

MINOR NOTICES

JOHN E. LAMB

THE HON. JOHN E. LAMB of Terre Haute, Indiana, died August 23, 1914. Mr. Lamb was the son of Michael and Katherine (McGovern) Lamb, both of whom were born in Ireland. He resided in Terre Haute throughout his entire life. When a young man he studied law in the office of Voorhees & Carlton, and was admitted to practice in 1874. At the time of his death, he was a member of the law firm of Lamb, Beasley, Douthitt & Crawford.

During the whole of his mature period, Mr. Lamb was an active leader in the Democratic party. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the judicial district, including the counties of Vigo and Sullivan, in 1875 to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same office in 1876. In 1880, and also in 1888, his name appeared on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for presidential elector. In 1882, he was elected to represent his congressional district in the national House of Representatives. He was a candidate for re-election in 1884 but was defeated. In 1886, he was again nominated, but again suffered defeat. He served his party as a delegate in several national conventions, including those of 1896 and 1912, presiding at one session of the latter convention.

Mr. Lamb was united in marriage to Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kent, in 1890. One son, John Kent Lamb, was born in 1902. The widow and son survive the deceased.

The following letter was among those received by Mrs. Lamb after the death of her husband:

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 24.

My Dear Mrs. Lamb:—

I wired my sympathy last night as soon as I received the sad news of Mr. Lamb's death. It occurs to me that in this dark hour it may lighten your burden of sorrow to know that for more than a year the President has held the office of ambassador to Mexico for Mr. Lamb—the appointment only awaiting the restoration of peace in that country.

It is a special disappointment to us that Mr. Lamb did not live long enough to receive this merited recognition of his worth and political

services. Vice-President Marshall and Senators Kern and Shively will, I know, share this disappointment. Again expressing condolence,

I am very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

ADAM HEIMBERGER

ADAM HEIMBERGER, a prominent citizen of New Albany and a widely known Indiana Democrat, died September 21 at his home. He was the Democratic candidate for secretary of State in 1900, and was the candidate on the Democratic State ticket for clerk of the Supreme Court in 1902. Mr. Heimberger was prominent in the Evangelical Church and was district treasurer of the Indiana district of the Evangelical Synod of North America. He was president of the board of trustees of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane in Indianapolis and had served as city controller of New Albany. Mr. Heimberger was a past exalted ruler of New Albany Lodge of Elks and also was a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen fraternities. He was 54 years old and was a native of this city. His widow and a son, Henry E. Heimberger, survive him.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE annual conference of the D. A. R., which was held at Fort Wayne this year, was attended by a larger number of delegates than have ever before been registered at the State gathering of the D. A. R. in Indiana.

The State organization now numbers fifty-four chapters with a total of 2,582 members, in addition to 90 members-at-large.

That the Indiana State society of Daughters of the American Revolution is having a steady and substantial growth was shown by the report of the state regent, Mrs. Frances H. Robertson, submitted Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Robertson stated that during her three years' regency there had been an addition of 264 new members, of whom more than one-third were members of newly-organized chapters of the year 1913-1914 at Gary, Hanover, Bourbon and New Harmony.

The State organization has lost two chapters and gained five. Attempts have been made to interest Bluffton, Angola, Monticello and Hartford City in forming chapters but nothing definite has as yet been done. Chapters can be formed if the State regent will visit the towns and further arouse interest.

Mrs. Robertson expressed her appreciation of the always able

and cordial support afforded her by her co-workers and the program committee. She urged greater consideration of the home, of husband and of children as upon them depend the safety and stability of the nation. "Train your sons to be good and patriotic citizens and your daughters to be homemakers with their highest ambition to be queen of a home and mother of children," urged the regent. That her remarks met with approval was shown by a burst of applause.

Mrs. Robertson's interesting report was a mingling of statistical facts, historical incidents and poetic thought.

"The hardest thing a regent has to contend with is that women want to hold office. Every office carries its responsibility of some duty, however, and no member of a chapter is without some sort of work to do if she carries out the thought and the aim of the society. If women desire to help their chapters and their chapter regents they can do no two things better than to be present at all meetings and be prompt in attendance.

