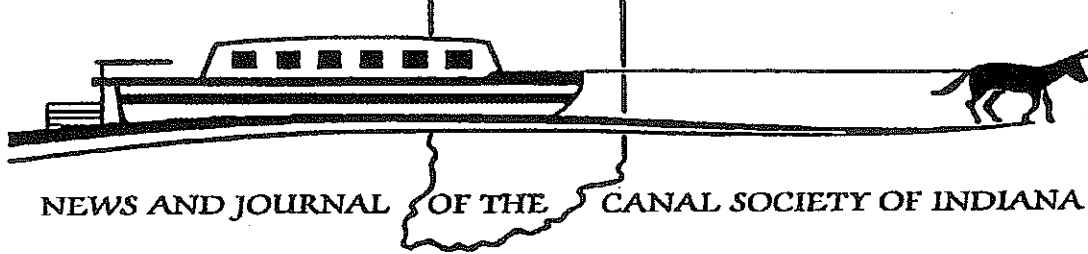


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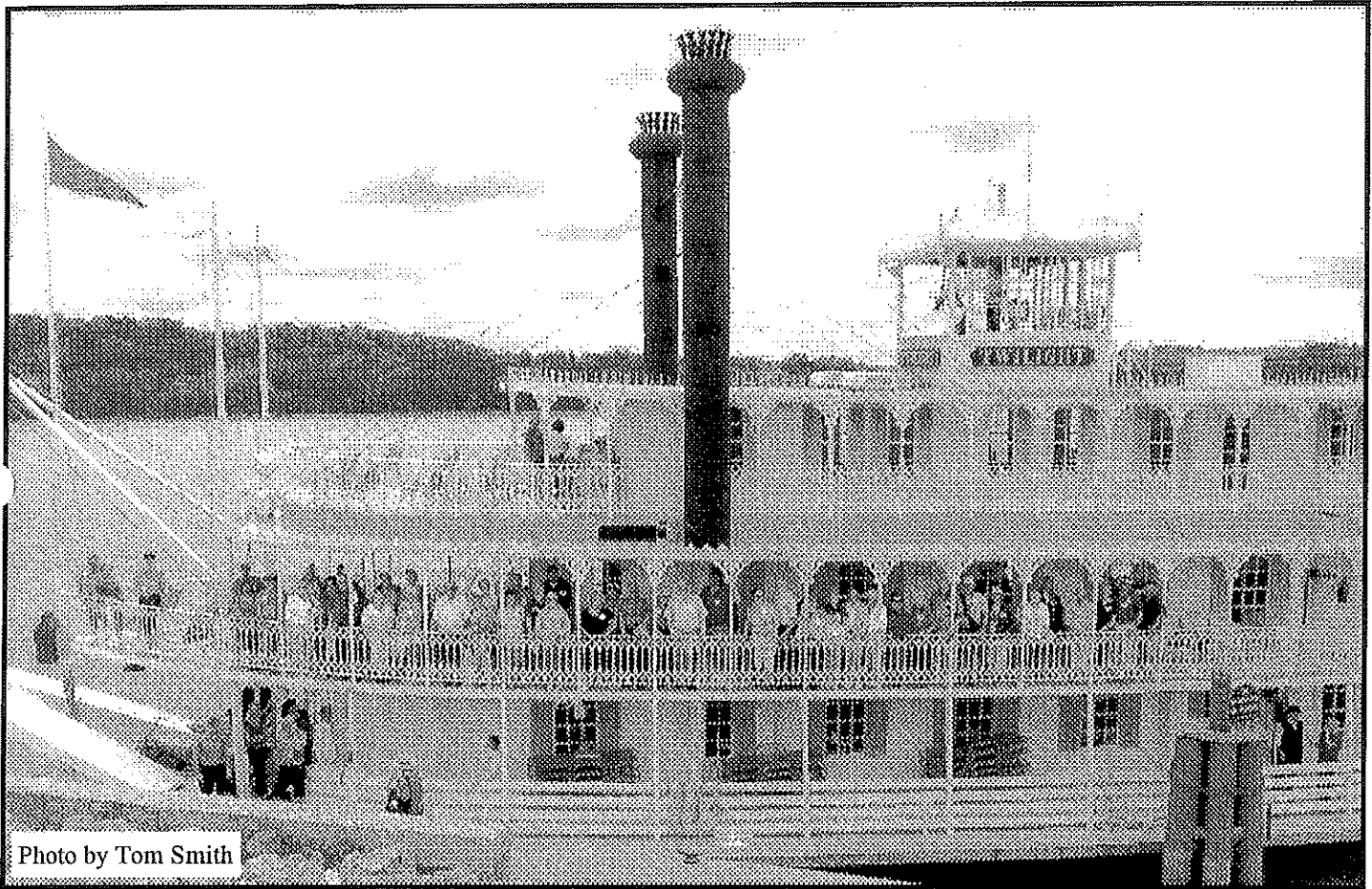


Photo by Tom Smith

CSI members and friends had a "High Falutin" adventure aboard the "Twilight" from LeClaire to Dubuque, Iowa on June 28-29.

Tour attendees: Ken Baker, Sally Baneroff, Bob & Linda Barth, Leon & Sandy Billing, Sue Burger, Tom & Linda Castaldi, Allan & Linda Corwin, Jim & Ruth Ellis, Ed & Melverine Gruber, Gerry & Jean Hulslander, Jerry & Susan Knight, Jeff & Mary Kochler, Chris & Shirley Koehler, Lynette Kross, Steve & Kathy Lappe, Bette Lockhart, Bob & Dot MacIntyre, Charlotte May, Paul & Suzie Moffett, Mike & Tom Morthorst, Fred Patterson, Ed & Cynthia Powers, Bob & Carolyn Schmidt, Steve & Sue Simerman, Tom & Ann Smith, Frank & Mary Timmers, Allen & Becky Vincent, Chuck & Anne Whiting, Larry Turner

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"HIGHFALUTIN" ON THE "TWILIGHT"

By Carolyn Schmidt

During the early years of steam-boating, ashes often landed on passengers so the more prestigious boats had higher smokestacks with decorative "fluted" caps of wire mesh to break up flying embers. People who chose these boats over the others were known to be "highfalutin" or ridiculously pretentious.

Fifty-one members and friends of the Canal Society of Indiana (CSI) took a two-day cruise between LeClaire and Dubuque, Iowa on the "Twilight," a 140

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passenger, "highfalutin" boat on June 28-29, 2009. Fancy scrollwork surrounded its decks, which were lined with chairs where people could lounge, sun bathe, read, enjoy a drink from the cash bar and see the passing landscape. The Calliope played when passing by towns. Breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks were served inside the beautiful interior. Entertainment was provided by Mark Twain and two musicians. Souvenirs were purchased in the gift shop.

Cool temperatures under beautiful blue skies with white clouds were welcomed after the previous week's weather. Strong winds created whitecaps on the Upper Mississippi and a phenomenon rarely seen appeared. The bodies of microscopic animals were blown together into long white lines showing the direction of the wind. Bird watchers were thrilled to see many bald eagles and their nests in trees along the cliffs; islands covered with pelicans; diving cormorants; great blue herons; and many other water fowl.

The boat passed through 110-foot-wide, 600-foot-long, Locks 12 and 13 both going upstream and downstream on the 9-foot deep channel, canalized Upper Mississippi. Canawlers watched while the crew snubbed up the boat to hold it steady in the lock so it didn't hit the other boats around it. They saw the gangplank lowered and raised as the entertainers got on or off at towns along the way. They talked to the captain, watched him steer the boat, and saw how he used his Blackberry to contact officials to learn what barges would be passing the "Twilight" and what they were carrying such as wheat, corn, coal and asphalt. Ninety-million tons of commerce is moved on the upper

river annually. The tows generally consist of 15 barges. A barge can hold 58-60 large semi-trucks or 15 railroad jumbo hopper cars of grain. The locks can accommodate 16 barges with one being placed at the side of the tow.

The captain pointed out a glue factory that made glue for sticky notes; sorghum fields and a sorghum loading dock; a nuclear plant; loading facilities; a windmill; wing-dams, etc. His excellent narration was just the right amount to give canawlers time to visit with one another.

Some canawlers spread out maps and carefully followed the progress of the boat while others played cards, crocheted, or made angels. Some were so excited by the cruise that they began talking about having one in the future either on the Erie Canal or on a Canadian Canal. Plans were also put under way for the Canal Society of Ohio's spring tour next year in Delphi.

Sunday night was spent in Dubuque after landing at a brand new, beautiful waterfront with lots of flowers and stone ramps that led to the Grand Harbor Resort, a hotel less than 2 years old. Some canawlers took trolley tours of the impressive city and its wonderfully restored old buildings while others went wine tasting or tried their luck at the casinos. A half hour of fireworks lit up the sky at the end of the day.

Included in the tour cost was a ticket to the National Mississippi River Museum and Aquarium. It had species of fish, turtles, frogs and snakes that were found in or along the Mississippi River as well as frogs from around the world. Its exhibits (continued on page 30)

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Native American Etymology for Cities, Towns, Townships, Hamlets, Villages and Counties Located Along Canals in the Great Lakes Region
By Richard F. Brown, Jr., AICP

In the February 2008 edition of *The Hoosier Packet*, a listing was provided summarizing the Native American etymology of canal names in the United States and Canada. The following chart takes the next step by providing the Native American etymology for cities, towns, townships, hamlets, villages, and counties located along canals in the Great Lakes Region. The area covered in the report includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, as well as the province of Ontario.

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	NATIVE AMERICAN (LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	ORIGINAL SPELLING VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Allegany (county)	Allegany, NY	Genesee	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Alligewi-hanna</i> <i>Alligew-sipu</i>	Stream/river of the Alleghenies or fine, fair, or beautiful river.
Allegheny (county)	Allegheny, PA	Ohio/Western Allegheny Portage Western Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Alloquepi</i>	A hat.
Allegheny (township)	Blair, PA		Natick (Algonquian)	<i>Anoonnuwaen</i>	A commander
Allegheny (township)	Westmoreland, PA		Fox or Sauk	<i>Appenos ?</i>	Sauk Chief's name: means baby.
Aliquippa (boro)	Beaver, PA	Ohio	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	<i>Ashiwabiwining</i>	Place where they watch for or keep a lookout for enemies.
Annawan (town/twp.)	Henry, IL	Hennepin	Mississauga	<i>Bobcajewonunk</i>	Shallow rapids or narrow place between two rocks where water rushes through.
Appanoose (township)	Hancock, IL	Mississippi nav.	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	<i>Baabaagwaajiwanaang</i>	Unknown. One of the nations of the Illinois confederacy.
Ashwaubenon (city)	Brown, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	n/a	Multiple variations	Washing the basin or kettle.
Bobcaygeon (village)	Peterborough, ON	Trent-Severn			Pine tree standing alone
Cahokia (village)	St. Clair, IL	Mississippi nav.			Where the heavens rest on earth.
Canajoharie (vill./town)	Montgomery, NY	Erie	Mohawk (Iroquoian)	<i>Ga-na-jo-hi'-e</i>	Thirsty earth.
Canastota (village)	Madison, NY	Erie	Unknown	<i>Kanetota</i>	Growing fat.
Caneadea (town)	Allegany, NY	Genesee	Unknown	<i>Gaoyadeo</i>	People of the great swamp or people of the mucky land.
Catasauqua (boro)	Lehigh, PA	Lehigh	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Gaftoshacki</i>	Meeting of the waters.
West Catasauqua	Lehigh, PA				
N. Catasauqua (boro)	Northampton, PA				
Catawissa (boro)	Columbia, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Gatawisi</i>	
Cayuga (village/county)	Cayuga, NY	Cayuga & Seneca Grand River	Cayuga (Iroquoian)	<i>Guyohkohnyo</i> <i>Gweu-gweh</i>	
Cayuga (town)	Haldimand, ON	Cayuga & Seneca			
Cayuga Hts. (village)	Tompkins, NY				
Channahon (city/twp.)	Will, IL	Illinois & Michigan	Lenape (Algonquian)	Unknown	
Cheboygan (city/county)	Cheboygan, MI				
Sheboygan (city/county)	Sheboygan, WI	N. Michigan	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	<i>Che-o-paw-gan</i>	Big pipe
Sheboygan Falls (city)	Sheboygan, WI	Fond du Lac-Sheboygan (p)			

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Chemung (hmlt/town/county)	Chemung, NY	Chemung	Seneca (Iroquoian)	Chemung	Big horn or horn in the water.
Chenango (county)	Chenango, NY	Chenango	Oneida (Iroquoian)	Ochenango	Large bull thistles
Chenango (town)	Broome, NY	Chenango			
Chenango Bridge (hmlt)	Broome, NY	Chenango			
Chenango Forks (hmlt)	Broome, NY	Chenango			
Shenango (township)	Crawford, PA	Beaver-Erie-Div.			
Shenango (township)	Lawrence, PA	Beaver-Erie-Div.			
South Shenango (twp)	Crawford, PA	Beaver-Erie Div.			
Chesapeake (city)	Lawrence, OH	Ohio nav.	Chesepian or Powhatan (Algonquian)	Chesepiooc	Great shellfish bay; great water; or a village name t the mouth of the bay.
Chicago (city)	Cook, IL	Illinois & Michigan	(Algonquian)	Chicagou	Wild garlic, leek, or onion
Chillicothe (city/twp.)	Peoria, IL	Illinois nav.	Shawnee (Algonquian)	Chi-la-ka-fha	Principal town or town on the leaning bank.
Chillicothe (city)	Ross, OH	Ohio & Erie			
Chippewa (county)	Chippewa, MI	Soo	(Algonquian)	Ojibwa	Variation of "Ojibwa," which means puckered for the puckered moccasin style.
Chippewa Bay (hamlet)	St. Lawrence, NY	St. Lawrence Swy			
Chippewa (township)	Beaver, PA	Beaver-Erie Div.			
Chittenango (city)	Madison, NY	Erie	Unknown	Chu-de-naang	Where the sun shines out or Waters divide and run north.
Coboconk (village)	Victoria, ON	Trent-Severn	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Kakapikang Quash-qua-ge-conk	Waterfalls/swift water or where the gulls meet.
Conemaugh (township)	Cambria, PA	Juniata Div.	Lenape or Shawnee	Conunmoch	Offer
Conemaugh (township)	Indiana, PA	Western Div.			
Conestoga (township)	Lancaster, PA	Conestoga	Conestoga (Iroquoian)	Kanastoge Andastoeque	At the place of the immersed pole or people of the cabin pole.
Conneaut (township)	Crawford, PA	Beaver-Erie Div	Seneca (Iroquoian)	Gunnati	It's a long time since they are gone.
Conneaut (township)	Erie, PA	Beaver-Erie Div..			
Coshocton (city/county)	Coshocton, OH	Ohio & Erie	Lenape (Algonquian)	Goshocking	Ferry or river crossing.
Conshohocken (boro)	Montgomery, PA	Schuykill nav.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Guneu-schigi-hacki	Long fine land or pleasant valley.
W. Conshohocken (boro)					
Cuyahoga (county)	Cuyahoga, OH	Ohio & Erie	(Iroquoian)	Cayahaga Cuyahagan-uk	Crooked or lake river.
Cuyahoga Falls (city)	Summit, OH				
Cuyahoga Hts. (city)	Cuyahoga, OH				
Dakota (hamlet)	Winona, MN	Mississippi nav.	(Siouan)	Lakota	Allies
Elkhart (city/county)	Elkhart, IN	St. Joseph nav.	Shawnee (Algonquian)	Unknown	Chief Elkhart.

