

Minor Notices

UNION BANNER HUNT

The death of Mr. Hunt occurred May 3, at his home, 2138 North New Jersey street, Indianapolis. He was 51 years old. Before coming to Indianapolis as a State officer his home was in Winchester. Mr. Hunt first became known over the State as a leader of the Knights of Pythias order. In 1898 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State. After filling this office two terms he became private secretary to Governor Hanly. When the Indiana Railroad Commission was created the Governor made Mr. Hunt chairman. He was a genial politician, a fair speaker. Though of no more than ordinary ability, he conducted his administrations successfully.

ADOLPH H. SCHELLSCHMIDT

In the death of Mr. Schellschmidt, May 3, Indianapolis lost one of its greatest musicians. He was born in Prussia in 1830. He came to America in 1854. In 1858 he helped organize the City Band and a short time later the Maennerchor. He devoted his long life to music teaching. His specialty was orchestral music. He was a leading member of the Atheneum Orchestra, the Metropolitan Orchestra, the Philharmonic Society. He was a leader and promoter of all musical enterprises.

SAMUEL ROSS LYONS

Reverend S. R. Lyons died at the Long Hospital, Indianapolis, May 3. He was a veteran of the Civil War, pastor of the Reid Memorial United Presbyterian Church of Richmond, trustee of Indiana University, and a member of the board of managers of the Xenia Seminary, of which he was a graduate.

JOHN WALLACE

Perhaps some reader of this MAGAZINE can furnish the information asked for in the following letter:

Dear Sir—My great grandfather, John Wallace, who came from Scotland to West Virginia, Greenbriar County, somewhere along in the sixth or

seventh decade of the seventeenth century, from there to this vicinity in 1779, and from here to Morgan or Putnam County, Indiana, about the year 1835 and I presume died there about 1836 or 1837, and if I mistake not, is buried in the cemetery at Stilesville, or more probably in a neglected and disused burying place on the old Elijah Wallace place (his sons) about two miles west of Stilesville. He served in the Ninth Virginia Regiment Revolutionary War for a period of more than two years. This last fact, is of course, a matter of interest to the people of Indiana as it testifies that the remains of some men at least, of that remarkable army find repose within her ample area.

J. K. P. WALLACE,
Clinton, Tenn.

GENERAL GEORGE G. WAGNER

The following letter from Professor Gist has been received. If some one can supply the information requested he would do a great favor to Professor Gist and at the same time assist to clear up a disputed point in our State history:

I am writing you at a venture because I think you may be able to give me some information on an historical matter in which I am deeply interested. If I am not mistaken, General George G. Wagner entered the service in the Civil War as colonel of the Fifteenth Indiana or some other regiment of that state. Later he commanded in the Fourth Corps the old division that had been commanded by General Sheridan at Missionary Ridge. In the battle of Franklin on November 30th, 1864, his division was left in a very dangerous place and he was so severely criticised that he left the service. My regiment, the 26th Ohio, was in that division, and I feel that I know as much about the situation as any one. I have read most of what has been written about the battle, and the controversies that have arisen concerning the battle. I am morally certain that General Wagner was not so much to blame as three other generals higher up in command, who did not assume the responsibility that they should have assumed.

About twenty years after the battle, General Cox wrote a so-called history, in which he puts all the blame on General Wagner. General Cox belonged to a different corps, but for the time Wagner had been directed to report to him. He said that General Wagner's men retreated from the front to the river, and were no longer in the fight. This is a direct contradiction of the brigade commanders and the regimental commanders of that division, which lost more than all the rest of the army. I felt that an injustice had been done to Wagner and his brave men. I at once took the matter up with General Cox and stated the facts as I knew them to be.

What I would like for you to let me know, is whether any of the loyal sons of Indiana ever came to the defense of Wagner. If so, has any paper on the subject ever been prepared from your society? I know that some

of the friends of Wagner came to his rescue in brief newspaper items. If your society has ever had such a paper prepared, will you let me know how I may have a chance to read it? Can you inform me whether any of Wagner's family are living? Can you put me in touch with the Loyal Legion of Indiana?

I have written not a little in newspapers, touching Wagner and his command, but have never prepared a formal paper in defense of Wagner. I was at the recent re-union at Franklin on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle and I found that there was still a tendency to deny justice to the brave old commander. I am tempted to prepare such a paper if I can secure all the data that I need.