Mrs. Robertson greatly deplored the entrance of "politics" into the national organization and gave as a comparison the great work of the W. C. T. U., which is accomplishing so much without quarreling and quibbling. An announcement of the candidacy of Mrs. G. J. Guernsey, of Kansas, for the office of president-general of the national society and parts of her platform were read and the State regent heartily endorsed such planks as she read as coincident with her own ideas of real progress and the highest purpose of both national and State societies.

The chief address of the program was given by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, of Baltimore, Md., who was one of the first visitors to arrive. Mrs. Bassett is historian general for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and with her mother and sisters were among the founders of the society, which is not yet a quarter of a century old. But in spite of the many things Mrs. Bassett has done and is doing, for she is a farmer, is president of the Woman's Exchange in Baltimore—with over two hundred consigners weekly—has a home with her husband and daughter to look after, she has enough enthusiasm left to scatter at every meeting or convention of the D. A. R. she attends.

Owing to the prominence of Mrs. Bassett in the national society of the organization, her address was anticipated with unusual interest and the auditorium was filled with an audience of men and women whose attention was gripped by the force and inspiring con-

tent of her address and who were touched by the charm of her **very evident natural and sincere personality.**

Early in her address Mrs. Bassett referred to the Bible story of the three stewards, remarking of the two who did something that their reply to the Master was in fourteen words each, while the one who hid his talent and laid it away took fifty-two words to make his statement about himself. Without pursuing the analogy further Mrs. Bassett asked concerning the work of the past, if it is not greater to create than to examine and report. In that way then can the work of the spirit that actuated the heroes of the revolution and their immediate descendants be preserved and cultivated in the hearts of the present and future generations? This query, put by Mrs. Bassett was enlarged upon as she gave remarkable as well as interesting facts and suggestions. She said patriotism is not something to be carried out by societies organized to perpetuate the memories of the men and women who laid the foundation of this great republic but is rather to instill a regard for the spirit of self sacrifice which was a dominant trait in the character of the heroes, men or women, of the early years of this country.

Mrs. Bassett urged the preservation of historical records and told of many documents of value that had been brought from Salvation Army piles of waste paper where they had been consigned by men and women who in their housecleaning efforts from time to time had "cleared out the old rubbish." Mrs. Bassett also talked of the destruction of old historic places, landmarks, alteration of names of streets, occupation of buildings, even of churches, commercialized as places of business and referred to the preservation of beautiful and sacred Mt. Vernon through the efforts of a woman of North Carolina. Referring to the admiration often given in extravagant praise to old historic spots abroad and the familiarity many Americans have with the "old country," Mrs. Bassett asked, "Isn't our history picturesque; hasn't this country any romance?" The price of the peace we enjoy was the bloodshed of thousands of brave men. To forget is to be ungrateful for our blessings.

Mrs. Bassett praised the western country and coincident with that part of her address urged that Indiana should have written and published a history of herself and a copy be sent to the National Society of D. A. R. Mrs. Bassett referred to the idiomatic speech of Bret Harte—as one example—of Whitcomb Riley as another, saying that the plea for one English speaking language was good but deploring the disappearance in records of things that have been a part of the character making and upbuilding of the people. Mrs.

Bassett is a believer in "family trees," even if the crop is sometimes a failure, in keeping records from generation to generation of birth, marriages, etc., and in instilling a regard and a respect for the family; for home and the love of liberty, the most priceless of blessings of the many with which this country is endowed.

The entire exercises of the session were extremely interesting and the musical features brought great applause.

Interest upon the choice of a design for a flag to be adopted by the conference with an idea of a further request of the state legislature to make this accepted design a State flag, had a setback unlooked for. It had been understood that Indiana had no flag, but one of the committee on investigation produced a copy of the Indiana banner or emblem, accepted by the legislature previous to Governor Mount's election, which she had recently received with a letter from the Secretary of State, L. G. Ellingham. The letter stated that this banner of the State was not called a flag, but was the official emblem used in connection with the State seal.

The matter of whether the State Conference of Daughters should adopt a design for a flag as their own insignia or adornment was postponed in the future.

Mrs. James B. Fowler, chairman of the **committee on resolutions**, read resolutions extending thanks to the local chapter, to the press, to various chairmen of committees, to the presiding officer, Mrs. Frances H. Robertson, for numerous courtesies, to musicians and others who lent aid and the consideration for delegates extended by the Anthony Hotel.

The conference was voted one of the most successful, as well as the largest in the history of the organization.