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Erie (county)	Erie, NY	Erie	Huron (Iroquoian)	Yenresh; Eriez; Eriehronnon; and Erierronnon	It is long-tailed; cat people; cat nation; or the place of the panther
Erie (township)	Whiteside, IL	Mississippi nav.			
Erie (township)	Miami, IN	Wabash & Erie Milan Ship			
Erie (county)	Erie, OH	Beaver-Erie Div.			
Erie (city/county)	Erie, PA				
Gananoque	Leeds & Grmvl., ON	St. Lawrence Swy	Onondaga (Iroquoian)	Ganonocouy	Flint at the mountain.
Geneseo (city/township)	Henry, IL	Hennepin	Seneca (Iroquoian)	Tyo-nesi-yo Gen-nis-he-yo	There it has fine banks. Beautiful valley.
Geneseo Falls (town)	Wyoming, NY	Genesee			
Geneseo (city)	Livingston, NY	Genesee			
Hiawatha (first nation)	Peterborough, ON	Trent-Severn	(Iroquoian) or (Algonquian)	Either the legendary Iroquois chief or a character immortalized in Longfellow's poem "The Song of Hiawatha."	
Hocking (county)	Hocking, OH	Hocking	Lenape (Algonquian)	Hokhokken Hokhochen	Bottle-shaped; bottleneck; or twisted.
Hocking (township)	Fairfield, OH	Hocking			
Hockingport (hamlet)	Athens, OH	Ohio nav.			
Little Hocking (hamlet)	Washington, OH	Ohio nav.			
Illinois City (village)	Rock Island, IL	Mississippi nav.	Illinois (Algonquian)	Illiniwek	Men or warriors.
Iowa (county)	Iowa, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Iowa (Siouan)	Ah-hee-oo-ba or Ayuhwa	Sleepy or drowsy ones
Iroquois	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, ON	St. Lawrence Seaway	French pronunciation	Hiro kone	Many potential meanings.
Kankakee (city/tpw./county)	Kankakee, IL	Kankakee nav.	Multiple	Kiakiki and many other variations	Swampy country; wolf land; or open country..
Kanauga	Gallia, OH	Ohio nav.	n/a	n/a	Combination of Kanawha River and Chickamauga Creek
Kaskaskia (village/tpw.)	Randolph, IL	Mississippi nav.	Illinois (Algonquian)	Kachkachkia	Katydid. The principal people of the Illinois confederacy.
Kaukauna (city/town)	Outagamie, WI	Fox- Wisconsin	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Okakaning	Pike fishing ground.
Kawartha Lakes (city)	Kawartha Lakes, ON	Trent-Severn	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Ka-wa-tae-gum-maug	Shinning waters
Kerhonkson (hamlet)	Ulster, NY	Del. & Hudson	Unknown	Kerfonton	Place of wild geese.
Kingsessing (township)	Philadelphia, PA	Schuylkill nav.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Kittanning (boro)	Armstrong, PA	Allegheny nav.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Kittan-ing	At the great stream.
West Kittanning (boro)					
Lackawaxen (hamlet/tpw.)	Pike, PA	Del. & Hudson	Lenape (Algonquian)	Lechauwesink	Where the roads fork.
Lagro (city/township)	Wabash, IN	Wabash & Erie	n/a	For Chief Legros	The big, great or fat one.
Lehigh (county)	Lehigh, PA	Lehigh nav.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Leechauweek Leechauwiechink Leechauweing	At the forks; or where there are forks.
Lehigh (township)	Northampton, PA				
Logansport (city)	Cass, IN	Wabash & Erie	n/a	n/a	Captain Logan, Shawnee Chief and nephew of Tecumseh.

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Lower Saucon (twp.)	Northampton, PA	Lehigh nav.	Unknown	Sakunk	The mouth of a stream.
Loyalhanna (township)	Westmoreland, PA	Western Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Lawel-hanna	At the middle stream.
Mahoning (county)	Mahoning, OH	Mahoning	Lenape (Algonquian)	Mahoni-ink(g)	At the lick
Lower Mahanoy (twp.)	Northumberland, PA	Susquehanna	Munsee (Algonquian)	Mammacottal Mameakating	Dividing the waters or red/bloody place.
Mamakating (township)	Sullivan, NY	Del. & Hudson			Island in river or long island.
Manotick	Greater Ottawa, ON	Rideau	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Unknown	
Maumee (city)	Lucas, OH	Maumee Sidecut	Miami (Algonquian)	As many as 86 variations, including <i>Myaamia</i> .	People of the peninsula; downstream people; all friends; allies; beavers; my friend; the cry of the crane; or pigeon.
Maumee (township)	Allen, IN	Wabash & Erie			
Miami (county)	Miami, IN	Wabash & Erie			
Miami (county)	Miami, OH	Miami & Erie			
Miami (township)	Cass, IN	Wabash & Erie			
Miami (township)	Hamilton, OH	Ohio nav.			
Miamisburg (city)	Montgomery, OH	Ohio & Erie			
Mehoopany (township)	Wyoming, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Hobbenisink	Places of wild potatoes.
N. Mehoopany (village)					
Menasha (city/town)	Winnebago, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Menominee (Algonquian)	Mina'si	Island or thorn.
Menominee (township)	Jo Daviess, IL	Mississippi nav.	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Mano'manepa'iak	Wild rice along the banks.
Merrimac (village/town)	Monroe, IL	Mississippi nav.	Pennacook (Algonquian)	Monaclamek	Deep place; catfish/sturgeon; or abundant fish.
Meshoppen ?	Sauk, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Unknown	Maschapi	Coral or beads.
Metamora (city/township)	Wyoming, PA	N. Branch Div.	Wampanoag (Algonquian)	Me-ta-corn-et	Strong spirit or heart.
Middle Paxtang (twp.)	Franklin, IN	Whitewater			
Upper Paxtang (twp.)	Dauphin, PA	Susquehanna	Lenape (Algonquian)	Peekstank	Where the waters stand.
Mingo Junction	Dauphin, PA	Susquehanna			
Minneapolis (city)	Jefferson, OH	Ohio nav.	(Iroquoian)	Mengwe	Stealthy or treacherous.
	Hennepin, MN	Mississippi nav.	Dakota/Sioux (Sioux) & Greek	n/a	City of water or lakes.
Minneiska (hamlet/twp.)	Wabasha, MN	Mississippi nav.	Dakota or Sioux	Minneska	White water
Mishawaka (city)	St. Joseph, IN	St. Joseph nav.	Shawnee or Potawatomi (Algonquian)	M'Shehwahkeek M'she-wah-kei-ki	Swift flowing water, heavy timberlands; thick woods; or place of dead trees.
Mnjikaning (first nation)	Simcoe, ON	Trent-Severn	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Mnjikaning	People of the fish fence.
Mocanaqua (hamlet)	Luzerne, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Maconaquah	Little bear (for Frances Slocum)
Mohawk (town)	Herkimer, NY	Erie	(Algonquian)	Moho	To eat living things.
Monaca (city)	Beaver, PA	Ohio nav.	Unknown	Monacatoofha	In honor of Monacatoofha.
Monongahela (boro)	Washington, PA	Monongahela	Lenape (Algonquian)	Menaungehilla	High banks, breaking off and falling down at places.
Monongahela (township)	Greene, PA				

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Moyamensing (district)	Philadelphia, PA	Schuylkill nav.	Unknown	<i>Menantachk</i>	At the swamp.
Muncy (borough/tpw.)	Lycoming, PA	West Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Munsee</i> or <i>Min-asin-ink</i>	Where stones are gathered together. Also the name of Lenape's wolf clan.
Muncy Creek (township)					
Muscoda (town)	Grant, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Ojibwa and others	<i>Mash-ko-deng</i>	Prairie or meadow
Muskingum (county)	Muskingum, OH	Muskingum nav.	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Muskingum</i>	Eye of the elk (or moose); or by the river's side.
Muskingum (township)	Washington, OH				
Napanoch (hamlet)	Ulster, NY	Del. & Hudson	Lenape (Algonquian)	Unknown	Chief's name.
Nanticoke (boro)	Luzerne, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Nentego</i> or <i>Unechfgo</i>	Tide water people.
West Nanticoke (hamlet)					
Neenah (city/town)	Winnebago, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Winnebago (Siouan)	<i>Neenah</i>	Running water.
Nemacolin	Greene, PA	Monongahela	Lenape (Algonquian)	Unknown	In honor of Nemacolin.
Nescopec(k) (boro/tpw)	Luzerne, PA	N. Branch Div.	Unknown	<i>Neskchoppeek</i>	Black or deep and still water.
Neshannock (township)	Beaver, PA	Beaver-Erie Div	Lenape (Algonquian)	<i>Nischam-hanne</i>	Double or two adjoining streams.
Neshannock (township)	Lawrence, PA	Beaver-Erie Div.			
Niagara (county)	Niagara, NY	Erie	Neutral confederacy	<i>Niagararega</i>	The neck.
Niagara (region)	Niagara, ON	Welland			
Niota (village)	Hancock, IL	Mississippi nav.	Iowa (Siouan)	<i>Ni-ota</i> or <i>Ne-ofa</i>	Water's mouth or much water
Nockamixon (township)	Bucks, PA	Delaware Div.	Unknown	<i>Nochanichsink</i>	At the place of three huts or at the place of soft soils.
Ohio (county)	Ohio, IN	Ohio nav.	Seneca (Iroquoian)	<i>Oheeyo</i>	Beautiful or grand river
Ohio (township)	Crawford, IN				
Ohio (township)	Spencer, IN				
Ohio (township)	Clermont, OH				
Ohio (township)	Monroe, OH				
Ohio (township)	Beaver, PA				
Ohioville (township)					
Oquawka (village/tpw.)	Henderson, IL	Mississippi nav.	Sauk (Algonquian)	<i>Aquogua</i>	Yellow banks or yellow earth.
Oneida (city)	Madison, NY	Erie	Oneida (Iroquoian)	<i>Tionen-ioté</i>	A standing stone; or people of the upright stone; or people of the standing stone.
Oneida (county)	Oneida, NY	Erie		<i>Onayotekaono</i> <i>Oneriute-aka</i>	
Oneida (village)	Carroll, OH	Ohio & Erie			
Oneida (township)	Haldimand, ON	Grand navigation	(Iroquoian)	<i>On-on-dah'-ka</i>	People of the mountain or great hill
Onondaga (County)	Onondaga, NY	Erie			
Onondaga (Village)	Haldimand, ON	Grand navigation			
Ontelaunee (township)	Berks, PA	Schuylkill nav.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Unknown	Little daughter of great mother.
Oriskany (city)	Oneida, NY	Erie	(Iroquoian)	Multiple variations	Nettles
Oshkosh (city/town)	Winnebago, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Menominee (Algonquian)	<i>Oshkosh</i>	Chief Oshkosh: hoof, claw, or nail.
Osceola (city)	St. Joseph, IN	St. Joseph nav.	Seminole	<i>Assiyahola</i>	Black drink singer or a ceremonial drink.
Osceola (township)	Houghton, MI	Lake Sup.Ship			

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Oswegatchie (town)	St. Lawrence, NY	St. Lawrence Swy.	(Iroquoian)	Unknown	Black water
Oswego (city/county)	Oswego, NY	Oswego	(Iroquoian)	Os-We-geh; Osh-we-go; O-swe-go; Osh-wa-kee	The outpouring; flowing out; or outpouring place.
Ottawa (city/township)	LaSalle, IL	Illinois & Michigan	Odawa (Algonquian)	Odawa or Adawe	To trade.
Ottawa (city)	Greater Ottawa, ON	Rideau			
South Ottawa (township)	LaSalle, IL	Illinois & Michigan			
Packwaukee (place/town)	Marquette, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Bagwa aki	Where water is shallow; forest spring; thin land; or land with thin woods.
Passyunk (township)	Philadelphia, PA	Schuylkill nav.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Pachsegink	In the valley.
Patoka (township)	Pike, IN	Wabash & Erie	(Algonquian)	Pachsegonk Pah-tah-ka-tah Pah-to-kah	Water depth; how deep; or snakes.
Peoria (city/county)	Peoria, IL	Illinois nav.	Illinois (Algonquian)	Piwarea	He comes carrying a pack on his back. One of the nations of the Illinois confederacy.
East Peoria (city)	Tazewell, IL				
Peoria Heights (city)	Woodford, IL				
Pequea (township)	Lancaster, PA	Conestoga	Shawnee (Algonquian)	Piqua	Dust or ashes.
Pickaway (twp./county)	Pickaway, OH	Ohio & Erie	Shawnee (Algonquian)	Othath-he-waugh-pe-qua	Man risen from the ashes.
Piqua (city)	Miami, OH	Miami & Erie			
Pontoosuc (village/twp.)	Hancock, IL	Mississippi nav.	Mahican (Algonquian)	Pontoosuck	A fall or falls in a brook/river.
Potosi (town)	Grant, WI	Mississippi nav.	Aymaya	Potosci	He who makes noise.
Powhatan Point	Belmont, OH	Ohio nav.	Powhatan (Algonquian)	Powhatan	At the falls.
Poygan (township)	Winnebago, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	(Algonquian)		Pipe.
Pymatuning (township)	Mercer, PA	Beaver-Erie Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Ohpuakan or opwagan	Crooked mouth man's dwelling place.
Roanoke (place)	Huntington, IN	Wabash & Erie	Secotan (Algonquian)	Unknown	Shell money/shell bead money.
Sagamore Hills (twp.)	Summit, OH	Ohio & Erie	(Algonquian)	Sagamos or Sachem	Subordinate Chief
Saluda (village/township)	Jefferson, IN	Ohio nav.	Cherokee (Iroquoian)	Selutah	River of corn.
Sauk City (city)	Dane, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	n/a	Osaki-wug; Osawkee; Ozaukee, etc.	Yellow-earth people.
Sauk (county)	Sauk, WI				
Savanna (city/township)	Carroll, IL	Mississippi nav.	West Indian or French	Savannah; Savanois; or Savannes	Open plain/woodless meadow.
Schenectady (city/cty.)	Schenectady, NY	Erie	Mohawk (Iroquoian)	Schagh-nack-faa-da	Beyond the pines or openings.
Scioto (county)	Scioto, OH	Ohio & Erie/Ohio	Wyandot (Iroquoian)	Ough-scan-to	Deer or deer hunting.
Scioto (township)	Pike, OH	Ohio & Erie			
Scioto (township)	Ross, OH	Ohio & Erie			
Scioto (township)	Ross, OH	Ohio & Erie			
Scioto (village)	Scioto, OH	Ohio nav.			

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Seneca (village)	LaSalle, IL	Illinois & Michigan	Mohican or Munsee (Algonquian)	Assineka	Place of the stone.
Seneca (town)	Green Lake, WI	Fox-Wisconsin			
Seneca (town)	Crawford, WI	Mississippi nav.			
Seneca Falls (city)	Seneca, NY	Cayuga & Seneca			
Seneca (township)	Haldimand, ON	Grand navigation			
Sewickley (boro)	Allegheny, PA	Ohio nav.	Shawnee (Algonquian)	Asswekales	Name of a division of the Shawnees.
North Sewickley (twp.)	Beaver, PA				
Shawnee (township)	Gallatin, IL	Ohio nav.	n/a	Shawun or Shawano	South or southerners.
Shawnee (township)	Fountain, IN	Ohio nav.			
Old Shawneetown (vill.)	Gallatin, IL	Ohio nav.			
Shawneetown (village)	Gallatin, IL	Ohio nav.			
Sheshequin (township)	Bradford, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Sheshkekwan	A gourd rattle
Shicksinny (boro)	Luzerne, PA	N. Branch Div.	Unknown	Schigi-hanna	Either five mountains or fine stream.
Shohola (hamlet/twp.)	Pike, PA	Del. & Hudson	Unknown	Unknown	Peaceful
Swatara (township)	Dauphin, PA	Eastern Div.	(Iroquoian)	Swahatawro	Where we feed eels.
Lower Swatara (twp.)					
Susquehanna (township)	Dauphin, PA	Eastern Div.	(Algonquian)	Quenischachachgekhanne	The long reach river; the great bay river; or mud stream.
Tinicum (township)	Bucks, PA	Delaware Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Menafey-ung	At the islands.
Tionesta	Forest, PA	Allegheny nav.	Unknown	Tyonesiyo	There it has fine banks.
Tippecanoe (county)	Tippecanoe, IN	Wabash & Erie	Miami and Shawnee (Algonquian)	Kithtippecanunk	Place of the buffalo fish;
Tippecanoe (hamlet)	Marshall, IN	Michigan & Erie		Kithtippecanunk	At the clearing; or
Tippecanoe (township)	Carroll, IN	Wabash & Erie		Kath-tip-e-ca-nunk	Long water space.
Tippecanoe (township)	Tippecanoe, IN.	Wabash & Erie			
Tipp City (city)	Miami, OH	Miami & Erie			
Tonawanda (city/town)	Erie, NY	Erie	Unknown	To'-na-wan-da	Swift water or at the rapids.
North Tonawanda (city)	Niagara, NY			Ta'-na-wun-da	Chief's name meaning Quiet
Topinabee (village)	Cheboygan, MI	Northern Michigan	Potawatomi (Algonquian)	Topenebee	Sitting Bear or Peacemaker
Toronto (city)	Jefferson, OH	Ohio nav.	Mohawk (Iroquoian)	Tkaronto	Tree rising from the lake.
Towanda (boro/township)	Bradford, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Tawaundeunk	Where we bury the dead or
North Towanda (twp.)				Ta-na-wun-da	Swift water/rapids.
Tulpehocken (township)	Berks, PA	Union	Lenape (Algonquian)	Tulpewi-hacki	Turtle land.
Tunkhannock (boro/twp.)	Wyoming, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Tank(g)-hanne(u)	Small stream.
Tuscarawas (vill./county)	Tuscarawas, OH	Ohio & Erie	Lenape (Algonquian)	Tuscarawi or	Old town or open mouth.
Tuscarawas (township)	Coshocton, OH			Tuscarawas	
Tuscarawas (township)	Stark, OH				

