

## Historic Homes of Salem and Vicinity—1814-1860

(Prepared for the Washington County Historical Society)

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In making a survey of the homes of the pioneers of our community as a rule our thoughts revert to the John Hay home and the old DePauw homestead so recently lost to us, an interesting landmark. And again our thoughts revert to the old Academy of the Morrison and May schools and to the Eikosi Academy of the May's, as representatives of the early educational interests of our community. But if we take a closer survey we will find many homes of historic note worthy of our study.

### LAFAYETTE HALL.

Two places well worth our interest which we will consider first, were the two taverns and halls connected with these buildings. Lafayette Hall was located on the lot where the sheriff's residence and the jail are now located. William Baird was the landlord or proprietor and a very quaint and business-like announcement of his house is found in the *Western Annotator* for December which reads as follows:

Lafayette Hall—W. Baird informs his friends and the public generally that he has lately purchased valuable improved property adjoining his house, which will enable him to afford accommodations of the best kind to all who may feel disposed to patronize him. He pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to render general satisfaction and on accommodating terms. He feels under obligations for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 12 months. It is well known to those who have travelled much that accommodations are in proportion to the business. Patronage gives encouragement and life to every kind of business. Travellers will be furnished with waybills.

Salem, Dec. 1829-1833.

*Western Annotator.*

He had the honor in the fall of 1820 of entertaining Henry Clay who stopped over-night on his way to Vincennes. The hotel was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd of townspeople and Clay came forth and made a speech. *Steven's History.*

Another attractive feature of this tavern was the magnificent mail coach of William Baird which plied regularly between Salem and Jeffersonville, making three trips a week.

The wooden figure of an Indian squaw was used as a sign and in later years the tavern was known as the Red Wing.

#### UNION HALL

Union Hall was located on the southeast corner of the public square. It was built and occupied as a hotel by Andrew Weir, a pioneer tanner. Later it was run by a Mrs. Hoge and daughters, Jane Howland and Polly Kelso. In later years it was managed successfully by J. F. Persise, Jessie Hungate, Thomas Williams and others.

Many important and interesting meetings were held in Union Hall. It was the social center of the community. The first cooking stove in the county was installed by Andrew Weir in his tavern in 1834.

Mr. Weir recognized the value of advertisement as shown in the *Western Annotator* for December, 1829, J. Allen, editor, as to the merits of entertainment assured to his patrons. The advertisement reads as follows:

Union Hall, southeast corner of the Public Square—A. Weir respectfully informs the traveling public that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment as above, where he will always be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. His house has been built and prepared especially for a tavern having a sufficient number of convenient rooms for all necessary purposes. His table will be at all times spread with the best the county affords, and his stable furnished with abundance of grain, and provided with a careful and steady hostler. He hopes by a strict attention to the business of his house and to the comfort and accommodations of travellers to render general satisfaction. Boarders by the day, week or year will be received on accommodating terms.

With some changes, this building still remains, and is used as a hotel.

#### The LYON HOME

Mention of the old Dawson Lyon home on Water street brings to mind a picture of the long, low, rambling type of house with its porches and porticoes. It was most attractive

in appearance in the setting of spacious grounds, a beautiful yard with evergreens and shrubbery and flowers, a fine garden and all the comforts and conveniences of the times. While the old house and all of its surroundings have ceased to be, the spot is deeply interesting to the community because of the educational purposes for which it is now used. This also is due to the liberality of the Lyon family who gave the old home as a site for the present high school building.

#### The ELI MALOTT HOME

Many of the homes were located on the public square. The home of Eli Malott was located on the lot where the Farmers Bank and the Etzler Undertaking establishment now stand. This residence was a brick, two story structure with a basement. He had a place of business where the Boggs store is now located. The building between this and the residence was at an early date occupied by Foster Nixon as a residence and a business place. This was also at one time the home of Jeremiah Nowland, who had the distinction of planning or designing the rooster that adorned the top of the old courthouse for so many years.