One of the most interesting features of the State Conference of the D. A. R. was a talk by Mrs. W. B. Neff, of Cleveland, who is chairman for the National Girl Homemakers of America. Mrs. Neff spoke without notes and so brimful is she of her work that statistics, word pictures and description of plans rolled from her lips almost faster than she could speak them. Mrs. Neff's talk was of compelling interest and her audience gave her flattering attention. In commenting upon the work of the branch of educational work which she represents, Mrs. Neff said that the divorce evil was in a measure the result of unprepared girls and young women to make the home what it should be. Eighty-five per cent. of the divorces secured are sought by women and sixty-seven per cent. of the eighty-five are sought with the excuse of lack of financial support. On the other hand, Mrs. Neff declared the cause of the

greater part of marital trouble to be the ignorance of the wife for domestic affairs. The majority of girls marry with no knowledge of cooking, sewing, planning, keeping things clean, saving "the pennies," mending or the hundred and one things a competent housekeeper knows about. The strong old Anglo-Saxon word, "help," used in early days of this country in the sense of employed household service has been lost to use just because of the incompetency of the girls employed to be that very thing, a "help" in the household. But the incompetency is not confined to those who can be obtained through the medium of the employment bureaus. They are found in the homes of the laborer, the artisan, the manufacturer, the millionaire. Now with the loss of life and the awful destruction going on in the European war, the American woman will become—in the words of an eminent writer—the "torch bearer of the world." The American woman must establish the standard. And yet, according to more statistics from Mrs. Neff in a long procession of employes of an industrial concern in Cleveland but one-tenth of them were Americans. That is but one example. The duty of America is to teach. So the work of the Girl Homemakers club is to educate the foreigners to be fitted to make the American home. In Cleveland the work has been taken up by the D. A. R. Society and similar work is being done in other organizations of the Daughters.

Reports on different phases of works of the society were given during the afternoon by Mrs. Newberry J. Howe on the reciprocity bureau, and Mrs. Harry V. Sheridan. The report on conservation by Mrs. M. C. Garber, another of welfare women and children by Mrs. Martha B. Hanna, who is state chairman and also a member of the national society's board of historians, and a talk on old trail roads by Mrs. W. W. Garr, on the Daughters' magazine, by Miss Mary Alice Warren, and report of the movement for children of the American Revolution, by Mrs. H. W. Moore, were other important subjects taken up for the day. A dinner at the Anthony and a reception given by the local chapter at the home of Mrs. Roberts in the evening were the social events of the day.

Mrs. Henry A. Beck, of Indianapolis, was the choice for the office of State regent and Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, of Fowler, was again chosen to represent Indiana as vice-president general.

Other State officers were elected without opposition to any candidate—Vice-regent, Miss Edna Donnell, of Greensburg; secretary, Miss Anna B. Sankey, Terre Haute; treasurer, Mrs. Otto Rott, Bloomington; historian, Miss Katherine McIlvain, Vincennes; audi-

tor, Mrs. Edna Felt, Huntington; chaplain, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis.

An invitation to hold the next conference in Terre Haute was read and accepted and the fifteenth annual meeting of the Daughters will be held in that city, October 10, 1915.

The selection of Mrs. Beck for the highest office of the State organization followed the nomination of Mrs. W. A. Cullop, of Vincennes, for the same honor and the immediate withdrawal of Mrs. Cullop as a candidate, owing to her receiving Thursday morning from Mrs. W. C. Story, president-general of the national society, a request to serve as corresponding secretary-general on the national board.

CHURCH HISTORY

WORK in this field of State church history is attracting increasing attention. Professor Sweet, of DePauw, is organizing the efforts of the Methodists along this line. Some of his graduate students are doing research work in this field. The district superintendents are assisting and the interest is reaching individual congregations. In such a large field there is no limit to the amount of work to be done.

The Presbyterians at their recent meeting in New Albany took steps looking toward systematic historical work.

The Catholic Church, the oldest of the Indiana churches, has valuable collections of records at Vincennes and Notre Dame which date back to the very beginning of Indiana history. That church can never be given its proper place in the history of the State until these sources are made available.

The history of other churches, such as the Baptists, Disciples, Congregational, Universalist, Shaker, and Friends, dates back a century and affords ample field for the historian. The great task in all this work is the collection of material.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

PROF. FRANCIS M. STALKER, of the Department of Education at the State Normal, is gathering some material on the history of our early schools. He is especially interested in the academies and seminaries. There has been a surprisingly large range of educational experience in the century of Indiana history. Any one possessing material relating to any of the early schools or school systems will confer a great favor on Professor Stalker by writing him concerning it.

HENRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The semi-annual meeting of the society was held at Newcastle, October 29. During the forenoon session the president, W. H. Keesling, delivered his address, and Dr. J. W. White read a paper on "Old Time Memories."

After a dinner, served in the rooms of their building, Mrs. E. H. Bundy made a memorial address on the life of Charles S. Hernly, whose death was noticed in the last number of this magazine. An address by Mary Hannah Krout on "Hawaii Under the Flag," and a paper by W. R. Wilson on "County Examiners and County Superintendents of Henry County," finished the program as far as historical matter is concerned. Music was in evidence at every opportunity on the program. The society is now in its twenty-eighth year and thriving. W. H. Keesling is president and Lillian Chambers, secretary.

THE TIPPECANOE TRAIL

J. WESLEY WHICKER in the Attica Ledger-Press, August 14, 1914, published the results of some investigations he had recently made concerning the exact route of Harrison's army across Warren and Benton counties on the Tippecanoe campaign. Harrison feared an ambuscade. For that reason he crossed the Wabash at the site of the present town of Montezuma. He sent scouts to cut a road upon the east side of the Wabash, hoping to thus deceive the Indians if they intended an ambush. The feint in the direction of the Illinois towns was also made to disclose any forces hiding in the vicinity of Pine Creek. As stated above the little army crossed the Wabash at what is now Montezuma.

From this point they skirted the prairie. They detailed sixteen men as a guard to prevent an ambush from the river between the camp and the river. These sixteen men were deployed on each side of Pine creek nearly straight north from Williamsport and just about where the Williamsport road starts across the Pine creek bottoms in going to Kramer. The army skirted the prairie for the reason that in its march to the Battleground it could easily watch and guard the left flank of the army and the view of the prairie would prevent an ambush. There were many Indians along the river so the soldiers left the timber land of the Wabash well to their right as they moved northward. It took the soldiers two hours to cross the Wabash at Montezuma. They then followed near the banks with the army, taking their provisions in boats on

the river, to a point a little below the mouth of Coal creek, which is a little below the south line of Fountain county. Here on the banks of the river they built a fort as a base of supplies, sent forty men back to guard the women and children at Fort Harrison and left eight men to guard the fort. With the assistance of W. W. Porter and his wife and sons we were able to locate the site of this fort, which is on the Porter land. John C. Colett, at one time the state geologist of Indiana, a local historian of rare worth, had inspired Mr. Porter with a pride in local history. The Porters were thus able to show the remains of the corduroy roads made by the Harrison army through the swampy lands near their place. The soldiers crossed the Little Vermillion river just south of Eugene, at what is known as the "army ford" near the Shelby place. This was the principal camping ground of the Kickapoo Indians. After crossing the Vermillion river they went north to the prairie in the state of Illinois, south of Danville, crossing the Illinois line south of State Line. Two private soldiers of the army were buried in the Gopher Hill cemetery south of Marshfield. The trail can be plainly seen through the yard of a farmer who has carefully preserved it about a mile and a half northwest of the cemetery. They camped one night in the Round grove, now the property of Frank Goodwine of West Lebanon. There was a spring in this grove which never went dry and the grove was far out in the prairie. On their return trip two of the soldiers were buried in this grove. The grove can be plainly seen from Sloan or Hedrick. Cassius M. Clay said the soldiers got blue grass seed here and carried it back to Kentucky, from which came the Kentucky blue grass. From here they marched to the "army ford" of Pine creek above Brier's mill. On their return trip they camped one night there. On the northwest shore of the creek two of the soldiers died and were buried. There was a very large rock in the middle of the road one mile south of the Butler place known as the "army rock." It was a niggerhead and the largest niggerhead in Warren county. The trail led past the rock. A road supervisor, with little regard for local history, had Charley Burgeson break this rock into small particles with dynamite a few years ago.

Zachariah Cicott, who was born of an Indian mother and a French father, near Independence, and lived to be an old man in the neighborhood where he was born, led the Harrison army from the camp on the Wabash near Cayuga to the Battleground. The men who made the advance guard were under Dubois, the grandfather of the United States senator of the same name from Idaho.