CANAL PLACE NAME	COUNTY/STATE	CANAL	(LINGUISTIC FAMILY)	VARIATIONS	MEANING(S) (a)
Tuscarora (township)	Cheboygan, MI	N. Michigan	(Iroquoian)	Skaru-ren	Shirt wearers or hemp gatherers. Members of the Iroquois confederacy.
Tuscarora (township)	Brant, ON	Grand navigation			
Tuscarora (township)	Bradford, PA	N. Branch Div.			
Tuscarora (township)	Perry, PA	Juniata Div.			
Venango (county)	Venango, PA	Allegheny nav.	Unknown	Onenge	A mink.
Wabash (city/county)	Wabash, IN	Wabash & Erie	Miami (Algonquian)	Wah-bah-shik-ki; Wah-bah-shay-ke; Wa-ba-ci-ki; Wa-pa-ci-ki; & Waubache	White/pure bright water, water flowing over white stones; white path; or white as the inside of a mussel shell.
Wabash (township)	Fountain, IN				
Wabash (township)	Parke, IN				
Wabash (township)	Tippecanoe, IN				
Wabasha (city/county)	Wabasha, MN	Mississippi nav.	Dakota or Sioux	Wapashaw	Red leaf or red cap
Wacouta (township)	Goodhue, MN	Mississippi nav.	Dakota (Souian)	Wacouta	The shooter.
Walhonding (village)	Coshocton, OH	Walhonding	Lenape (Algonquian)	Woal'ant'ink	Ditch-like river segment..
Wampum (township)	Lawrence, PA	Beaver-Erie Div.	(Algonquian)	Wampumpeag	White strings (of beads).
Wapwallopen (hamlet)	Luzerne, PA	N. Branch Div.		Woap-hallack-pink	Where white hemp grows.
Washago (village)	Simcoe, ON	Trent-Severn	Ojibwa (Algonquian)	Washagomin	Green and sparkling waters.
Watopa (township)	Wabasha, MN	Mississippi nav.	Dakota or Sioux	Unknown	To paddle a canoe.
Wauponsee (township)	Grundy, IL	Illinois & Michigan	Potawatomi (Algonquian)	Waubansee	Variant of Chief Waubansee's name meaning foggy day.
Wauzeka (village/town)	Crawford, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Winnebago (Siouan)	Wazika	Pine or white pine
Wawarsing (hamlet)	Ulster, NY	Del. & Hudson	Lenape (Algonquian)	Woweaushin	A winding about.
Wea (township)	Tippecanoe, IN	Wabash & Erie	Miami (Algonquian)	Wah-we-ah-tun-ong	The current goes or bend of a stream.
W. Chillisquaque (twp.)	Northumberland, PA	W. Branch Div.	Shawnee (Algonquian)	Chillisuagi	Place of snow-birds.
Wiconisco (place)	Dauphin, PA	Wiconisco	Unknown	Wikenkniskeu	Muddy house or camp.
Willawana (hamlet)	Bradford, PA	N. Branch Div.	Lenape (Algonquian)	Wlawan	Headgear or horns.
Winnebago (county)	Winnebago, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	(Algonquian)	Ouinepegouans	People of the stinking waters.
Winneconne (city/town)	Winnebago, WI	Fox-Wisconsin	Menominee or Ojibwa	Winikani or Winikaning	Skulls or dirty place.
Winona (city/county)	Winona, MN	Mississippi nav.	Dakota	Winona	Cousin of Chief Wabasha. It is also a name often given to a family's first female child.
Wyalusing (boro/twp)	Bradford, PA	N. Branch Div.	Muncee-Delaware	Machwihilusing	Place of the old man/warrior.
Wyalusing (village/town)	Grant, WI	Mississippi nav.			
Wyandot (city/township)	Bureau, IL	Hennepin	Potawatomi (Algonquian)	Unknown	Beautiful.
Wyoming (county)	Wyoming, NY	Genesee Union	Lenape (Algonquian)	M'chewamisipu or M'chewuwami	The river upon which there are great flats and a place at the flats.
Wyomissing (boro)	Berks, PA				

Notes and source information begins on the next page.

Lenape is synonymous with Delaware; Ojibwa with Chippewa; and Odawa with Ottawa. The Miami and Illinois languages are considered the same language, but with differing accents (www.geocities.com/bigorin/miami).

If a Native language origin is shown in **bold** in the center column, it is either confirmed or commonly accepted language source of the etymology.

(a) Numerous variations and interpretations exist for many of these words. The most common and/or referenced are provided. If similar meanings are attributed to a word, several common meanings are listed. In some instances each meaning is lined up with the original word to depict the variation in possible interpretation(s).

Towns in New York and Wisconsin are the equivalent to townships.

Abbreviations include boro (borough); cnty (county); hmlt (hamlet); twp (township); and vill. (village).

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CLARA THE CHICKEN CORN MAZE



One again Whitewater Canal Trail, Inc. will have a corn maze this fall. It will be bigger than ever and the design will be Clara the Chicken. Clara is the logo being used to establish Brookville as the chicken frying capital of the world. WCT has been active in promoting the "Chicken Trail," a list of all the participating area restaurants serving fried chicken.

The 12 acre maze with its 3 miles of trails will be open every Saturday and Sunday in October from 1-5 p.m. to the public. The cost is still just \$5 per person.

The maze design was translated into a planting layout by the Maize Company. In the spring, the corn was planted in both directions to prevent visibility from one row to the other. Once it began to grow, area volunteers spent over 90 hours cutting the corn to the specifications of the computerized layout.

As always, there will be a variety of games and activities at the maze, which is located near Metamora, just across from the Hearthstone restaurant on route 52. It will also be open at other times for groups or special events. To schedule a special event just email or call Tom Cooney. tomcooney@hotmail.com or (765) 580-0111

All profits from this event go to Whitewater Canal Trail, Inc. Last year the maze raised \$15,000 for the trail. Don't "Chick Out." Come support this project and enjoy this incredible maze.

over

4TH ANNUAL WHITEWATER WALK

The Whitewater Valley is getting fit in more ways than one. During eight days in September, you have a chance to get more physically fit during a walking, boating and riding tour through six counties. The Whitewater Canal Byway Association will conduct the fourth annual Whitewater Walk on Sept. 20-27, 2009.

The kick-off event on Sept. 19 includes a 10-K walk starting at Reid Hospital in Richmond, hike to the Whitewater Gorge Trailhead on Industries Road, and takes the Gorge Trail to the Starr-Gennett Pavilion for a family friendly evening of music or overnight camping.

On Sunday Sept. 20, a Sunrise Service in the Gorge starts the eight-day 109-mile journey through the Whitewater Valley that also includes canoeing, kayaking, pontoon boating and a visit the Whitewater Valley Railroad at Connersville. Walkers will visit Hagerstown and Cambridge City and then continue through Union, Fayette, Franklin and Dearborn counties in Indiana, and Hamilton County, Ohio.

Become more mentally fit by learning about the special places connected by the Whitewater Canal Scenic Byway. Pass historic sites and ruins of the Whitewater Canal. Walk through small towns with beautiful streetscapes and along quiet wooded trails full of wildlife. Paddle or float on Brookville Lake or the Whitewater River on two days.

Spend evenings around campfires, roasting hotdogs and marshmallows while swapping stories and making lifetime friendships. Overnight camping will be available.

Enjoy 2-5 miles long "twilight walks" organized by communities through historical sections of towns, past scenic vistas or along some of the walking trails in the Whitewater Valley.

Don't want to make the entire journey? Participate for a single day, several days, or only in evening activities. Make a single \$20 donation to the Whitewater Canal Byway Association (a non-profit organization) and participate in any or all activities.

Business/organizations help sponsor the walk. Their names are on T-shirts given to you and in publicity about the walk. Several sponsorship levels are available.

Funds raised help support the establishment of a Whitewater Regional Interpretive Park. Half of all donations go to local charitable projects selected by organizers in each county.

See specific route descriptions/start times or register at www.whitewatercanalscenicbyway.org or contact WCBA president, Candy Yurcak at (765) 647-3360 days or (765) 647-5879 evenings.

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CANAWLERS AT REST

LAZARUS BROWN WILSON

b. March 2, 1795
d. April 10, 1875

By Robert F. and Carolyn I. Schmidt



Lazarus Wilson was a man who was instrumental in engineering the National Road, the northern portion of the Wabash & Erie Canal and the Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville Railroad. He worked all over the Hoosier state but eventually settled in Indianapolis where he and some of his family members were buried in Crown Hill Cemetery.

Lazarus' family was of a Quaker background. His Wilson ancestors came from England and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, around 1685. Thomas Wilson, Lazarus' father, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on January 13, 1753. In 1776, at age 23, he enlisted as a lieutenant in Captain Joseph Tomlinson's company. His commander was well known to him as the Wilson and Tomlinson families, who also were Quakers, had come to the William Penn colony at the same time. Captain Tomlinson sister, Sarah Tomlinson, was married to Thomas on May 20, 1778 at which time the Captain granted him a three day leave. Although Washington's troops had wintered that year in nearby Valley Forge and on June 27, 1778 the battle of Monmouth Court House took place in New Jersey, we do not know exactly where Thomas was during all of this fighting. The Battle of Yorktown became his claim to fame.

Thomas Wilson's unit was assigned to Major General James Clinton, the father of DeWitt Clinton of Erie Canal fame. The surrender ceremony at the end of the war was held at 2:00 o'clock October 19, 1781, and Thomas was given a special assignment to receive the standards from Cornwallis' army, at Yorktown., which is described in the following quote:

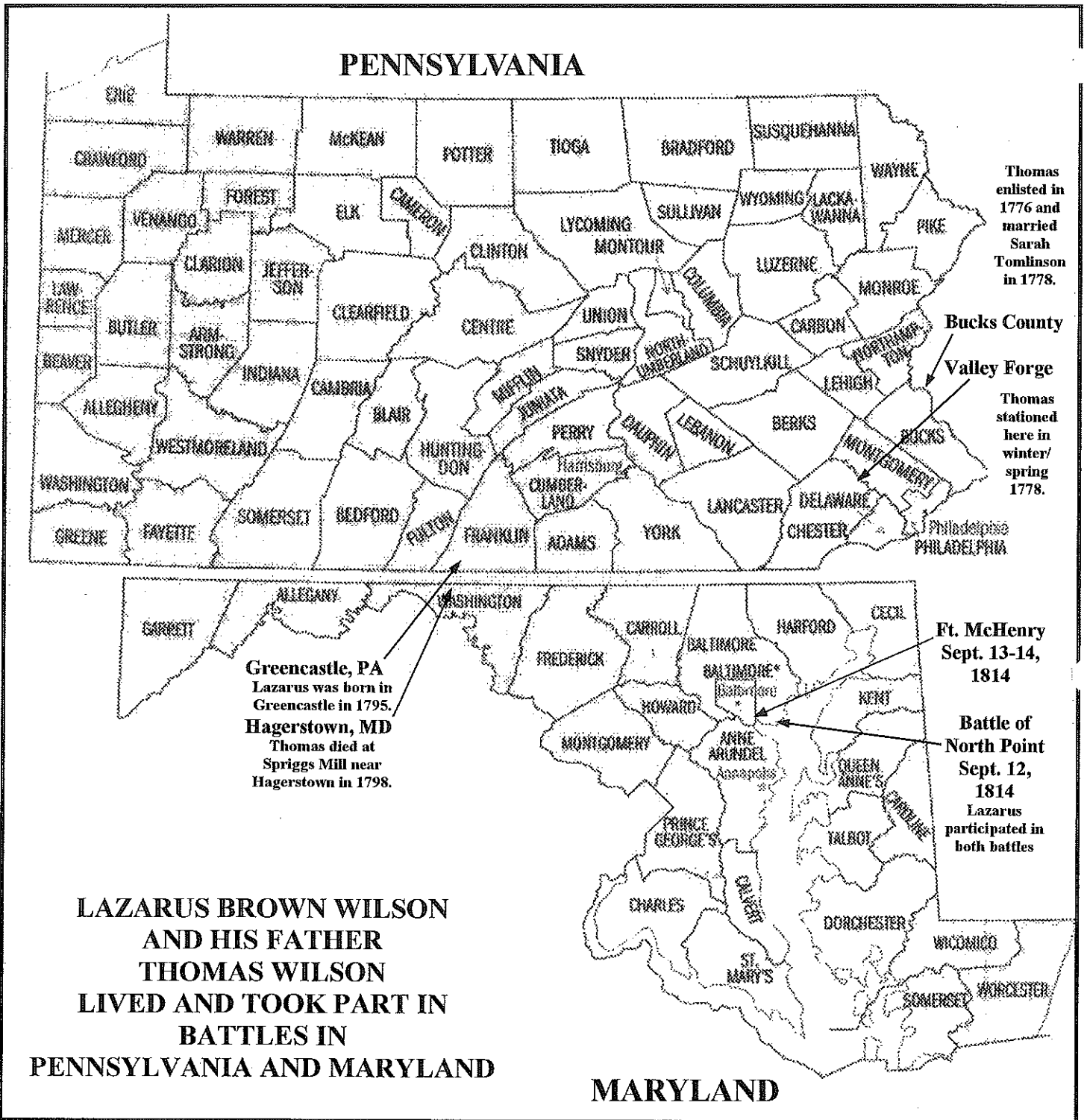
"Out from Yorktown come the British. In silence and in sadness they march. Upon many a bronzed cheek there are tears, for it is humiliating to surrender. Be-

tween the lines they march, and lay their guns upon the ground. The standards, twenty-eight in number, are to be delivered up. Ensign Wilson, of Clinton's brigade, receives them. He is the youngest officer in the service, only eighteen (actually 28); but well does he perform his part -receiving them from the British captains and handling them to the twenty-eight sergeants appointed to receive them." *The Boys of '76* by Charles Carleton Coffin, 1899. [An ensign was a commissioned officer designated as the standard bearer.]

After the war, Thomas moved his family to Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pennsylvania. He became a miller or mill owner 5-miles-away in Sprigg's Mills, Maryland.

Lazarus was the seventh child of Thomas and Sarah's. He was born on March 2, 1795 in Franklin County. Tragedy soon struck the family. In 1798 Thomas died at age 45 from a fall off of a horse and was buried near Sprigg's Mills. Lazarus' sisters, Elizabeth and Rachel, moved to Hagerstown to become seamstresses. Shortly thereafter Sarah moved the rest of her family to Hagerstown. In 1807 at age 52, Sarah also passed on and was buried in Hagerstown. Then Lazarus went to live and work with his older brother, David.

The major event in Lazarus' life came during the War of 1812. Thomas Quantrill, a blacksmith in Hagerstown, raised a company of men for Benjamin Fowler's 39th Regiment of Maryland Militia. It was called the "Homespun Volunteer Company" of Hagerstown. The 39th Regiment and Quantrill's company played a crucial role in the defense of Baltimore. In the autumn of 1814, after the burning of government buildings in Washington, General Robert Ross, the British commander, decided to attack Baltimore located on Chesapeake Bay.



**LAZARUS BROWN WILSON
AND HIS FATHER
THOMAS WILSON
LIVED AND TOOK PART IN
BATTLES IN
PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND**

The U.S. commander, Major-General Samuel Smith, had been building fortifications and earthworks to protect the town. Fort McHenry also protected the city from a direct assault by water. When the British fleet was spotted off of North Point, Brigadier General John Stricker was sent with about 3,200 men down the neck to delay the land attack so that the city could complete its defenses.

With General Stricker was the 39th Regiment, Captain Quantrill's company and Private Lazarus Wilson of the 24th regiment. Stricker established a line about a mile wide at the junction of two roads leading into Baltimore. The British forces of 4,500 men landed between 3:00-7:00 a.m. on September 12, 1814. They proceeded quite leisurely along having learned that they were facing militia, who had fled at Bladensburg in August after putting up only a token defense of Washing-

(continued on page 16)

Nancy Yeakel Bender of Grinnell, Iowa has sent CSI the following letter written by Lazarus Brown Wilson to his older brother David Wilson about the battle at North Point. It was given to her by Thomas Wilson Yeakel, now deceased. Notice Lazarus talks about his brother Samuel and Yakel [Probably Jacob Yeakel, who married his sister, Elizabeth Wilson]. The letter has not had spelling or punctuation corrected. The envelope is addressed to: Mr. David [Tomlinson] Wilson, Hagerstown, Washington County, MD.