#### The WILLIAM CARTER HOME

The house on the southwest corner used now as a creamery was a frame building and was originally the home of one William Carter, a Virginian who had met reverses in his native state and came to Salem to start life anew. He was a very popular man and won the hearts of all who knew him, possessed of a peculiar charm of manner which attracted on all occasions. He was county clerk from 1827 to 1838. The frame building gave way to a commodious brick building erected and occupied by Dr. James B. Wilson and in later years it was known as the Lewis Casper home and also the Dr. J. R. Bare home.

#### The BURR BRADLEY HOME

The next house adjoining was known as the Burr Bradley home but was converted into a hotel and at that time was known as the Wilson Tavern and was conducted by a Mrs.

Wilson and her daughters. It was later known as the Telle House and Ambrose Telle was the proprietor.

The daughter of Dr. Burr Bradley, whose name was Maria, married Joseph G. Wilson, and spent some years in Jerusalem while he was American consul there.

#### THE JOHN MCMAHAN HOME

The next home adjoining and now owned and occupied by the Salem Building and Loan association, was the home of John McMahan whose wife was Elizabeth Reyman, from a family prominent in the early days of the town. These homes were substantial buildings with basements and large and commodious rooms and well constructed. These have been remodeled and converted into business houses with exception of the old Wilson house which was replaced with a new and modern business room by Lee W. Sinclair in 1890.

#### THE STARR HOME

The old frame building which stood in the northwest corner of the square was owned by a very aged and eccentric woman familiarly known as "Granny Starr". She lived a very secluded life and her great interest was in the beautiful flower garden at the back of her lot. This old house was replaced by the present building by B. T. Pace and Charles Mobley. It is now occupied by Clarke's store and by Purlee and Boling's shoe store.

#### THE JOSEPH GREENE HOME

In the northeast block of the square we find the home of Joseph Greene. He and his wife were victims of the cholera during the fatal scourge which visited the town in 1833. His only remaining daughter married Robert Mitchell, a prominent merchant.

#### THE JOHN CURRY HOME

Just east of this home was the two story brick residence of the John Curry family. Mr. Curry was appointed postmaster in 1829 by President Jackson. After his death, his wife, Deborah, was appointed to fill his place, and she conducted the

office through the Civil war period, assisted by her daughters, Anne and Victoria, who later became Mrs. James Thompson and Mrs. Lafayette Prow. After Mrs. Curry's death, she was succeeded by J. L. Menaugh, a son-in-law, who was appointed during the administration of Andrew Johnson.

The large lot next, between this property and the Presbyterian church, was a vegetable and flower garden cared for by Mrs. Curry, after she became quite aged. The garden was very beautiful and attractive. The home and office was the first brick building erected on the northeast corner.

#### The CHRISTOPHER HARRISON HOME

On the corner opposite this garden was the home of Christopher Harrison, first lieutenant-governor of Indiana. It was the first brick house erected in Salem, a small one-story house with the front door facing the south side. The lot, which extended from the square to High street, was filled with shrubbery and flowers. Mr. Harrison was never married and lived a very secluded life. Outside of his activities in public life he devoted his time to his books and painting. He was an accomplished artist.

#### The DR. SIMEON LAMB HOME

Dr. Simeon Lamb, one of the very earliest settlers, and the first practicing physician in the county, erected the first house in Salem on lot 83, where the E. D. Williams home now stands. It was built about the year 1814 and was little more than a pole pen with doors cut out and with no windows or chimney. Later this cabin was replaced by a good substantial brick home which still remains as one of the substantial, attractive homes of the town. The building was erected by Mark O'Neal, a business man connected with the Coffin family. His wife was the daughter of James Coffin, son of Matthew Coffin.

#### The ANDREW WEIR HOME

On the lot on the corner of High and Market streets on which the Weir Memorial church is located was the home and business house of Andrew Weir, a cabinet maker. Much of his fine furniture is still in the possession of our younger citizens, which has been handed down from their ancestors.

Mr. Weir was active in the interests and advancements of the early life of the town. In the modest little home was the birthplace of Merrill C. Weir, his son, who became prominent in business and acquired a competent fortune, and as a memorial to the lives and activities in the community of his parents, built and presented to the Methodist congregation, the Weir Memorial church and parsonage on the old homeplace in honor of these pioneer parents.