Hoping that I am not making an unreasonable request of you, and that you can give me some help in establishing the real facts for the future historian, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. W. GIST,

Professor of English in Iowa State Teacher's College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

THE LINCOLN WAY

The last Indiana General Assembly took up the work begun by the legislatures of Kentucky and Illinois of locating and at least marking the route by which the Lincoln family moved on its way from the log cabin home at Hodgenville, Ky., across southern Indiana to Springfield, Ill. In general, the way in Indiana lies from Troy in Perry county to Lincoln City in Spencer; from there by a route to be ascertained to the crossing of the Wabash, perhaps at Vincennes.

The Indiana statute provided for a commission of two to be appointed by the governor. Governor S. M. Ralston, in pursuance of the act, appointed Jesse W. Weik, of Greencastle, a well-known Lincoln enthusiast, and Joseph M. Cravens, of Madison, on the commission. The selection is excellent and should give universal satisfaction. The commissioners serve without pay.

The question of the way will not be easily settled. The Lincolns were not remarkable at the time of their migration and at the time attracted no more attention than any one of a thousand other pioneer families moving west at the same time. Likewise there was no direct way or road from Gentryville or the Lincoln home in Spencer county to the crossing of the Wabash that was followed perforce by the movers of the day. Few persons who have not had experience sifting traditions will realize the extent or difficulty involved in weighing the immense mass of traditions, or hearsay evidence, that have gathered around the Lincoln history. It is to be hoped the com-

missioners will gather up the traditions and preserve them, so that the evidence on which their final decision rests will be available to the public.

THE COUNTY SEAT OF MADISON COUNTY.

A letter from John L. Forkner, of Anderson, calls attention to what is probably an error in the March, 1914, number of the MAGAZINE. On page 24 it is stated that Bedford was designated in the statute as the county seat. There is no question about the reading of the statute of January 4, 1827. It is found in *Laws of Indiana*, 1826-7, p. 65, and reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for Ansel Richmond, recorder of Madison county, and clerk of the circuit court of the same, to hold his offices and keep his books and papers belonging to said offices, at the house of Nathaniel Richmond in said county, except in times of holding courts, until the lots shall be sold in the town of Bedford the seat of justice for said county."

NAMING THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE

The following item is furnished by Alva O. Reser, of Lafayette:

William Digby laid out the plat of the city of Lafayette on May 25, 1825. At the time Digby platted the town site which he named Lafayette, General Marie Jean Paul Roch Yoes Gilbert Motier De Lafayette, who aided the colonists in their war for independence was visiting the United States. General Lafayette was then 68 years old. He visited St. Louis on April 29, 1825, with his son, George Washington Lafayette; Louisville, May 9, 1825; Cincinnati, May 19, and 20, 1825; and on May 25, 1825, the day the site of Lafayette was platted by Mr. Digby, General Lafayette was at Uniontown, Pa. It was because of this fact and the interest of the country in General Lafayette at that time, that induced William Digby to name his town site Lafayette.

THE TEN O'CLOCK LINE

The following letter calls attention to an error in an article recently published in the MAGAZINE:

Sir—I see in THE INDIANA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY a map of the "New Purchase" in Indiana, the western boundary of which is called the "Eleven O'clock Line."

I was well acquainted with one of the men, a Mr. James Gregory, that helped run the line and he said it was called the "Ten O'clock Line." It was run in 1816 and terminated at White river about two and one-half

miles west of Seymour, Ind. Its starting point was at the mouth of Big Raccoon creek where it empties into the Wabash and runs in a southeast course to its termination. At ten o'clock a shadow would indicate the course the compass would pass. This was to show the Indians that the surveyor was not cheating them.

In Monroe county not far from where Gosport is now located there was trouble between the Indians and surveyors, the Indians contending that the surveyors were cheating them by changing the compass.

This map shows the end of the line to be about three miles from the river when it ought to be at the river. Gregory left the surveying party, went to Vallonia, then to Salem, the main parties going to Madison on the Ohio river. This old man in after (years) joined the Mormons and was with them at Nauvoo, Ill., and continued with them until Salt Lake was reached, after which he came back to Indiana and died in Vallonia in 1868.

The Indian Boundary Line that runs through Jackson county begins at a point on White river where the range line No. 3 crosses the river, so I have been informed since I was a small boy by my grandfather, Abraham Miller, who was one of the first settlers of Vallonia in 1810.

Respectfully,
FRED MILLER,
Seymour, Ind.

AN ERROR

In the next to the last sentence in the article in the March number written by Professor Lynch on the "Flow of Colonists to and from Indiana," an error was made in copying the manuscript. The sentence should read:

"Up to the taking of the census of 1860, Ohio had sent the largest number of immigrants into Kansas of any state in the Union, the number being 11,617; Missouri was second with 11,356; Indiana was third with 9,945; Illinois was fourth with 9,367."