Baltimore

September 16, 1814

Mr. David Wilson,

Dear Brother, I take the opportunity of informing you that I am in a good state of health but very much fatigued. On Sunday last we were ordered to join the Regiment immediately which we did, but were dismissed at 11 o'clock and ordered to hold ourselves ready to march at a moment's warning. At one o'clock the alarm gun was fired, when we joined the Regiment and marched towards North Point. At about eight o'clock we halted for the night. We lay there, the enemy then about two miles off. We lay there that night without anything but blankets. The next morning we drew rashings and did not get it cooked before we were ordered to march. We left everything lay, and marched about half a mile when we formed the line of battle. We stayed there till one o'clock when the advanced gard met the enemy. We herd the firing and marched on til we met them. We formed again and plainly saw the enemy. They then began to throw Rockets at us and play with their artillery. At the time we stood in a walking position. 3 balls struck just behind me against a tree where the Capt. Was standing. The second fell on the fence and from their it hit Samuel's leg. It bruised his leg a little. At this time it was trying. We wer exposed to all their firing. They were two far off for our muskets. We could see them flanking in on both sides. We stood this way for about fifteen minutes. They then ad-

vanced in front of us, charging and hooping like Indians. they advanced within about four hundred yards when some of our men fired without orders. They then stoped firing and droped on their knees and loaded. We fired a few rounds and then retreated to this place where we lay on our arms al night. The next day we marched to meet them but they would not advance to meet us. That day they threw, I am informed, twelve hundred Bobs at the fort [Ft. McHenry?]. Than night we lay on our arms. It rained very hard at twelve o'clock. We lay their till 1 o'clock the next day. Then we were marched into town and dismissed and that night at one o'clock. We were alarmed. We marched out were it was said the enemy was landing but it was false. We lay their till morning and then marched to town where we have not been disturbed since. Last night was the first nights sleep I had since Saturday night last. Last evening they hoisted sail and went round the Point. They have not yet returned. Our Capt. And two besides. Brothr Samuel was slitley wounded. Jacob Motter is missing. Some say he is dead and I believe it is true. Samuel's leg is swolen a little but he can walk without a stick. I received the letter Sarah [Sarah Ann Wilson, sister] sent to me by Mr. Shank and what it contained. Colonel Tilehman troop arrived here on the 12th and this evening again. Yakel is well. My love to you all and remain with the highest respect your affectionate brother.

L[azarus]. B[rown]. Wilson

Leary Claagett was killed in the Fort on the 13th.

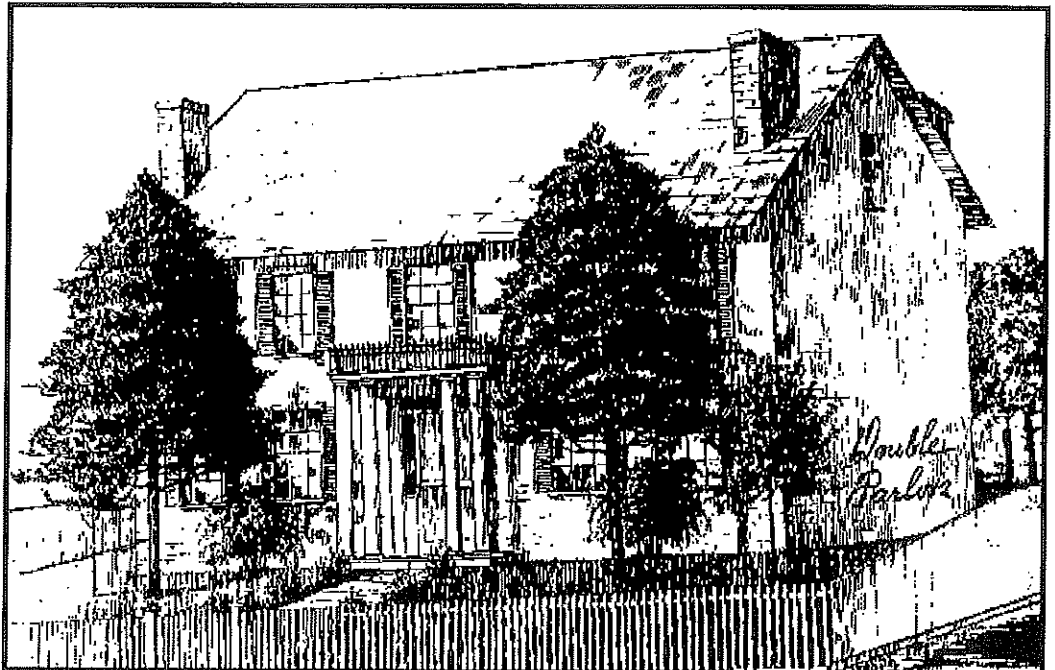
**LAZARUS BROWN WILSON
HOMESTEAD (1842-1872)**

Built 1842
S. E. Corner
Maryland & Tennessee Sts.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Red Brick & Black Walnut

Razed 1874
by Henry C. Wilson,
Lazarus' second son,
Brother of
Oliver, Franklin, Isabelle,
Grace, Alice & Alma

Henry & his family lived
in this house during
the Civil War



ton. General Ross had breakfast at a nearby farm. When his host asked if he would return for dinner he supposedly said, "I'll eat in Baltimore tonight or in hell."

The Americans sent about 200 men forward to harass the British advance. General Ross moved forward alone to check his advance forces and was hit by a volley of fire. He was mortally wounded in the chest and died a few hours later.

Colonel Arthur Brooke took over command and advanced against the main American line about 3:00 p. m. With most of the British firing taking place on the left, the 39th Maryland Militia was called up from their reserve position to the main line. After a fierce fight they fell back to Worthington's Mill at the south end of the Baltimore earthworks. By 5:30 p.m. that afternoon, General Ross had been killed and Colonel Brooke was not ready to attack further that day. Brooke assumed that Fort McHenry would soon be reduced by the British navy.

What had been achieved? The British attack had been delayed, but the death of General Ross was probably even more decisive. What about the 39th? "Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, and Major Steiger of the 39th did their duty in every respect; they speak highly of Captain Quantrill, from Hagerstown, and Captain Metzgar, from Hanover, Pennsylvania. Captain Quantrill is wounded." *The British Invasion of Maryland 1812-1815* by William M. Marine, p. 165. Two other soldiers were also injured in the fight —Lazarus Wilson and his younger brother Samuel. [Note that Thomas Quantrill, a hero here, was the father of the infamous William Quantrill of the lawless raiders that killed 200 persons in Lawrence, Kansas in August 1863 during the Civil War.]

The next phase of the British two-prong attack began at sunrise on Tuesday morning September 13, 1814 and lasted for 25 hours. A naval bombardment of some 1,500-1800 rounds was attempted to force Fort McHenry to surrender. (See letter on p. 15) We all know the outcome as expressed in our national anthem. Francis Scott Key was held on board a British ship and saw the whole attack throughout the night. In the morning the huge U.S. flag still flew over the fort. Key put his poem to the tune of a British song "To Anacreon in Heaven" This song, although played, did not become the official national anthem of the United States until 1931.

Baltimore had been saved and the Chesapeake campaign ended. For service to his country, Lazarus finally received land warrant 56,941 on March 3, 1855 —better late than never. The War of 1812 ended with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas eve, December 24, 1814. As you will recall, the word about the war having ended did not reach New Orleans until

after Andrew Jackson's victory, on January 8, 1815.

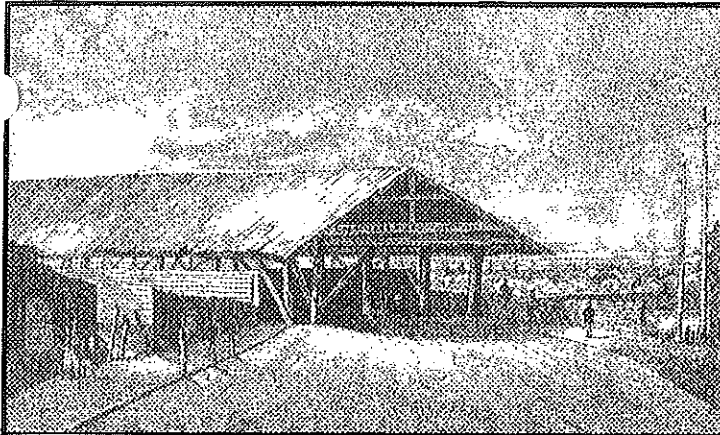
Like so many others, Lazarus looked to the new west and its opportunities for a young man. According to his daughter Alma Wilson, an Indianapolis librarian who wrote her recollections of his oral history in 1914, "he and a friend canoed down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Natchez, and there began the active pursuit of fortune." During this period 1815-22 he must have received some education and training in engineering. By 1822 he was engaged as a surveyor and civil engineer in Missouri. He decided to move to Indiana and stopped in Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, for a while. In 1825 he moved to Indianapolis. Why there?

In 1820 the legislature decided the state needed a capital more centrally located and selected a site mid-state on the White River. They called the centrally located town Indiana-polis [Greek for city]. The state records were moved by wagon in the Fall of 1824 and by 1825 official business was conducted there. Shortly after arriving in Paoli, Lazarus, at age 30, probably saw more opportunity for him in the new state capital.

What was the opportunity that brought Lazarus to Indianapolis? It probably was the plans for a National Road to be built through the wilderness. Congress authorized the building of such a road on May 15, 1820. It was to be a straight-line road from Wheeling, Virginia (West Virginia) to the Mississippi River near St Louis, Missouri. Since the original plan would have placed the 80-foot-wide roadway 15 miles south of Indianapolis, Indiana Senator Jonathan Jennings introduced an amendment that would carry the road through the state capitals of Ohio, Indiana & Illinois (Columbus, Indianapolis & Vandalia). It was approved by Congress in 1825.

In a letter dated April 27, 1827, Jonathan Knight, the Commissioner of the National Road, offered Lazarus the job to "proceed along the several contemplated routes for the extension of the Cumberland Road west of Zanesville, and to procure the relinquishments of damages from the proprietors of lands both on account of the roads passing through their lands and for materials for its construction." The rate of pay was \$2.50 per day, a good pay for the day.

Joseph Shriver, the surveyor of the National Road, was to meet with Lazarus at Wheeling. Field notes for the roadway state that survey work began in Indiana at the Ohio line on June 13, 1827. The surveyors —reached Indianapolis on July 5, 1827 and the work west of Indianapolis began on September 10, 1827. The records show that Jonathan Knight was in town in July 1827 to verify the route and the crossing point on the White River. The bridge across the White River was to



Lazarus Wilson designed this Old National Road bridge over the White River on Washington Street in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Photo Electro Co. Boston A. L. Sinks Print

be built on Washington Street. It was designed by Lazarus Wilson, built by William Wernweg and Walter Blake at a cost of \$18,000, and was completed in 1834. From 1827 to 1832, Lazarus was involved with survey work on the National Road. The *John Tipton Papers* Vol. 2, p.513 states: "Lazarus B. Wilson, a civil engineer on the National Road, had criticized the manner of construction of the western division of the road in Indiana." This would be the area west of Indianapolis.

An event occurring in June 1832 produced a lot of excitement in the area. Chief Black Hawk and his band of 1,500 had crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois that April and threatened settlers all the way to the Indiana border. A group of local militia in Indianapolis called the "Bloody Three Hundred" rode on horseback up to Chicago to meet up with a 1000 federal troops under General Winfield Scott, who arrived from Buffalo, New York. "They met no adventures and did no duty except marching, and came home again covered with dust if not glory." Their departure was signalized by more blood shed than their campaign. In firing a salute from the cannon William Warren had both of his arms blown off. Needless to say, Lazarus Wilson was one of the 300 men on the march and perhaps it helped gain some attention for the next event in his life. [You will recall Abe Lincoln also established his military career chasing Chief Black Hawk.] The threat ended by August of 1832 when the Indians were driven back over the Mississippi. The Black Hawk War resulted in the death of 70 settlers and soldiers and hundreds of Black Hawk's band. Many of the soldiers died from the Cholera epidemic.

Mary Todd Barbee was the granddaughter of William and Mary Smith Barbee. At age seventeen William Barbee had enlisted as a private in Col. Lewis B. Burwell's regiment. On Christmas night of 1776 he was with the army that crossed the Delaware River and surprised the enemy at Trenton. He was born in Meck-

lenburg County, Virginia in 1759 and died in 1813 in Troy, Ohio at age 54 from injuries during the War of 1812.

Mary Todd Barbee's parents were Dr. Thomas Barbee and Alice Bickerton Winston, a cousin of Patrick Henry. Thomas and Alice had been married on June 19, 1809 at the Winston plantation in Louisa County, Virginia. In 1810 they moved to Winchester, Kentucky, by covered wagon.



Alice Bickerton Winston Barbee

Dr. Barbee frequently traveled to his parents' home in Piqua, Ohio. While there he saw many instances of people and animals with tremors. He eventually associated these tremors with the snake weed that the cows ate while grazing in the wild causing them to tremble and passing the disease on to humans who drank their milk. Dr. Daniel Drake, an associate of Thomas, utilized Thomas' early observations and published a work on milk sickness. Drake was also the attending physician when Thomas died in Cincinnati, Ohio on October 13, 1821.

Mary Todd Barbee, born on November 27, 1813, was only 8 years old at the time of her father's death. Her mother, Alice, did not remarry but raised the family of 4 children — Mary Todd, William James, Isabella Graham, and Alice Thomas — by herself.

In 1829 Mary Todd Barbee, age 16, moved to Indianapolis from Paris, KY. to live with her mother's sister, Mary C. Winston Brown, who had married John G. Brown, a dry goods store owner, after her husband, Dr. David Todd, died in 1816, shortly after their June 21, 1815 marriage. While living with her aunt in Indianapolis, Mary and Lazarus Wilson began courting.

On February 22, 1832 ground was broken for the Wabash & Erie Canal in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Soon after this time Jesse Williams arrived in Fort Wayne to become the Chief Engineer of the project. In the Spring of 1833 Lazarus Wilson also came to Fort Wayne to work with Williams. Before leaving Indianapolis he had sought the hand of Mary Barbee, but she couldn't decide between Lazarus and another especially infamous suitor named William McPherson. She said she cared for both of them.

William McPherson was a bold and flashy char-

acter. He was working on the National Road bridge with Mr. Wernwag and some other works nearby. The ferryman on the White River at Indianapolis was Michael Van Blaricum, who had a serious dispute with McPherson. Rumors said that McPherson had a relationship with the ferryman's wife. On a ferry trip across the river on May 8, 1833 Van Blaricum rocked the ferry, which upset it in the middle of the river, and McPherson, who couldn't swim, drowned. Several people witnessed the event and Van Blaricum received a three-year murder sentence. He was later pardoned by Governor Noah Noble. His was the first recorded murder in Indianapolis.

Hearing of the death of McPherson, Lazarus immediately set off for Indianapolis, restated his proposal of marriage and demanded a response as he needed to return to Fort Wayne. Mary hesitated, but realized that she was getting older (19) and that most of her friends were already married. Lazarus was mature (38), could help with her widowed mother's property and was a solid citizen. Thinking it over she finally said "yes." They were married at noon on June 18, 1833 and left immediately for Fort Wayne. They stayed in an inn just across the hall from Jesse Williams (26) & Susan Creighton Williams (25). They became good friends. The Williams were also newlyweds having been married in November 1831.



Mary Todd Barbee Wilson

Daniel Reed, John Reese, William Rockhill, Moses Scott, Joseph Sinclear, Benjamin Smith, John Spencer, William Suttentfield, Zephaniah B. Tenney, George W. Woo and Henry Work.

Lazarus appears to have been in Fort Wayne for the next couple of years. In 1834 he was elected a township trustee along with James Barnett, John J. Bourie, John B. DuBois and Dr. Lewis G. Thompson. Also in 1834 Thomas Barbee Wilson, Lazarus and Mary's first child, was born on April 4. The following year on July 4 a grand celebration was held for the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal from Fort Wayne to Huntington. Lazarus read the Declaration of Independence and Hugh McCulloch delivered the keynote address.

When the Internal Improvement Bill of 1836 was signed by Governor Noah Noble, the governor quickly appointed engineers for the various works. Jesse L. Williams was made Chief Engineer, the eastern end was assigned to Stearns Fisher, the western end to Anderson Davis, and Lazarus B. Wilson was appointed resident engineer for the central part of the Wabash & Erie Canal. Shortly after this Wilson moved his family to Logansport, Indiana.

From the period 1828-1837 Lazarus purchased many acres, probably on speculation, from the federal government. These purchases were in Marion, Hendricks, Cass & Porter counties. Most of them were on planned or proposed transportation routes in which he was involved. He probably thought the land would appreciate once the projects were completed.

LAND PURCHASED BY LAZARUS B. WILSON

DATE	ACRES	COUNTY/TOWNSHIP	RANGE /SECTION
1-20-1828	80	Marion 15-N	2-E 14
8-5-1834	54.32	Hendricks 15-N	2-E 30
10-20-1834	54.28	Hendricks 15-N	2-E 19
3-15-1837	54.28	Hendricks 15-N	2-E 19
3-20-1837	53.88	Hendricks 15-N	2-E 19
8-10-1837	105.88	Porter 35-N	5-W 1
8-10-1837	80	Porter 35-N	5-W 14
8-10-1837	76.37	Cass 27-N	3-E 30
8-10-1837	148.95	Porter 37-N	6-W 22
8-10-1837	61.06	Porter 37-N	6-W 31

Apparently Lazarus and Mary Wilson soon got settled into Fort Wayne and invited Mary's widowed mother, Alice Barbee, to join them. She responded on Aug. 13, 1833 that she had two houses to sell and three slaves to find means to break the iron yoke of bondage. Also she wanted Lazarus to clearly understand that if she would live under his roof she would pay her own way.