#### The MICAH NEWBY HOME.

The Mrs. Ellen Paynter Davis home on East Market street, a large brick residence, remains with a few changes as the early home of Micah Newby, a Quaker and prominent business man of his time. His daughter, Martha, became the wife of Dawson Lyon, who was prominent in the town. It was known for many years as the George Paynter home.

Micah Newby was the proprietor of a store for many years in the southwest corner of the brick house which has been known as the home of Dennis McMahan. It was later remodeled as a hotel and for a number of years has been known as the Alvis House.

#### The BEEBEE BOOTH HOME

Another historical landmark was the home of Beebee Booth and his wife, Hannah Pitts Booth. The original house has been replaced by the home of Evans Wright. This was the birthplace of two sons and a daughter. One son, Newton, became a senator of California, and later governor of that state. The daughter, Lizzie, married John Tarkington and was the mother of Booth Tarkington, the author.

Beebee Booth was for many years a successful merchant and manufacturer. He, with Ebenezer Patrick, edited the first newspaper in Salem, the first issue on March 17, 1818, called the *Tocsin*. Booth was an early advocate of the temperance movement and one of the first organizers of the Washington County Peace society, and was its first president.

#### The JOHN E. CLARKE HOME

The large, old brick home, known as the James B. Neal home, and which has been replaced by the modern home of

Mr. Kern Shrum, was the home and was constructed by John E. Clarke, a brick-mason of the early period. He was connected with the building of the first courthouse in 1816 and with the second in 1829. He was prominent in the activities of the town and his name is connected with those of John DePauw, Jonathan Lyon and others who were foremost in all the interests of the community. John E. Clarke's grandson, John B. Clarke, is a prominent business man of the town.

#### The TOWNSEND CUTSHAW HOME

The home of Townsend Cutshaw, who was prominent in the early county affairs is another landmark. This home was on the corner of the lots where the present homes of Dr. C. W. Murphy and J. T. J. Graves are located. This was an attractive, well-kept home. The yard was a green sward, very attractive in its smooth greenness and devoid of trees or flowers.

#### The JOHN H. BUTLER HOME

The home next to this was the home of John H. Butler, more familiarly known as Jack Butler, a lawyer. His wife was Miss Mary Chase, daughter of Isaac Chase, who owned and occupied the Christopher Harrison home in later years. A son of this couple was born in Salem, Noble C. Butler, a well known lawyer and prominent business man of Indianapolis.

#### The W. C. DEPAUW HOME

The next home was a large brick house on the corner. It was built and occupied as an early home by James Young and later, for a number of years by Washington C. DePauw, son of John DePauw, who was appointed agent to establish a seat of justice for Washington county and who made the first map of Salem. Washington C. DePauw became a well known financier of the state and for his generosity DePauw University bears his name. He also led the way in establishing the plate glass industry in this country.

A short time after the town was located and named, the legislature appointed Gen. John DePauw agent to lay out, advertise and sell the town lots.

#### THE JOHN HAY HOME

On South College avenue is the historical home which was erected for educational purposes and known as the Grammar School, conducted by John I. Morrison, a Pennsylvania boy of nineteen, and he here began his career as a teacher. The modest little building soon became too small for this purpose. Dr. Charles Hay married a sister of Evelyn Marie Leonard, the wife of John Farnham, and this brick building became their home. This was the birthplace of John Hay, who studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, and who later was one of Lincoln's biographers.

By his diplomatic services he became internationally known. He became ambassador to England, May, 1897, which office he resigned and became secretary of state in McKinley's cabinet in 1898. As secretary of state, Mr. Hay gained a standing equal to that of the most eminent men who have held that office.

This home was surrounded by a large plat of ground with trees, mounds, shrubbery and flower beds. As in early days, the house is in good condition with only a few changes. The property in 1843 was purchased by George Telle, a tanner and prominent business man, and has been in the family continuously since. The Washington County Historical society placed a marker here in 1916, as a memorial to John Hay.

#### THE JONATHAN LYON HOME

On South Main street stood for many years the home of Jonathan Lyon, the richest man of his day as later was his son, Dawson. Both were men of decided characters, honorable and exact in all of their business relations and respected by all. This early home was a large two-story house of logs with a double porch running entirely across the front. Later it was destroyed by fire. The lot is now used as a lumber yard.

