of the concern to Yarnelle Lumber and Coal Company. By 1918 William included his sons, George W. and James K. Yarnelle, as partners in the firm. William continued to preside over the business until 1937.

James K. Yarnelle became the president of the company in 1937, but only lived until 1944. His widow, Lois E., ran the firm until 1950 when she gave charge of the company to her son, Joseph W. Yarnelle. Under his direction the company continued to sell lumber and hardware items, but also added a storage business to the list of the firm's services in the early 1970s. A second storage business was added on Carroll Street around 1979. In 1987 William Ken Yarnelle became the fifth generation of his family to preside over the company.

NEWS FROM DELPHI

"EXPLORING THE WILDCAT VALLEY"

A new brochure entitled "Exploring the Wildcat Valley" has been published. It is described as "a recreation guide to enjoying the natural and cultural history of the Wildcat Valley in Carroll County, Indiana." Its official rollout with copies available, a first person presentation of an early resident of the pioneer town of Prince William and a recognition of the brochure's sponsors and donors was held at the stage in Burlington Community Park on Sunday, September 16 at 12:30 p.m. during the Burlington Fall Festival.

The brochure has been produced by two nonprofit organizations, Promoting Wildcat Valley and Wildcat Creek Foundation. The short event was hosted by the Carroll County Chamber of Commerce.

For the first time the important natural and historic features of the whole length of the Wildcat Creek Valley within Carroll County are presented in this easy to use brochure. Wildcat Creek is one of only three officially designated "Natural and Scenic Streams" by the state of Indiana. The new brochure promotes this designation by including both the creek and surrounding area.

A foldout map locates the many well-known historic features, such as the 1845 Adams Mill, as well as lesser known sites, such as Harness House—an 1856 stagecoach depot and inn on the old Michigan Road. Local residents and visitors alike will find the brochure useful in tracing the area's rich history.

Natural features located and described include Eller Pond, Knop Lake, the Adams Mill Oxbow Natural Area and other places. Public access sites for canoe launching on Wildcat Creek are located on the map. The creek and valley are also especially good for fishing, hiking, bicycling, wildlife observation and photography.

The development of the brochure proceeded from the question, "How do I get to Lancaster Covered Bridge?" Many Carroll County residents as well as out of county visitors might have difficulty finding this wonderfully restored 1872 bridge. The new brochure's map makes the task much easier.

Extensive research on the early roads and towns of the area by Carroll County historians are represented on the

brochure's map. Lexington is a tiny village now, but it was once an important crossroads for four stagecoach routes. Other early towns and roads are also located.

The recent designation of the old Michigan Road (State Road 29) as an official historic byway by the state of Indiana adds another layer of interest to an area centered on a creek that has some of the best canoeing in Indiana and the Midwest. The brochure presents the many layers of natural and cultural history in an easy to use format.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM I. GARRINGER

William I. Garringer, CSI member from Geneva, Indiana, passed away on Monday, Sept. 10, 2012, at Kingston Residence, Fort Wayne at the age of 62. Born in Decatur, he grew up on a farm in rural Geneva.

Bill worked for Magnavox in Fort Wayne for 15 years. He also worked as a Massage Therapist and Geriatric Specialist.

Bill developed a brain tumor and spent the past year in the residence center. While there he looked forward to receiving *The Hoosier Packet*, the news and journal of the Canal Society of Indiana. He would ask, "Has my canal days arrived yet?" and then either read it to his sister-in-law or had her read it to him. She said he would then explain to her about how the canal operated or what the articles were about. Besides being a member of CSI, he was also a member of Masonic Lodge Maumee 725, F&AM, and Huntertown United Methodist Church.

Surviving are brother, Robert J. (Carol) Garringer of Geneva, Ind.; stepsister, Sue Cooper; niece, Pamela Garringer; and nephew, Benjamin (Jenni) Garringer. He was preceded in death by his parents, Isaac and Velma Garringer; and stepmother, Anne "Cooper" Garringer.

His funeral service was held at 10:30 a.m. Thursday Sept. 13, 2012, at Huntertown United Methodist Church, 16115 Lima Road, with calling one hour prior. The Rev. Greg Hiatt officiated. Visitation was from 2 to 8 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 12, 2012, at D.O. McComb & Sons Pine Valley Park Funeral Home, 1320 East Dupont Road. He was buried in Huntertown Cemetery. Suggested memorials were to Huntertown United Methodist Church.