In 1829 Ft. Wayne had created a primitive style of government, which continued for eleven years. During this time additional trustees were added to the city board. Lazarus was one of them. The others included L. B. Bellamy, Joseph Berkey, Robert Brackenridge, Francis Comparet, John B. Dubois, Samuel Edsall, Joseph Ensworth, Nathan Farrand, Abner Gerard, Matthew Griggs, Samuel Hanna, John E. Hill, Joseph Holman, Robert Hood (removed), William N. Hood, C. H. Hubbard, James Hudson, William Luckey (removed), Hugh McCulloch, Isaac Marquis, William L. Moon, Joseph Morgan, I.D.G. Nelson, James Post, David Rankin,

While in Logansport another son, Oliver Morris Wilson, was born August 16, 1836. Sometime in 1837 or early 1838, their older son Thomas died of disease and was buried there.

The *Cass County Times* of May 1837 reported that Lazarus resigned as a director of Eel River & Michigan Road Free Bridge Company. The Michigan Road came into Logansport on Sixth Street.

Lazarus was a candidate for a seat on the

Logansport town board according to the *Logansport Tribune* in April 1838. That same April he was re-
signed to the Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville Railroad construction. This was also one of the projects of the 1836 Mammoth Improvement Bill.

Mary and Oliver remained in Logansport and Lazarus set off to his next job site. On his way to the project that April he stopped in Bloomington to "interview" with Dr. David H. Maxwell, who was the President of the Board of Internal Improvements and also the force behind the establishment of Indiana University at Bloomington. Dr. Maxwell was an old school-mate of Mary's father, Dr. Thomas Barbee, at Danville, Kentucky. In the letter to Mary about his visit with Dr. Maxwell, Lazarus also tells her to pay George Winters, the famous Logansport artist, \$55 for a painting of their deceased son Thomas and also for a sketch of him as he lay as a corpse. The letter was posted from New Albany April 25, 1838.

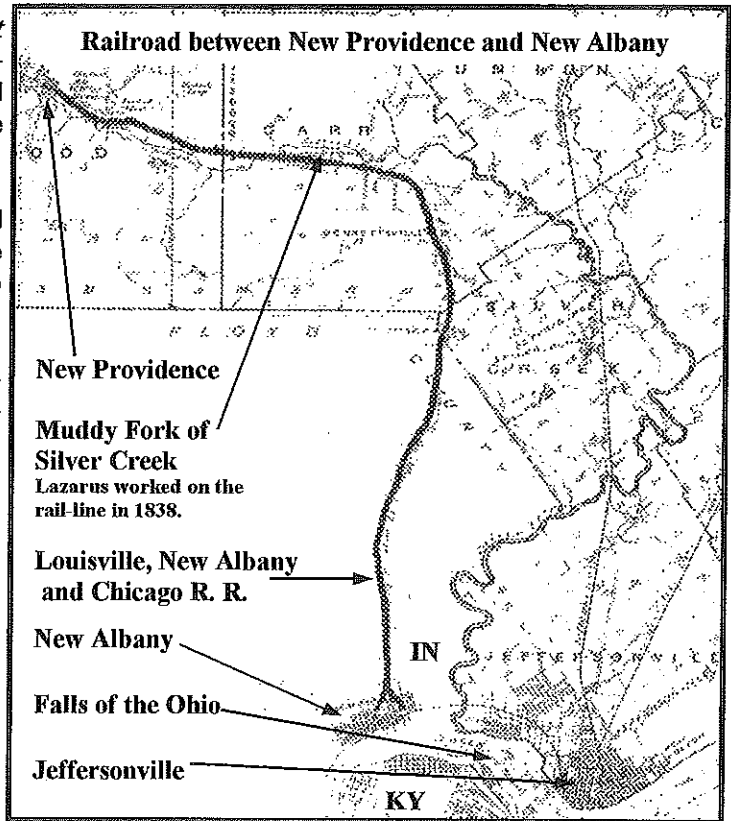
In another letter from New Albany to Mary on May 5, 1838 Lazarus writes:

"I rode with Mr. [Jesse] Williams about thirty-five miles on Tuesday, most of the time in the rain. I rode again Wednesday, about twenty-five miles, also on Thursday about twelve miles and then walked until I had to go to camp to dry myself. Was out all day yesterday and today until the rain compelled us about two o'clock to go in to dry. And after five o'clock rode eight miles into town; and now after nine o'clock, am writing to her from whom, with her children, I expect to derive all the happiness which the world has in store for me. I believe I mentioned in my last, of having heard Mr. Anderson address a temperance meeting. He is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this place, and with his family, boards at the house I stop at. He is a very sensible man, and reasons very logically. He and Mr. McKennon are fellow students, or have been such. He expects to be in Indianapolis in about a month.

I wish I could fix upon the day, when I could see you all in health at Logansport, but can not now. The country I have to locate the road through is very much broken with ravines and requires a great many examinations. I hope, however, that I shall be able to do so in eight or ten days, for if the coming week should prove favorable I shall be able to do so. I shall probably be twenty miles from this place on next Sunday. You will therefore direct your next letter to Salem.

During the summer of 1838 Lazarus was working on the rail-line along muddy fork of Silver Creek from New Albany to New Providence. The little settlement was called Muddy Fork. He then went to survey near Salem.

In 1852 there was an appeal to the Supreme Court trying to overturn a ruling made in the Floyd County Circuit Court. "The State vs. McGinley," con-



cerned inferior stone work on a railroad bridge over Silver Creek. Lazarus, along with Jesse Williams and Darius Lapham, was one of the 12 engineers testifying that the work was inferior. When Jesse Williams had inspected the work on October 5, 1837, he found the masonry defective and wholly unsuited to sustain a stone arch of so great a span. He condemned the work and ordered McGinley to suspend it. However McGinley disobeyed and continued on with his inferior work.

Also sometime between 1838-1841 Lazarus led the survey team for the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the first railroad to be built in Indiana. Not only was it noted for being the first, it also had a deep cut incline that connected the hilltop area to Old Madison. The 7,012 foot long incline was completed in 1841 and is still the steepest grade of any line-haul railroad in the United States.

Mary's mother, Alice Bickerton Winston Barbee, moved to Indianapolis with Mary's sisters, Isabella and Alice. Isabella married William Watson Wick in 1839 whose first wife, Laura Finch, had died in April 1832. He was a lawyer and became a U.S. Congressman in 1855-57. One of his law partners was Lucian Barbour, who married Alice on October 11, 1842. Mary's brother, William James Barbee, took up law, but later became a minister/educator in the south. Mary's mother died in Indianapolis on February 13, 1869 at age 82 and is buried in the Barbour plot in Crown Hill Cemetery.

By 1842 Lazarus had moved his family to Indianapolis to a magnificent new house. Many visitors were welcomed to this home. One of them was Henry Ward Beecher, brother of Harriett Beecher Stowe. He was the minister of the Second Presbyterian Church, which the Wilson family attended.

At this time Lazarus and Mary had three living children, Oliver M., Henry C. and their 5 year old daughter, Sarah Alice. On April 3, 1844 Sarah died of an illness. The Reverend Henry Beecher spent hours with her before her death. Beecher would later lose his young son George in 1846. Beecher and his wife Eunice became so depressed that they left Indianapolis for New York in October 1847.

"Beecher dined frequently at the Wilson table where he was a welcome guest. The surveyor and his family lived in a magnificent new house, which was located on the southeast corner of Tennessee (Capital) and Maryland streets. Built in 1842 the house rivaled those erected a few years earlier by Samuel Merrill and Daniel Yandes. The Wilson house had twelve rooms and was two stories high. Its walls were twelve inches thick, and its beams measured twelve inches by three inches. Every piece of wood in the structure was black walnut. There were double parlors on the right of a center hall; and on the left was a sitting room, a dining room, and to the rear was a two-story porch. The furniture was all handmade or mahogany or black walnut."

Lazarus was one of the vice-presidents in charge of the Grand Canal Celebration held in Fort Wayne on July 4, 1843 for the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Toledo, Ohio. He marched in the parade with the veterans of the War of 1812.

In 1844 Lazarus was elected President of the Board of Trustees for the city of Indianapolis. He served in that capacity for two years.

The Census of 1850 shows the Wilsons in Salem, Indiana where Lazarus was working on the railroad survey. By 1855 the last of Lazarus and Mary's children

Henry Ward Beecher by Jane Shaffer Elsmere p.155-156.

Lazarus Brown Wilson's Parents

	<u>BORN</u>		<u>DIED</u>	<u>DATE MARRIED</u>
Thomas Wilson	1-13-1753 Bucks Co., PA		12-14-1798 Spriggs Mill, MD	5-20-1778
Sarah Tomlinson	10-25-1754 Wrightstown, PA		4-27-1807 Hagerstown, MD	

Mary Todd Barbee Wilson's Parents and Siblings

	<u>BORN</u>		<u>DIED</u>	<u>DATE MARRIED</u>
Dr. Thomas Barbee	3-03-1784 Lincoln, KY		10-13-1821 Cincinnati, OH	6-19-1809
Alice B. Winston Barbee	11-28-1786 Louisa Co., VA		2-13-1869 Indianapolis, IN*	

William James Barbee	1816 Winchester, KY			
Isabella Graham Barbee	1819 Paris, KY	6-00-1875	Indianapolis, IN	1839 William Watson Wick
Alice Thomas Barbee	1821 Paris, KY		Indianapolis, IN*	10-11-1842 Lucian Barbour*

Lazarus Brown Wilson and Mary Todd Barbee Wilson

Lazarus Brown Wilson	3-02-1795 Greencastle, PA	4-10-1875	Indianapolis, IN*	6-18-1833
Mary Todd Barbee	11-27-1813 Winchester, KY	1-02-1892	Indianapolis, IN*	

Lazarus Brown Wilson and Mary Todd Barbee Wilson's Children

	<u>BORN</u>		<u>DIED</u>	<u>WHO MARRIED</u>
Thomas Barbee Wilson	4-04-1834 Ft. Wayne, IN	3-28-1838	Logansport, IN	died young
Oliver Morris Wilson	8-16-1836 Logansport, IN	7-19-1907	Maywood, MO*	Mary A. Allen 1839-1904*
Sarah Alice Wilson	11-14-1838 Salem, IN	4-03-1844	Indianapolis, IN	died young
Henry Clay Wilson	8-29-1841 Hendricks Co., IN	1-21-1921	Oak Park, IL*	1 Maria L. Grant 1845-1872*
				2 Henrietta Van Berschot* 1867-1944
Mary Isabella Wilson	12-26-1843 Indianapolis, IN	1-18-1886	Columbus, OH	Francis Kingsbury
Grace Darling Wilson	10-20-1846 Indianapolis, IN	5-05-1908	Indianapolis, IN*	Charles Morrison 1921*
Alice Barbee Wilson	2-20-1849 Salem, IN	4-19-1880	Indianapolis, IN*	Martin L. Coyner 1850-1880*
Franklin P. Wilson (twin)	12-16-1851 New Albany, IN	2-07-1901	Indianapolis, IN*	Martha Ehrgott 1867-1947*
Benjamin Wilson (twin)	12-16-1851 New Albany, IN	12-16-1851	Indianapolis, IN	died at birth
Alma Winston Wilson	3-16-1855 New Albany, IN	12-30-1931	Indianapolis, IN*	never married

*Buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis, IN



Back row L to R: Grace D. Wilson Morrison, Alice B. Wilson Morrison, Henry Wilson, Alma W. Wilson, Franklin Wilson
Front row : Mary Isabella Wilson Kingsbury, Lazarus Brown Wilson, Mary Todd Barbee Wilson, Oliver M. Wilson
Taken in the early 1870s
Photo courtesy of Martha Willis, Franklin's granddaughter

had been born. In 1860 & 1870 the census shows him in Indianapolis.

Oliver M. Wilson, Lazarus' son, became a lawyer and in 1862 raised Company B 54th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers for the Union Army. Eventually he was promoted to Major. In 1865 Oliver was elected secretary of the Indiana Senate. In July 1866 Oliver helped found the Grand Army of the Republic and became Adjutant-General of the Indiana department.

In special appropriations of the state of Indiana in 1865, Lazarus was allowed the sum of twenty dollars for preparing a diagram of the House of Representatives. Perhaps Oliver's position in the Senate got Lazarus the job. Also in 1865 the town council appointed Lazarus one of three engineers to devise a general sewage system for Indianapolis and make the necessary surveys. The other two engineers were James W. Brown and Frederick Stein.

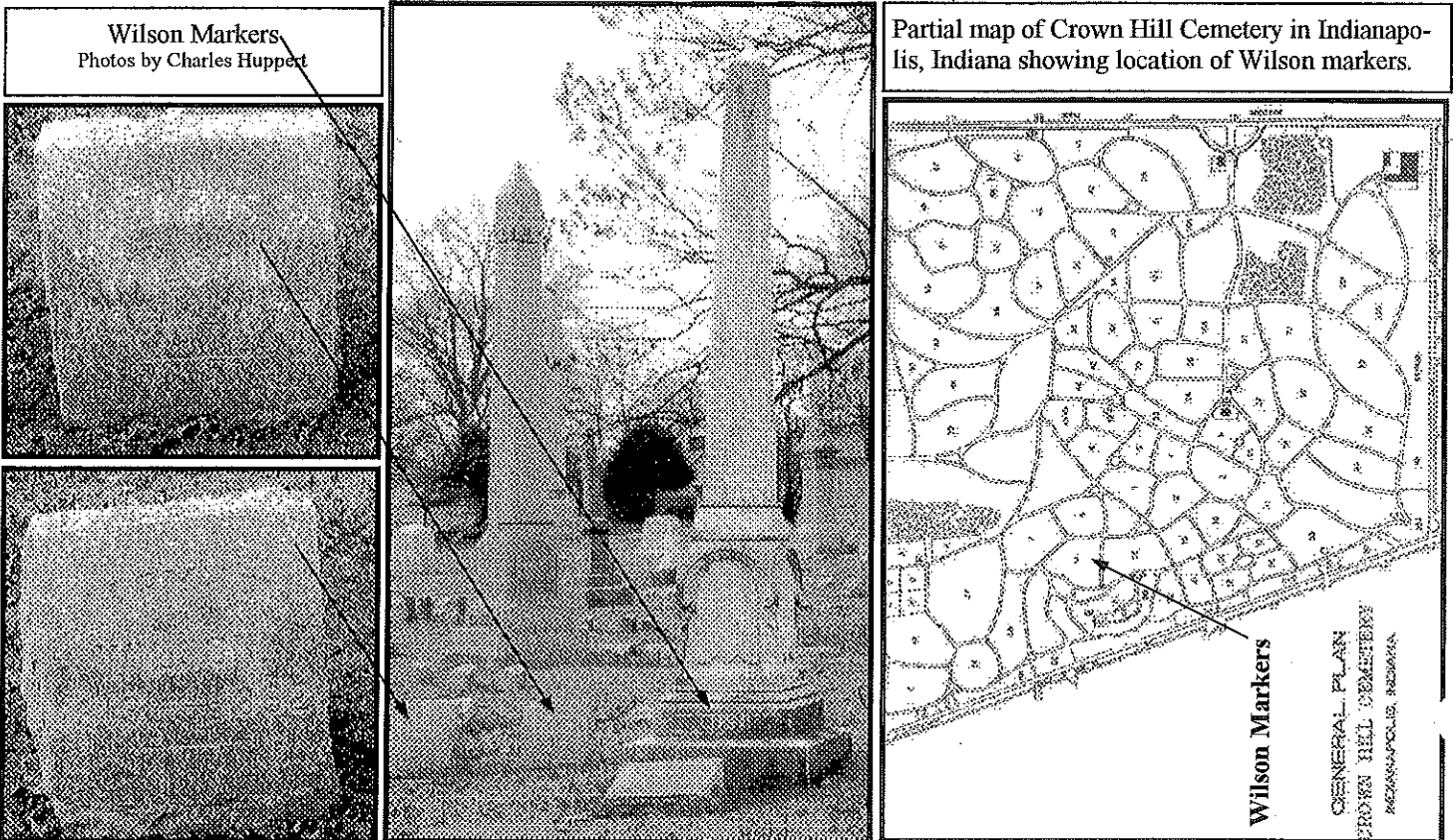
Cholera was running rampant in Europe in 1866. Citizens of Indianapolis felt threatened that it might come to America. Their old hospital, which had been organized by the U.S. Government during the Civil War, was neglected. They sought to improve the hospital and its management. A Board of Directors was organized on June 12, 1866. Dr. J. M. Kitchen was elected president and Lazarus B. Wilson, Esq. its secretary.