#### THE WILLIAM KEMP HOME

The home on the corner north was the William Kemp home. This was a frame story-and-a-half, well-built house and as the favorite plan at that time, the ends faced the street with en-



trance on the side and a porch on the south side. Here was reared a large family active in the later history of the community. Mr. Kemp was a skilled carpenter and many of the homes stand as an evidence of his good work. William Kemp was born February 17, 1811, and was the first white child born near Salem or in the township. His father was Godlove Kemp, at one time associate judge.

#### The JOHN L. MENAUGH HOME

East of this home was the home of John Lemuel Menaugh. This was a large, two-story, brick house. Mr. Menaugh had an interesting and romantic history relative to his abduction by the Indians when he was a small boy. He was a hatter by trade and was active in the political life of the county and held offices both by election and by appointment. The old pioneer home was replaced by a modern and more commodious home by the son, Eli W. Menaugh, who followed the father in the activities of the community, and bore the honored record of a Civil war veteran. This son married Miss Alice Kemp, daughter of William Kemp, the nearby neighbor. Mrs. Eli W. Menaugh resides in the home.

#### The ELIJAH NEWLAND HOME

In the same locality stands the home of Dr. Elijah Newland, an early prominent physician, now the home of O. O. Williams. This large brick house standing near the street is a type of the better homes of the earlier days of Salem. The interior, with large rooms, fine windows and old time mantles and open fire-places brings to mind pictures of the hospitality of the olden times. Dr. Newland was prominent in many ways and at one time was state treasurer of Indiana.

#### The JOHN FARNHAM HOME

The John Farnham home was on the site of the home of Charles Mobley. It was a two-story frame building surrounded by spacious grounds and a neat picket fence.

John Farnham was one of the most advanced thinkers of the town and one of the most noteworthy citizens. Next to Judge Benjamin Parke, his was the largest library in the place. He graduated from Harvard with Edward Everett

and was Indiana's strongest advocate for free schools and more education for the masses. His position on this question was far in advance of the day and for his public utterances along this line he was bitterly assailed and relentlessly condemned. Nothing daunted him. He battled manfully for what he thought was right against all opposition. It was acknowledged by every one that he was a man of sterling ability. His wife was Eveleen Marie Leonard, sister of the wife of Dr. Charles Hay, the mother of John Hay.

#### THE MARSTON G. CLARKE HOME

When the site of the town of Salem was selected and the map of the town made, Marston G. Clarke, one of the commissioners, bought a lot on South Main street, second block from the square, and here erected a two-room cabin and opened the first tavern in Salem. It was in this cabin home that Judge Lindley held court. About 1829 Marston G. Clarke bought the brick from the first court house which was being torn away and replaced his cabin with a two-story brick tavern which still stands and is in fairly good condition. The name of Marston G. Clarke was at one time known as well as that of George Washington or that of Andrew Jackson throughout the state.

Later he disposed of this and built a home in another locality.

#### THE JOHN F. KEYES HOME

South of this was the one story brick home of John F. Keyes, and now forms a part of the Harry Paynter home. His wife was Malinda DePauw, daughter of John DePauw. Nearby he had a chair factory and one of the chairs is in the possession of the Historical society, and is a sample which shows his splendid workmanship.

#### THE WILLIAM LINDLEY HOME

Another early settler locating in the vicinity of Salem was William Lindley, a relative of Samuel Lindley. He built the first two-story double house in the county about 1811, on the brow of the hill on the west side of South Main street, about a furlong from the creek. It was a quaint old home, surrounded

with shrubbery and trees, especially cedar trees. Mr. Lindley was one of the commissioners to select a town site for the county seat. The commissioners met at this home and were entertained by Mrs. Lindley with an excellent dinner and during the discussion as to the best place for the county seat of Washington county, she suggested points in favor of the location selected and also the name of Salem in honor of her native home in North Carolina, which was also accepted.

In later years this became the home of Robert Dennis, a native of Rhode Island.

#### The SAMUEL PECK HOME

Another interesting home of a prominent man was that of Samuel Peck, which was on the present site of the Elrod home on West Market street. It was a very large house, composed of two stories and a basement, underneath of which flowed a spring. The front and the back was frame and the ends were brick.

Mr. Peck was a cabinet maker by trade but took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, holding several offices. He was judge, also major of the militia. His fine sword now belongs to the Washington County Historical society, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ada Morris. He reared a large family here, who in later years were identified with the interest of the community.

Living in this home and apprenticed to Mr. Peck was Nathan Kimball. After learning the trade, Nathan Kimball went to Greencastle and built the first building of Asbury college, now known as DePauw University. During the Mexican war, he, as captain, took a company of soldiers from near Livonia. He served in the Civil war and for his gallantry he was made a general. He later went west and became a prominent and successful business man. He, at one time was treasurer of Indiana.

Dr. Samuel Reid, a popular physician, married Harriett Peck, and lived with their family a number of years in this home. Mr. V. T. Reid, a son, is active in the business life of the community at the present time.

Samuel Reid, the older son, born in this home, enlisted in

the Civil war and lost his life at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. The G. A. R. Post during its existence here, bore his honored name.

#### The Old DEPAUW HOME

Across the street from the Peck home is the site of the old DePauw place. This was the home of John and Elizabeth Batiste DePauw, and the birthplace of W. C. DePauw.

It was erected by John DePauw in the early 20's. It remained in the family until 1912, when it was deeded to the town of Salem by Newland DePauw, son of W. C. DePauw, in memory of the DePauw family. It was a well built, two-story frame house, with very spacious grounds, surrounded by trees and shrubbery. In the street fronting the house, was the old block-house graveyard.

It was destroyed, much to the regret of many, that lack of appreciation of the possibilities of the old mansion, as an outstanding feature with its historical setting, was not preserved for our community.

Captain John B. Keyes, son of Malinda DePauw Keyes, lived in this old home for many years and was the last occupant.

#### The DR. JOHN GORDEN HOME

Across the creek on the west side of town and north of the Peck home stood the home of Dr. John Gorden. This was a large two story brick residence and was one of the most prominent and attractive homes in Salem at that time. It was surrounded by very beautiful and spacious grounds. It was destroyed by fire in the early fifties but was replaced with another brick residence by James Baynes, who married a daughter of Dawson Lyon.

The wife of Dr. Gorden was a sister of Robert Dennis. A daughter, Josephine Gorden, became the wife of Fred N. Berkey, who became a prominent business man of the town.

#### The ROBERT HARRIS HOME

On South Water street stood the little brick home of Robert Harris, the first photographer in Salem. He took up the daguerrotype method of making pictures. On this lot was

located a very fine old well and in the olden days a good well was considered an asset, in Salem.

#### The STURGUS HOME

On North Main street was the Sturgus home. It was a large two story brick house with two front doors on the street. It was the pioneer home of Arvin Wright, a prominent man of the time. The house was recently torn down and the Standard Oil filling station erected on the site.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sturgus, a widow, purchased the Wright home, and here she reared and educated her three sons. John died early. Minard was an engineer in the building of the New Albany and Vincennes turnpike, later a professor at Hanover. He was professor of Latin at Hanover college. He assisted his brother Zebulon, through Hanover, and who later was also active in educational work and for many years held an important federal position and resided in Washington, D. C. Zebulon married Elizabeth Bradley, daughter of Dr. Burr Bradley. Minard died in 1862.

#### The DR. ROBERT NEWLAND HOME

The frame building south of and connected with the Sturgus home was built and occupied by Dr. Robert Newland, an older brother of Dr. Elijah Newland. Later this two story building was moved to the corner of the lot south of the Sturgus home. The house remains practically the same except for the addition of a veranda and several windows. After the death of Dr. Newland the house was occupied by a family by the name of Noell.

The daughter was an instructor on the piano. She owned the first piano in the community. She married Thomas Lindley, a miller, and lived on the west side of the town in a frame house on the hillside. The house, facing the west, was level with the street but in the rear the basement opened below on the yard. In later years it was known as the Lovelace home.