On the 4th of July 1867, Knightstown, Indiana,

named for the National Road Commissioner, burst into a full display of flags and sound. Field artillery sounded the beginning of ceremonies for the cornerstone laying of the Knightstown Soldiers Home. At that dedication a procession of Governor Baker, dignitaries and soldiers marched a mile and a half along the parade route to the home. Those mentioned in the parade were the soldiers of the War of 1812 and specifically Lazarus Wilson (age 72). They assembled at the home for a hearty lunch. At 1:00 p.m. the bugle was sounded and the ceremony began with 8,000-12,000 people assembled in the grove nearby. The stand was decorated with the U.S. and Indiana flags as well as many Regimental standards of the Civil War. As part of the ceremony and as a family tradition, Oliver M. Wilson read the Declaration of Independence. The band played the Star Spangled Banner. You can imagine the pride of Lazarus Wilson at that time. The cornerstone was laid by Oliver Wilson. A silence fell over the crowd as Governor Conrad Baker of Vanderburgh Co. addressed the thousands of veterans and families. This was a glorious celebration.

The Indiana Soldiers & Sailors Children's Home still stands today on a 400-acre site south of Knightstown. It is operated by the state and houses a private school. In January 2009 a plan was laid out to close the home by May of 2009.

In 1875, Mahlon D. Manson, a Democratic from Crawfordsville, Indiana who was serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, introduced a bill to the forty-



second Congress during its second session. Bill No. 1522 granted a pension to Lazarus B. Wilson. However, Lazarus Brown Wilson had died at age 80 on April 10, 1875. Perhaps Mary received the pension. He was buried in Section 14 Lot 91 of Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis. His obituary appeared in the *Indianapolis News* on Monday April 12, 1875 as follows:

"Death of Mr. Wilson."

"Lazarus B. Wilson, aged 80, and the father of Hon. O. M. and Henry C. Wilson, died Saturday night. He was an old citizen of Indianapolis, and one who had done much for its advancement. Born in 1795 in Pennsylvania, and an orphan when 6 years old, he had little educational advantages, and at the age of 18 he crossed the Alleghenies on foot and entered the 1812 war, participating in the Fort McHenry and North Point battles. In 1822 he was surveyor and Civil Engineer in Missouri; and in 1825 he settled in Indianapolis. In 1828 he was employed as an engineer by the State, during which time the Wabash and Erie Canal was built, and from 48 to 54 was the leading spirit in building the New Albany and Salem road. Mr. Wilson leaves seven children. The funeral will take place to-morrow 10 A.M., from the residence, 115 Peru street."

Lazarus' beloved wife Mary lived for many years with her daughters in Indianapolis. She died January 2, 1892 and was laid to rest beside Lazarus.

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Correspondence:

Martha L. (Wilson) Willis, granddaughter of Lazarus Wilson's son, Franklin.
 Gloria Huenergardt, granddaughter of Lazarus Wilson's son, Henry
 Nancy Yeakel Bender, descendant of Lazarus' sister, Elizabeth

Special thanks: Martha Willis and Tom Castaldi for help with research,
 Martha Willis and Chuck Huppert for photographs
 Nancy Bender for Wilson letter and home illustration

ANNAPOLIS: AND ITS W & E CANAL CONNECTIONS

Part II

(continued from last issue)

By Charles Davis

This article is a sequel to my earlier articles in *The Hoosier Packet*: "Annapolis: Joe Cannon" November 2003
"Davis Plots Old Deeds of Annapolis" October 2008

[Annapolis Business Directory 1860-1861 cont.]

"Also contributing to the decline of Annapolis was when Rockville was made the County Seat of Parke County.

"The Western Manual School in Annapolis was the forerunner of what was later the Friends Academy in Bloomingdale, which became a leading educational institution of its time."

The directory also listed the following trades and professions:

Masonic Lodge 127
David Best, Chair Mfg.
Breed & Co., Woolen Manufacturer
Wm. Carty, Blacksmith and Plow Maker
G. S. Clark, Broom Mfg.
W. W. Coffin, Blacksmith
David Connelly, Notary Public and Cooper
Connelly and Stanford, Saddle and Harness Makers
Everett Cook, Blacksmith
J. Copeland, Carriage and Wagon Maker
J. S. Dare, Doctor
Rev. Donald Demotts, Methodist Pastor
L. B. Dunigan, Boot and Shoe Maker
J. W. Engle, Woolen Manufacturer
S. T. Ensey, General Merchant
L. P. Ephlin, Boot and Shoe Maker
J. A. Goldsberry, Doctor
Alfred Hadley, Butcher
Sidney Hadley, Grocer & Druggist
R. W. Harrison, Tailor
Wm. Heidrick, Cooper
B. C. Hobbs, Principal, Western Manual School
Wm. W. Hobbs, Doctor
Isaac N. Hunt, Justice of the Peace
J. W. Hunt, Carriage and Wagon Maker
A. T. Kelly, Dealer in Stoves and Sheet Ironware
Nelson McClure, Painter
E. McKey, Doctor
James Maris, Proprietor, Temperance Hotel
E. W. Morrison, Window Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturer
Elizabeth Pickard, School Teacher
Pickett & Connelly, General Merchants and Booksellers
D. A. Porter, Carriage and Wagon Maker
Wm. F. Rhubottom, Pump Maker
Sagers & Ingraham, Carriage and Wagon Makers
Seymour Bros., General Merchants
J. H. Sherman, Dentist
A. S. Stanley, Carriage and Wagon Maker
Simon Stout, Proprietor, Planing Mill
Welch & Lee, Potters and Dealers of Crockery, China and Glassware
Wm. White, Blacksmith

Another bit of interesting information about Annapolis appeared in the *Rockville Tribune* in May 1899 "The last bear killed in this part of the county is said have met his death on the line between the Coffin farm and the Isaac Chapman farm, under a large poplar tree." This fence line is where the Coffin or Annapolis cemetery is located.

Thomas Nelson (b. 9-18-1826, d. 10-18-1903) was born in Yorkshire, England. He, with his father James (b. 6-9-1797, d. 6-2-1888), brother William (b. 10-?, 1832, d. 6-30-1911), grandmother and four other children, accompanied by the Chapman family, took passage in the sailing vessel, "Hope," of Liverpool, since steam vessels crossing the Atlantic at that time were few in number and the passage expensive. Traveling then was different from today and the emigrants, whose financial resources were quite limited, were headed for Parke county, Indiana, where a brother of the elder Chapman had settled several years before. After a tedious and stormy trip of forty-nine days they landed at New York, in fairly good condition. From there they traveled up the Hudson River to Albany, N. Y.; took a boat on the Erie canal to Buffalo; traveled on Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio; then crossed the State of Ohio from north to south via the Ohio and Erie Canal to Portsmouth, Ohio; then went by way of the Ohio River to Cincinnati; then by the Miami and Erie Canal to Hamilton, Ohio. The route by way of the Wabash and Erie Canal had not been opened at the time, so the remainder of their trip from Hamilton to Parke county was made by wagon with a carriage for the convenience of the women. They arrived at the farm of George Chapman on June 2, ?.

Because the common schools in Indiana were inferior at that time, Thomas didn't have the opportunity to receive much further instruction over what he had received in England prior to his fourteenth year. However, he always was a great reader and was conversant on all the leading topics of the day.

On August 17, 1848, he married Elizabeth D. Chapman (b. 3-29-1829, d. 12-15-1917), daughter of George Chapman. She inherited a small tract of land from her father's estate. On this land Thomas and Elizabeth erected a portion of a house in 1850 to which they later added on creating their home "Windingvale."

Thomas was a farmer and stock raiser. Sheep and Shorthorn cattle were the principal stock at Windingvale, though horses, hogs and other domestic animals were not entirely neglected. In 1869 a herd of Shorthorns was started and successfully managed as long as Thomas was able to give them his personal attention. From early manhood he was interested in agricultural societies and other industrial associations. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for several

terms, being associated with ex-Governor Williams, Ex-Governor Matthews [Claude Matthes of Hazel Bluff farm, Clinton, Indiana] and other leading stock breeders of the State. He was the president at different times of the Shorthorn Breeders and Wool Growers' Association. He attended the first State fair held in October 1852 in what is now known as Military Park.

Thomas Nelson was chosen commissioner in 1864 and served for three terms. He was a candidate for the nomination for representative to the Legislature in 1884, but was defeated in convention by one-fourth of a delegate vote. After that he never ran for office again. Although he had been reared in the Episcopal church, he was not associated with any recognized church as an adult. *Rockville Tribune* May 1899.

In the same newspaper that contained the information about Thomas, there was an interesting anecdote about ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright. When he was running for the State legislature in 1840, he made a canvass on horseback. When riding past Dr. Goldberry's farm one day [later the site of Wm. Wilshire Coffin's home] he saw a number of men cradling wheat. He drew up his reins and said, "Well, Boys, you're going to support me in the race, aren't you?" John Woody, acting as their spokesman, replied, "We will if you can beat me in making one swath across this wheat field," where upon Mr. Wright dismounted, swung the cradle, began the race and won it. The cradlers at once became his faithful constituents.

The Nelson's family plot is in the Bloomingdale cemetery. Looking closely at the headstones, one also shows Jane Nelson (b. 9-15-1813, d. 9-15-1912) as James' Nelson's wife, Thomas' mother.

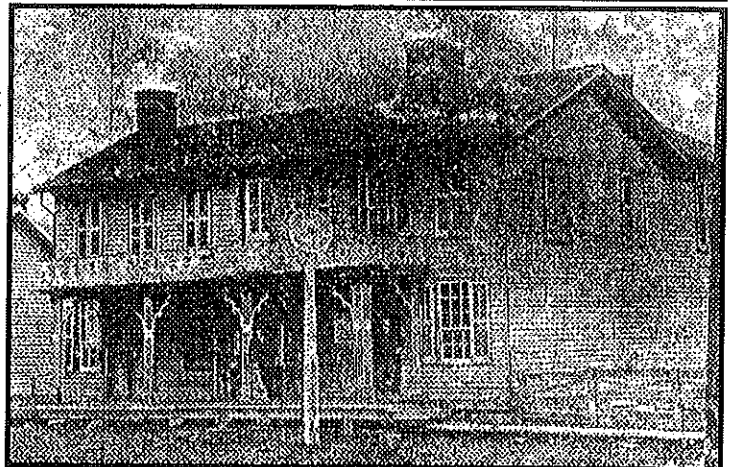
Old settlers remember a well beaten Indian trail extending from the Wabash River to the northeast. It passed near the fish pond on Wm. H. Chapman's farm.

Samuel T. Ensey (b. 1-15-1811, d. 8-11-1887) was a colorful character and had an industrious life. He played an important role in the town of Annapolis during and after the canal era.

Russell Hamm wrote a story about the Annapolis Hotel that included much information on the Ensey family. It was about the hotel's original ledger and a tintype of the hotel. It mentioned that these articles belonged to Doris Stevenson at Martinsville, Indiana. Lynn Lee, the librarian at the Rockville public library, found Doris Stevenson listed in the Martinsville directory for your author and I immediately wrote her requesting a meeting to get copy of the picture and information from the register. When visiting her I received the following letter written by Samuel Ensey in which he does not mention owning



Above: Samuel Thompson Ensey, owner and proprietor of the "Franklin House" or Ensey Hotel in Annapolis, Indiana, and his wife, Elizabeth Harris Ensey. Photos courtesy Doris Ensey Stevenson
Below: S. T. Ensey's "Franklin House" Annapolis, Indiana taken in 1882 when Christopher W. Goshorn owned and ran it.



the hotel:

" Terre Haute, Indiana, May 17, 1886, Mr. Wm. H. English, Indianapolis, Ind. Dear Sir: Your note of the 6th inst. received. I answer thereto, I send you, enclosed a brief history of my life, which with what you

may say about my course as Senator, I presume will be about what you desire. Yours truly, S. T. Ensey, Terre Haute, Ind.

"Samuel T. Ensey was born in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, January 15th, 1811, and was educated in the common schools of that city. In 1832, at the age to twenty-one, Mr. Ensey took the contract of making the brick for the Shelby county, Ohio, court house, this being the first transaction of business on his own account. The brick, 150,000 in number, he moulded with his own hand, and also burnt the kiln.

"His interest in the soldiers and his efforts on behalf of the Government never flagged, but with that untiring energy, which is the most marked trait of his character, he persisted in his efforts until the dawn of a better day. In 1854 Vermillion county, one of the counties composing the Senatorial District in which he lived, Nominated Mr. Ensey for the State Senate and asked Parke county, his own, to ratify. Parke responded promptly in the affirmative and he was triumphantly elected. His career as Senator is chiefly noted for the prominent part he took in support of the bank bill and the Maine liquor law. Mr. Ensey has always taken a prominent part in local and state politics, having often been called upon to reside over county and other conventions. He was a member of the committee on resolutions in the Republican state convention in 1854, the first Republican convention held in Indiana.

"In the matter of public improvements, no man in Parke county has done more than Mr. Ensey, always responding to the utmost of his ability, not only with voice and influence but with money, especially is this true in regard to railroads. About 1873, the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized and of which Mr. Ensey was made a Director and afterwards Vice-President, and as much as the line ran through the town in which he lived, Mr. Ensey invested large sums of money in the enterprise and for several years labored with all his energy to construct the road, and in the failure of the company sunk thousands of dollars. This loss of the greater portion of his capital compelled him to retire from mercantile pursuits, and he then engaged in the hotel business for a few years.

"In 1878 he was appointed to a position in the Revenue Service of the Government, as gauger in the distillery at Terre Haute, Ind., and he removed there with his family and where they now reside. He was not satisfied with that position and after about a years service, concluded to resign and did so. Since which time, being well advanced in years and in rather feeble health, he has withdrawn almost entirely from business pursuits.

"Mr. Ensey was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though at present he is not connected with any church organization, yet still holds to his religious faith.

"On the 14th of March 1841 he intermarried with Elizabeth Harris (b. 1825, d. 2-24-1902), daughter of Simeon Harris, a highly respected and honorable citizen of Montgomery county, Indiana. Eleven children were the result of that union, ten of whom are now living. In all the walks of life Mr. Ensey has been esteemed and respected by his neighbors; intelligent, honest and upright, a friend to the poor and needy, and always found at the post of duty."

This original letter of Mr. Ensey, is in the Indiana Historical Society Library at Indianapolis, Indiana. It was prepared originally for Mr. William H. English, who intended to publish a book of such sketches of Indiana legislators. The book was never published, but English's collection along with many pictures is at the library.

In the *Combined 1874, 1908, 1916 Atlas and Isaac Straus Centennial Memorial and Name Index of Parke County*, your author found the following quote under the caption of "Historical Sketch of Parke County":

"SAMUEL T ENSEY. When Parke county celebrated the Nation's Centennial with memorial services in the old court house, July 4, 1876, the presiding officer was Hon. Samuel T. Ensey. The occasion was also the 55th anniversary of Parke County. Mr. Ensey was then an old man, but he was still quite active in politics. For many years he was a leader of the Republican party. His home was in Annapolis where he kept the Ensey hotel or tavern, and many were the political conferences and caucuses held therein. He represented Parke County in the State Senate, was a forcible public speaker and a fine parliamentarian. He came to Parke County in 1843, and here labored as a useful citizen, enterprising merchant, and valuable public man. He left Annapolis soon after the railroad was built to Bloomingdale to Terre Haute, where he died of a ripe old age."

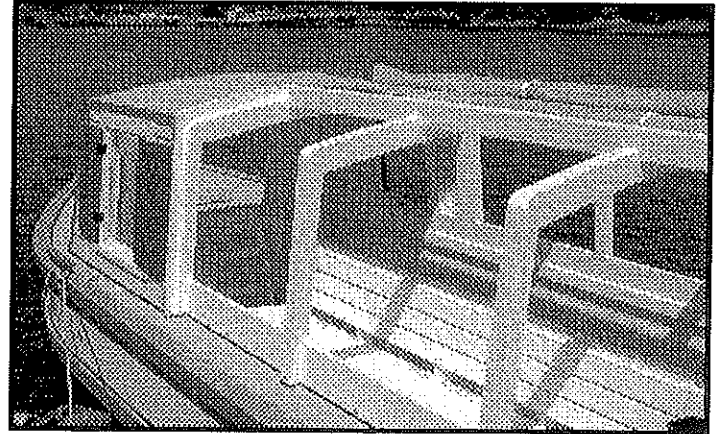
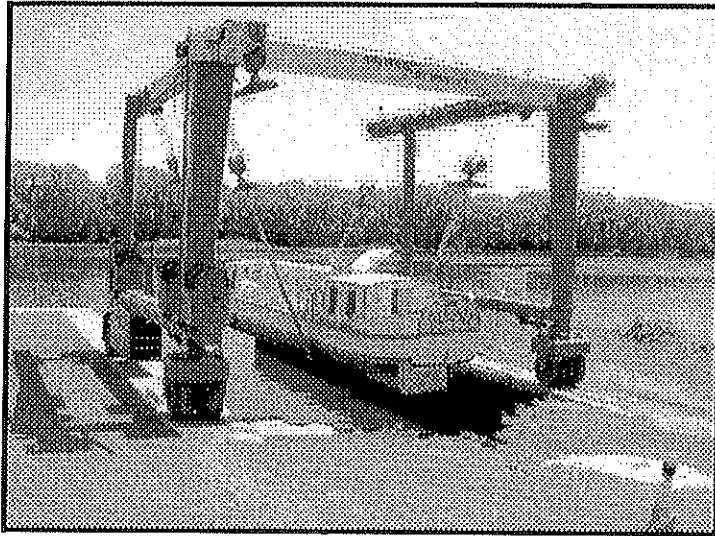
Under the caption of "Old Settlers in Parke County in the above source I found the following:

"At the close of the war, he [J. A. Goldsberry, M. D.] joined his family at Annapolis, Indiana, where they had been living during his term of service. He at once entered into a lucrative practice. His first case of surgery (at home) was that of S. T. Ensey, whose recovery is one of the most remarkable on record, and Dr. G's successful treatment of the case at once established his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon."