Since the time of Dr. Newland his home has been occupied by six physicians, namely, Dr. — Taylor, who came from the east and was here during the Civil war period, Dr. William

Overman, Dr. Havilla C. Hobbs, Dr. William C. Cauble, Dr. William R. Boggs, and Claude B. Paynter.

#### The NATHANIEL ALBERTSON HOME

North of the Sturgus home was a house built and occupied by an early tailor of Salem, Nathaniel Albertson. It was a log house but had been weather-boarded and had the appearance of being frame. It was very recently torn down. Between these two houses and the Sturgus house there was not any space, all was on a level with the street.

#### The DAVID CAMPBELL HOME

On the lot north and on the corner was the home of David Campbell, who was identified with most every public enterprise of the early times. He was head of a firm that for several years operated a cotton-woolen mill cloth establishment on Mill street. His son, John L. Campbell, was born here, and for many years was on the faculty of Wabash college at Crawfordsville. It was through his suggestion that the Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia was set on foot and to his untiring energy and work the great success of the magnificent exposition was largely due. He was prominent in the management of the same from start to finish.

#### The LUCAS HOME

The old home on North Main street known as the Dr. Warren Tucker home was built by one Jonah G. Lucas, a blacksmith. An early citizen says that this house had the distinction of being the only residence on Main street at that time with a picket fence, all others stood on the sidewalk. It was built in a manner that was common at that time, the ends being of brick and the front and back of logs with weatherboarding which gave it the appearance of frame.

Being strongly built the house is well preserved and the only change is a verenda in front.

A daughter of Jonah Lucas, Eudora, was born in this home, December 24, 1857. She married William N. Hailmann, a noted educator and author of educational books. He was superintendent of LaPorte, Indiana, city schools 1885-1894,

and at this place conducted a training school for primary teachers, in which she assisted. She died in 1904.

#### The JUDGE PARKE HOME

The Parke home on North Main street, which was on the site of the present Hammond home, was built by Judge Benjamin Parke in 1825. It was a two story brick house with a large basement room, two front doors opening on Main street. Their home was the center of culture and refinement. Mrs. Parke was an ideal woman, kind and gentle, one whom everybody loved. Their children were reared here and given the best advantages of pioneer days. Judge Parke was quite a figure in the affairs of the northwest territory. Being a close friend of Wm. Henry Harrison, then governor, he was on the governor's staff at the time the treaty was made with Tecumseh and in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was the first territorial attorney general, first delegate to congress from Indiana and while serving in congress was appointed as territorial judge.

Mrs. Hannah Parke and Mrs. Elizabeth Sturgus were sisters and their homes were alike, built on the same plan.

#### The STREEPY HOME

The original house on High street, on the site of the modern home of Millard Reyman, was a two story frame, with a long double porch in front with lattice-work. This was the home of Mike Streepy, first to open a clock and watch repair shop. He made a great number of elegant wall sweep clocks, some of which are still preserved. George Streepy, the father of Mike, made the first clock in the state. He sold a clock of his own make to Col. Geiger of Louisville in 1801. (*Steven's History.*)

After the Streepys changed their home, the widow of Samuel Peck and her daughters resided here. And here occurred the wedding of the youngest daughter, Ada, to Robert Morris.

#### The McFERSON HOME

If the house on North High street, where the present modern home of Mr. S. H. Mitchell is now located, was still

standing it would be well past the century mark. The original home was a one story brick with the front entrance and the end of the house on the street. The porch was the full length of the house on the south side and with a bedroom at the end of the porch. In later years a frame addition on the north and in the back was added for a kitchen. This was the birthplace of Mary McFerson, whose father was Alexander McFerson, a Presbyterian minister who died in 1845 and is buried in Crown Hill cemetery. Mary McFerson married John W. Foster, a diplomat of high standing and ambassador to China. He attended the Salem seminary, and became one of the greatest diplomats and whose name stands out in bold relief as one who more than any other was responsible, with John Hay, secretary of state, for China being an independent nation. Mrs. Foster was the mother of Mrs. Robert Lansing, whose husband was secretary of state under President Wilson. Mrs. Foster was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was president general of that society in 1895-'96. During her administration the charter from the government was granted to the national society, signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Richard Olney, secretary of state and other officials. Mary Parke McFerson-Foster, born in Salem, Indiana, August 14, 1840, died June 18, 1922.

#### **The MARMADUKE COFFIN HOME**

On North Main street on the site of the modern bungalow of Ed Hoar was what was later known as the Hazard home. It was built in early years by Marmaduke Coffin and was the home of him and his wife, Mary Nixon. Their children, born here, were Mary, Erastus, William and Zachariah. Erastus was an early silversmith and jeweler and was active in the enterprises of the town. William was a lieutenant in the Civil war. The house was a long, low brick in an attractive setting of shrubbery and trees.

The home of Zachariah Coffin and his wife, Caroline Armfield, was south of the Marmaduke Coffin home and on the site of the early home of Henry Colwell. He was an early tanner. After the death of Mr. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin moved to



Bloomington for the educational advantages of her large family of children. One son, Charles E. Coffin, a banker and prominent business man of Indianapolis, was born in this home in Salem.

#### The JAMES RODMAN HOME

On Main street on the present site of the Clint Spensor home was the brick residence of James Rodman, brother of Walker Rodman and Thomas Rodman, inventor of "Rodman Gun" which was much used during the Civil war. After several years and some changes it was known as the James Prow home.

#### The JOHN HENDERSON HOME

The home of John Henderson and his wife, Hannah Dinwiddie, was really a farm adjoining Salem. It was a large two story well built frame house, typical of the time. The approach of the house, was through a lane of trees. Mr. Henderson not only looked after his farm home but was interested in the activities of the town. He was a man of business ability as his name is mentioned in connection with many of the community interests. This place is now known as Wakefield Addition.

A son, H. D. Henderson, was a well known business man and a physician of the town. A daughter, Pauline Henderson, was an early teacher in the schools and was an efficient primary instructor for many years.

#### The BENTLEY-PERRIN HOME

Mary Dinwiddie, a sister of Hannah Henderson, married — Bentley, and lived on the place just north of the Henderson home. This was one of the most attractive of suburban homes and was very beautiful in its setting of trees. After becoming a widow, Mrs. Bentley married Josiah Perrin.

The original house was replaced in later years with a beautiful house of colonial type by W. W. Stevens, author of *Stevens' History*.

Surrounded with a grove of trees and other natural features, it was one of the most attractive homes in the county.

It is now owned and occupied by Mr. J. C. Brown, postmaster and business man.

#### The ZACHARIAH NIXON HOME

The two story frame house at the end of Water street, known in later years as the James McCullough place was the home of Zachariah Nixon, an early pioneer, and who like Matthew Coffin came from North Carolina and secured lands which later became homes for his children. Reared in this home was Elizabeth Nixon, a granddaughter, who married Dr. Seth Hobbs, a grandson of Matthew Coffin. The house still stands but shows the wear of time.

#### The BENONI MORRIS HOME

On the west side of town stood the home of Benoni and Rebecca Trueblood Morris, grandparents of Mr. Harvey Morris. The following description was given by a granddaughter, Sarah Parke Morrison:

The main part of the house was built of brick and faced the east front door in the middle, over which was the little latticed, vine-covered portico of the period. The front door opened into a hall from which the stairs ascended. The parlor was on the left of the hall down stairs and on the right two rooms each one-half the size of the parlor. West of this was the living room and beyond this the large kitchen with a large pantry at the end. This part of the house was one story high. Along the full length of this one story portion on the south, was a wide porch or "piazza" upon which the hall in the front part, the living room and kitchen opened and from which the cellar stairs descended to the large cellar under the parlor and hall. There was a fireplace in each one of the rooms, both below and above. The yard around the house was inclosed by a picket fence, and east of the yard was the vineyards and south was the spring lot in which the spring was located. North of the house and barn was the large apple orchard, famous for its fine spice apples much prized by the younger as well as the other members of the family. There were also the tall, graceful lombardy poplars, oaks and hickory trees, round topped maples, white mulberries and the then almost universal balm-in-Gilead. The large barn erected by Benoni was considered, and justly too, a wonderful specimen of the builder's art and was then if not yet, the largest and most commodious barn in this part of the country, and it, with the main portion of the house, is still standing as a monument to the thoroughness and care with which he did his work.