(to be continued in the next issue of *The Hoosier Packet*)

NEWS FROM DELPHI

the boats of the mid-1800s, this boat will carry 45 people including the volunteer crew. There are 32 places to sit and access for handicap travelers. By rearranging the floor seating and placing a table between the seats meals and meetings can be offered.

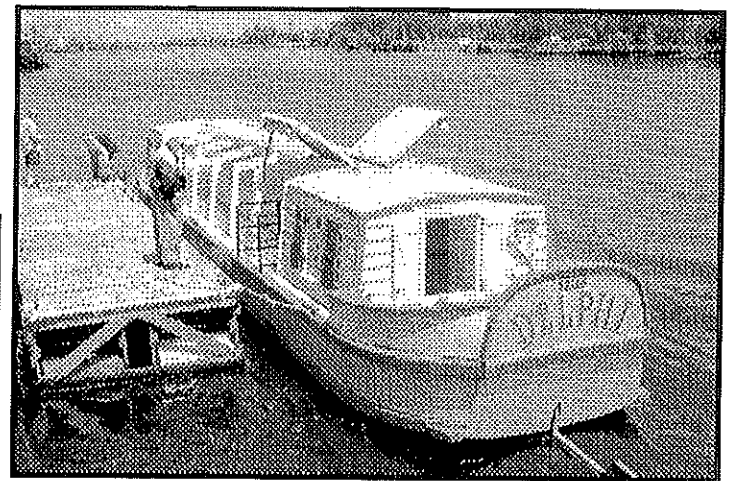
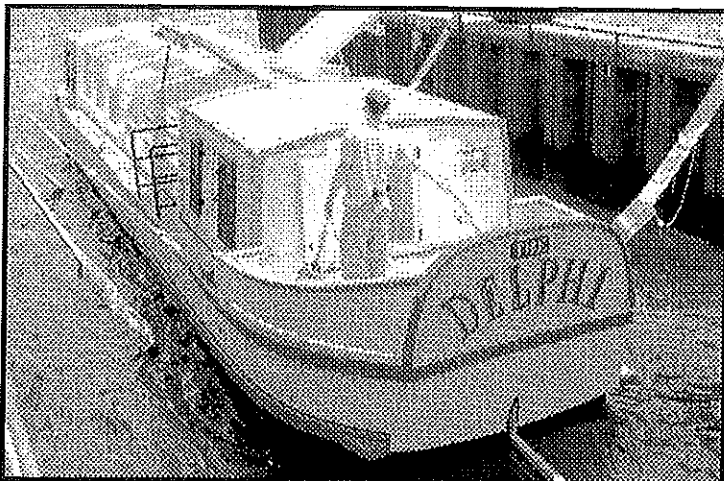


The mostly open roof will be appreciated on nice days. When the sun is too hot or a sprinkle comes there is an awning with windows that can be pulled over the white supports. Though the roof's center beam is strong there will be no passenger access to the roof since clearance under the stone arch bridge is close.

UP, UP and AWAY -- ALL ABOARD

Article and photos by Dan McCain

Friday May 15, was a special day in Albany, NY. For myself, two members of the American Canal Society, and the Scarano Boat Company staff. We watched while they performed the customary "Sea Trials" on our new replica canal boat.

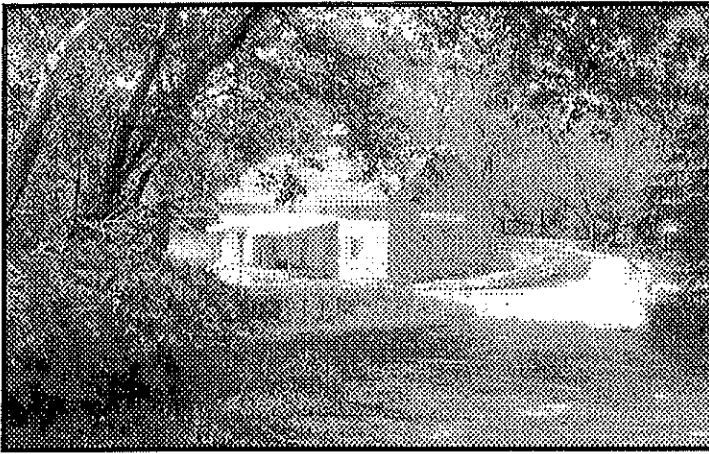


Looking down the trail entering Canal Park Annex a new Warehouse becomes the dominant fixture. This building will house the boat nightly and in the winter allow the boat to be suspended above the ice. A security system is in place for protection from vandalism, fire and high water.

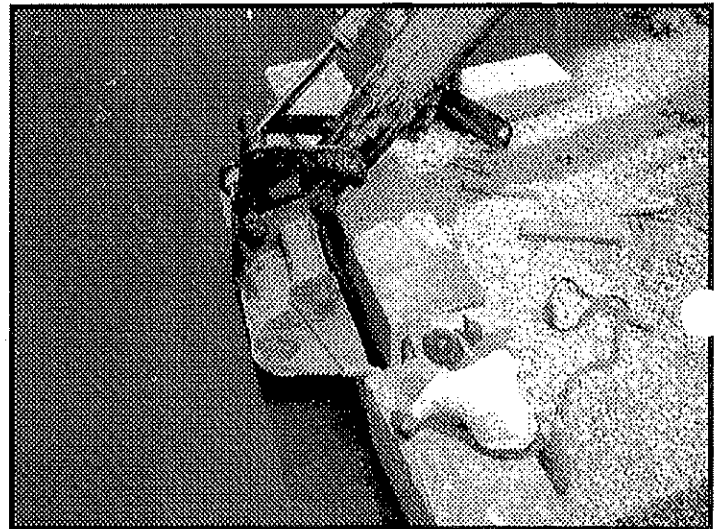
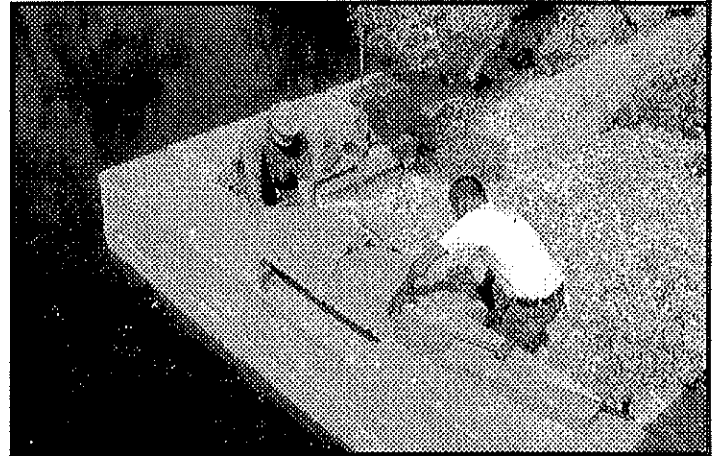
As the boat touched the water the true canal enthusiasts shouted Hip-Hip-Hooray as it started floating. This beautiful 54-foot-long craft has been inside the shop for the past 7 months. It is being built by the firm that has produced more replica canal boats for the United States than any other firm. In this country there are only 14 such replicas operating on canals.

Beautifully adorned with bright colors typical of

Viewing the Warehouse from the Washington Street stone arch bridge provides an interesting setting in the 1850s original "turning basin" used by the canal boats of that time. The looks of the structure mimic the Speece Brother's Warehouse that was located five miles north at Carrollton. Murals on the white doors will be created to look as though workers inside were loading cargo. Two sponsors are needed to make this possible.



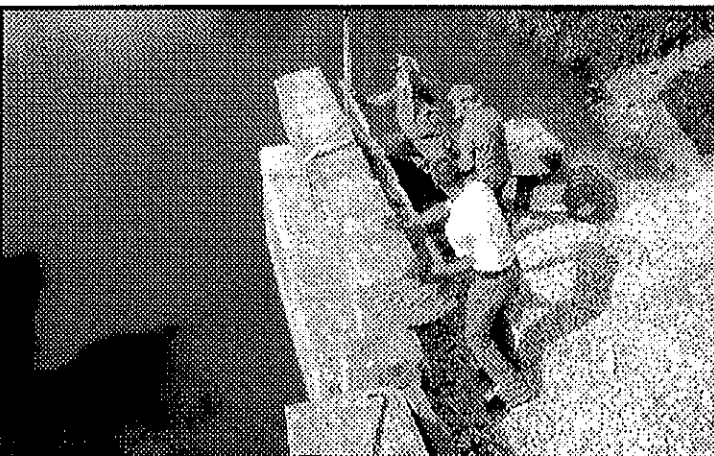
end of the canal section on which our boat will operate. This feature needed to be finished so that the canal water could be raised to float our new boat when it arrive



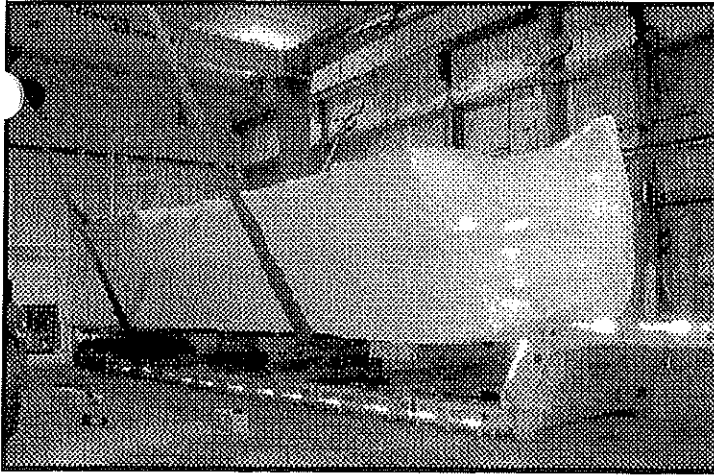
The deluge of rain that fell on May 15 caused the canal to fill prematurely. This challenged the expected opening date because the canal had to be lowered again for removal of a solid rock ledge that could scrape the bottom of the new boat.

On Monday May 18 we had the City's big 6 inch pump running by the afternoon. With good weather for a week we thought we could complete the work on the bottom of the canal before raising the level again.

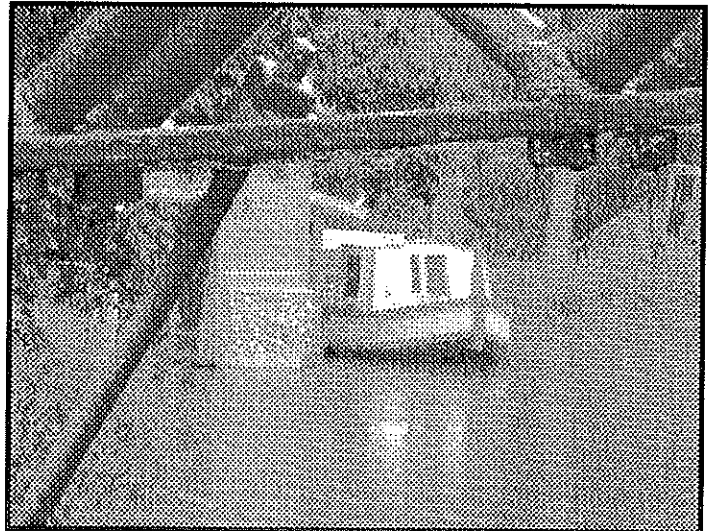
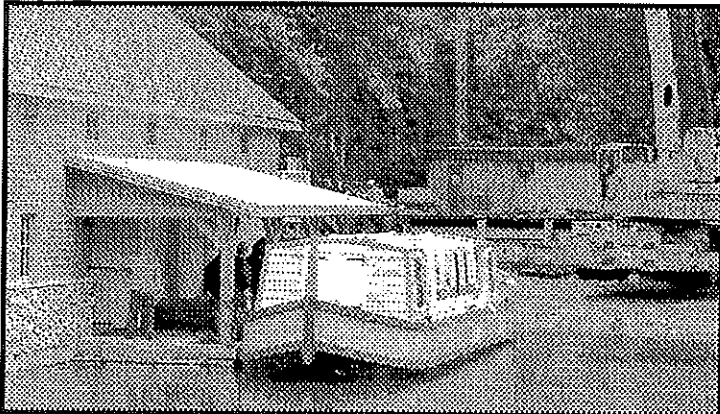
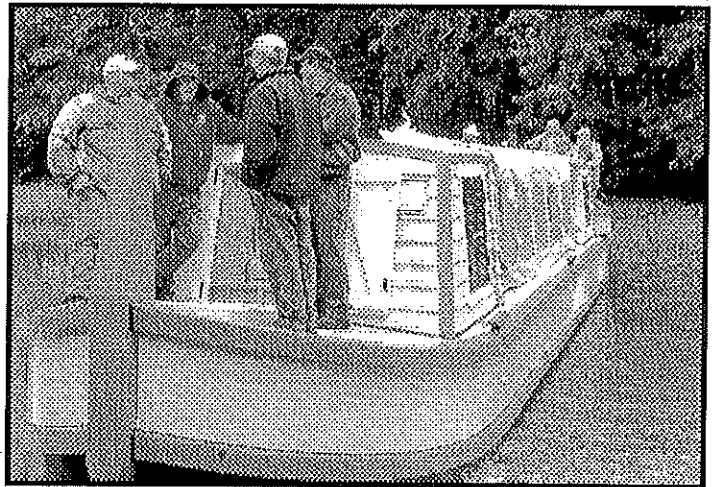
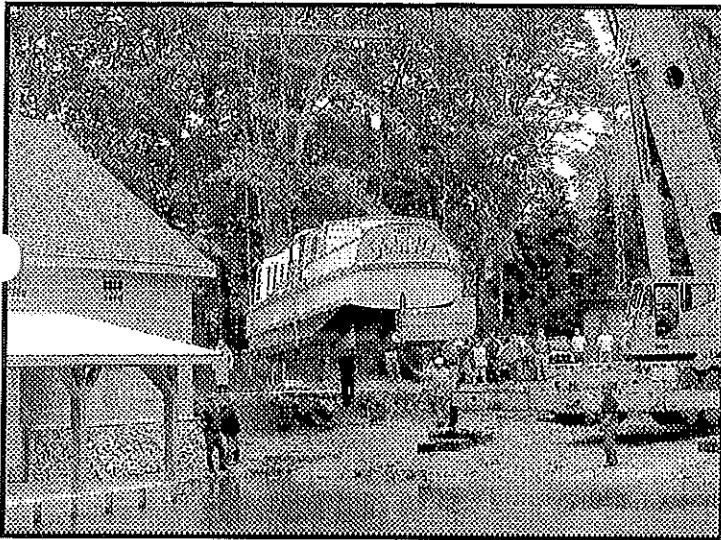
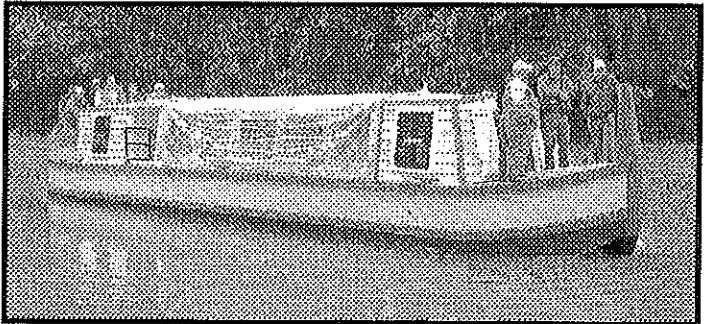
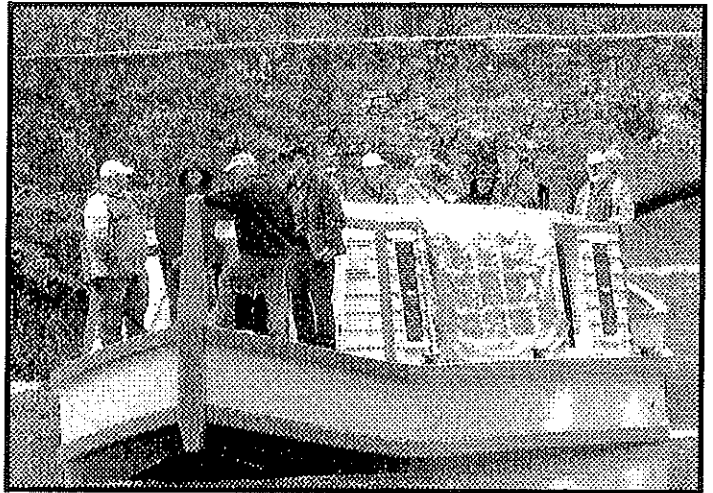
During the last two weeks in May we began placing the stones on top of the concrete foundation we had poured for the guard lock. It is located at the lower



The heavy cut stones were gingerly lowered, then gently nudged into place. Some of the old stones split while others had to be chipped away to fit. The exhibit gradually began to look like a guard lock as the canal water rose.



Our new canal boat was shrink wrapped and set on a semi lowboy trailer at Scarano Boat Yard in Albany, NY. It left Albany on Monday June 1 for Delphi. It was lifted off the trailer and placed on our section of the Wabash & Erie Canal on Wednesday June 3.



HIP HIP HOORAY!

(continued from page 2) showed how erosion occurs, how barges can carry more tonnage of cargo more cheaply than railroads or trucks, how steamboats operated, etc. Many hand-on displays as well as videos made the museum an enjoyable learning experience. There was also time before the boat left for LeClaire to ride the incline up and down a steep cliff, take in the town shops by trolley, or visit the excellent, old jail museum.

On Tuesday 40 canawlers toured the John Deere Combine factory in East Moline, Illinois. They donned safety glasses and headphones for the docent led, 1½ hour tram tour. They could easily hear everything that was said even though the factory was very noisy. They saw combine parts being laser cut or punched out, pressed into shape, assembled, welded, washed, treated, painted by dipping into huge tanks by overhead cranes, dried in ovens, sprayed by robots or people in climate controlled suits, decaled, and driven off the line by their new owners. They also saw the various attachments being built. A video, a showroom with all kinds of exhibits, a gift shop and a huge green combine on which those who wanted could climb into its cab were seen in the plant's visitor entrance. Quality is the goal.

John Deere only builds a combine if it has an order for it. It has to be ordered approximately 9 months in advance since they have a backlog. It takes 17 days to build it and each is built to the buyers needs. About 20% of their orders are shipped overseas.

After a quick lunch at a local restaurant, some canawlers toured the Rock Island Arsenal Museum, visited Lock 15 at the Mississippi River Visitor Center, saw the John Deere Pavilion, or went to Springfield, Illinois to see the Lincoln Museum and Home.

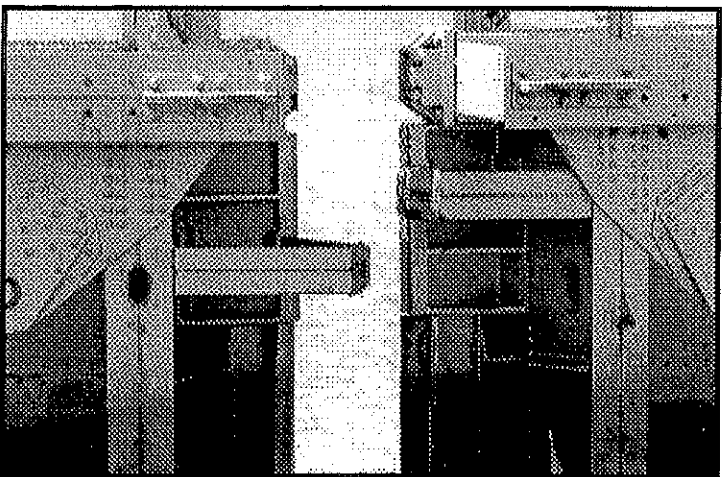
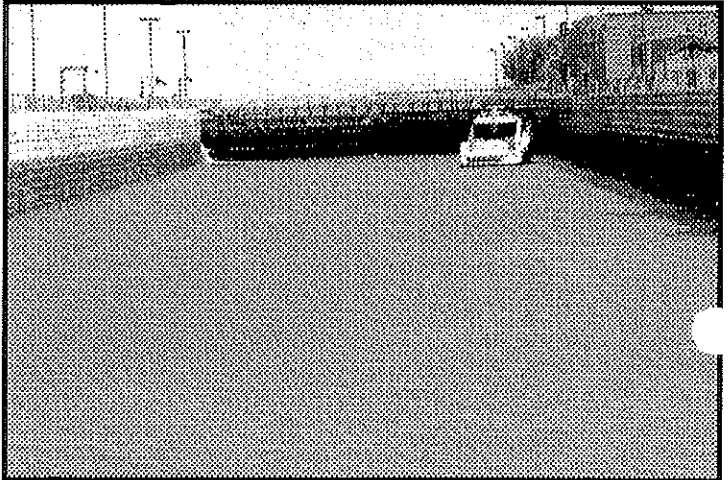
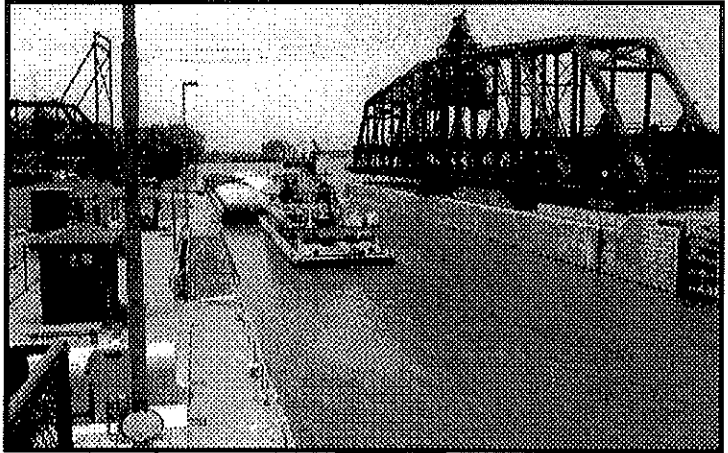
A great time was had by all on the Upper Mississippi. Those attending came from Florida (2) Indiana (39), Illinois (2), Ohio (6), and New Jersey (2). The portion of river seen on the cruise was five-miles wide in some spots and narrow in others. Cliffs surrounding it were tree covered and its banks near the towns were lined by beautiful homes.

The system of 29 locks is only needed on the Upper Mississippi from St. Louis to just beyond Minneapolis/St. Paul where the river falls about 420 feet in a distance of 669 miles. There is enough water in the Lower Mississippi at all times to float boats.

Petroleum products such as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, etc. from Texas and Louisiana and coal from Kentucky and Illinois are the principal upstream shipments. Grains such as corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye are the principal down bound products.

LOCKS & DAMS 12 & 13

Photos by: GH-Gerald Hulslander, LK-Lynette Kross, BS-Bob Schmid



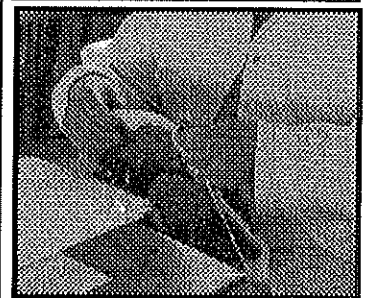
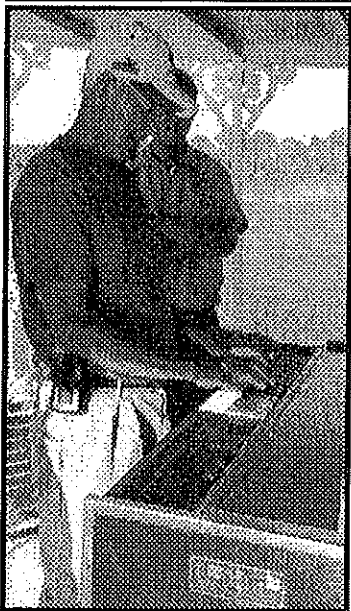
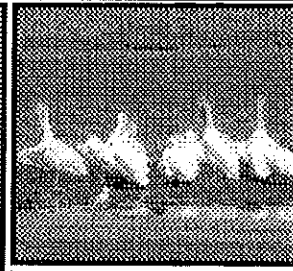
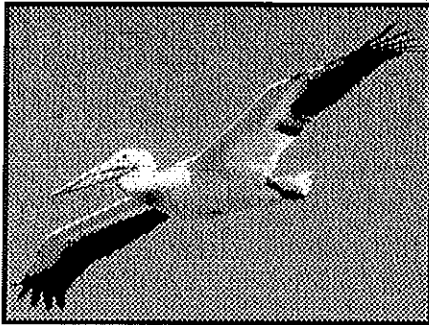
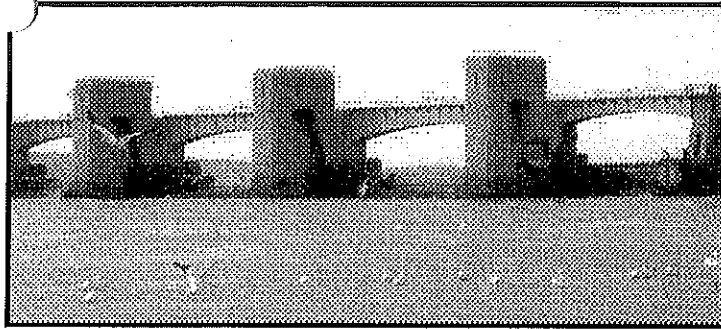
Top: The railroad bridge swiveled to allow the barge to pass out of the lock. Other railroad turn-bridges allowed the "Twilight" to pass up and downstream. LK

Center: The lock was large enough for this smaller boat to snub up in front of the "Twilight" before we were raised to the next level. LK

Bottom: This locking system kept the gate tightly closed when water was introduced into the lock to raise the "Twilight" to the next level of the river. LK

WILDLIFE ON THE RIVER

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD

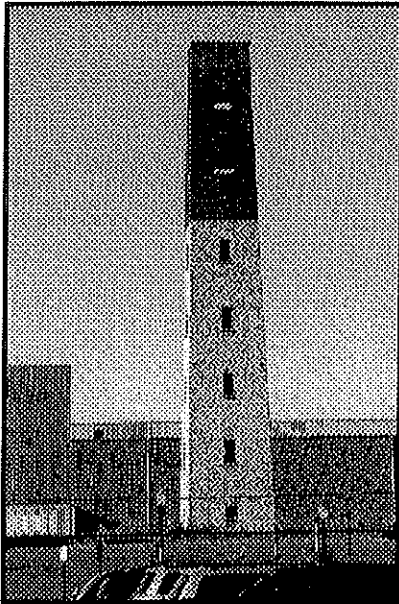


Mark Twain BS, Autoharp LK, Jeff Koehler on Calliope LK, Electric Guitar LK, Crocheting LK, Playing cards LK



Top: Pelicans at Dam 13. BS
Left: Pelican in flight. LK Right: Pelicans and shore birds. LK
Left: Young eagles in nest. LK Right: Eagle's nest. LK
Bottom: This island is covered with a variety of waterfowl that have denuded the island making it vulnerable to floods. LK

DUBUQUE, IOWA



SHOT TOWER

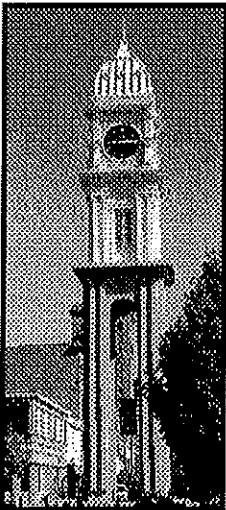
The Shot Tower was constructed in 1856 to manufacture lead shot ammunition. Molten lead was poured from the top of the tower and passed through a series of sieves to form the shot into its proper size. The shot then landed in a tank of cold water at the bottom of the tower.

In the 1850s, lead from Dubuque was shipped to St. Louis shot-makers who produced most of the lead shot in the Midwest. The tower was built in an attempt to break the St. Louis monopoly, but the St. Louis company purchased it and abandoned it. It stood deserted from 1911-1959 when the Dubuque County Historical Society restored it. It is the only shot tower remaining west of the Mississippi River. LK



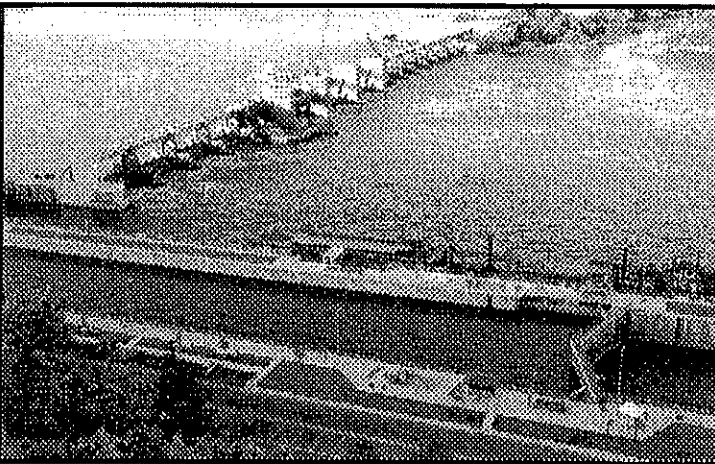
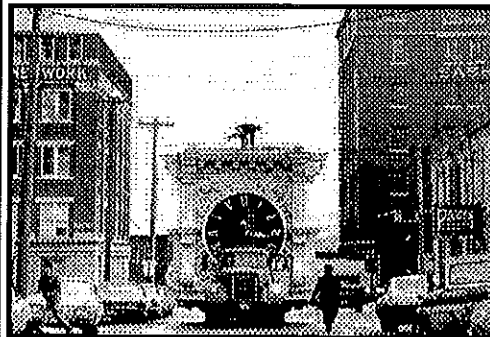
FENELON PLACE ELEVATOR

When Dubuque banker J. K. Graves got tired of his circuitous half hour commute by buggy from his bank to his home atop the bluff, he had an European incline railway built in 1882 at the end of Fourth Street to Fenelon Place. It is 296 feet in length and today elevates visitors 189 feet to overlook the Mississippi River and the beautiful Dubuque business district. BS



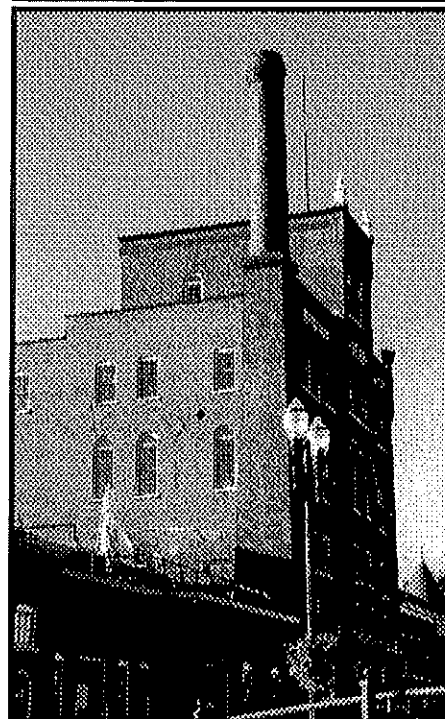
TOWN CLOCK

This clock was erected in 1873, was almost dismantled for repairs in 1923 when citizens objected, electrified with a new Seth Thomas movement in 1927, moved to clock plaza on new pedestal in 1971, and currently has a traffic circle around it. LK



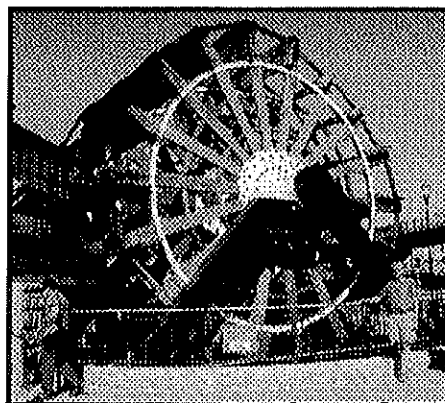
EAGLE POINT PARK OVERLOOKING LOCK & DAM 11

Every year hundreds of migrating Eagles fill the trees on the bluff (left foreground) overlooking Lock & Dam # 11 on the Mississippi River. A 164 acre public park is located atop the bluff that features many Frank Lloyd Wright prairie style pavilions built under the direction of architect Alfred Caldwell by the WPA in the 1930s. LK



STAR BREWERY

The Dubuque Star Brewery was built in 1898 by J. H. Rhomberg, J. J. Off, and R. M. Kunz with a capacity of 35,000 barrels. It is one of the oldest remaining brewery buildings in Iowa. It closed in 1917 during Prohibition and re-opened in 1933. Rhomberg's son took over operations in 1935. By 1969 it was producing 500,000 barrels a year. It was leased by Joseph Pickett, Sr. from 1971 to 1983 producing beer under his label. Modest amounts of beer were produced by various investors from 1984-1999. Today it has a wine tasting room and restaurants. The movies F. I.S.T. with Sylvester Stallone and Take This Job and Shove It with Art Carney were shot here. LK



National Mississippi River Museum and Aquarium

Six large aquariums and many exhibits feature giant catfish, turtles, otters, ducks, frogs, reptiles and the history of America's most famous river, the Mississippi River. Interactive exhibits and Living History demonstrations bring this river-from-campus to life.

(continued in next issue)