Sarah Parke Morrison, a granddaughter of Benoni Morris was born at this home, September 9, 1833. She had the distinction of being the first woman graduate of Indiana University, helping to bring forward the idea of coeducation. She was a well known temperance and suffrage worker and author of several books, mostly family history.

#### The JOHN I. MORRISON HOME

Just south of this is the well preserved and attractive home which has been graced with two prominent families which were closely connected. When it was first built by Nixon Morris, son of Benoni, it was a one story frame house, but when it became the home of John I. Morrison, an early educator and statesmen, it was enlarged and remodeled by him into the attractive and imposing home that now stands. John I. Morrison married Catherine Morris, daughter of Benoni Morris. Later it was the home of Robert Morris and his wife, Ada Peck. Robert Morris was the son of Benoni Morris. This home was ever noted for its culture and hospitality. Just recently it passed into hands outside of the Morris family.

#### The second HOME OF MARSTON G. CLARKE

About 1831, Marston G. Clarke disposed of his brick home on South Main street. (In later years it was occupied by his daughter, Martha, and her husband, Wesley Smith, who was an undertaker for many years.) He then retired to a farm east of town and built a comfortable home on the site of the modern home of Thomas Loudon which is known as Maple Shade, and here he spent the rest of his life. He and his wife and children were buried on this farm. He was a master of the first Masonic Lodge organized in Salem in 1815. His body was removed by the Masons to Crown Hill cemetery on Decoration Day, Monday, May 29, 1881. Upon his tombstone is this inscription: "Here Lies the Youngest of Twenty-nine Brothers and Three Sisters."

#### The HOBBS HOME

Elisha Hobbs and his wife, Lydia Coffin Hobbs, came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1814, and located on a farm

near the Blue River church. They built a cabin of rough hewed logs just west of the site of the home of Albert Thompson and with their four children lived here until, later and more prosperous, they built near the Thompson home, a more pretentious home, a two story log house and some years later built an annex to this. It was a two story brick with a passage way between, as was the custom at that time, with a stairway running to the rooms above. One of the descendants, who was born here, said he could not say whether "he was born in a log or a brick house".

Later the estate became the property of Dr. Seth Hobbs, a son of Elisha and Lydia Hobbs, and in 1863, he built on the site of this home the present substantial and comfortable home. For years on the west side of the house and farm was an attractive grove. The Hobbs Grove was a great place for county and community gatherings. The first Old Settlers' Day in Washington county, was held Wednesday, September 29, 1875, in Hobbs' Grove. This home was ever noted for its hospitality. The most noted guests and the least hospitality shown was to the Morgan Raiders on July 10, 1863. A number, taking advantage of the shade of the grove for rest on their hurried dash through the country, called at the home and found it in the care of Mrs. Hobbs, her eldest daughter and the youngest children of the family, (Dr. Hobbs and the sons being away at other duties). Their call was brief much to the relief of the Home Guards.

This home and estate remained in the family of Elisha and Lydia Coffin Hobbs until purchased by Mr. Thompson from Elisha M. C. Hobbs, a grandson of Elisha and Lydia Hobbs.

#### The MATTHEW COFFIN HOME

Matthew Coffin secured and entered a tract of land west of the Hobbs home. Here he built a small but comfortable home, on a rather high location. It was plastered on the outside which made it different from the other homes of that time. It was a neat appearing and a well kept home. Mr. Coffin was a tanner and established the first tannery, his tannery being connected with the farm. Later this was the home

of George and Polly Barnett, and here they reared a large family.

#### The NATHAN TRUEBLOOD HOME

Two miles east of Salem was the Nathan and Patience Trueblood home. It was a long, two story, frame building, fronting the south. The farm was purchased from Lewis Moody for \$1,000 about 1814. The homestead was called "Cypress Hill" because of a cypress tree which was planted by the eldest daughter, who had brought the seed from North Carolina. The home was large, having a parlor and guest room on the west, sitting room and two bedrooms, dining room, pantry and kitchen with other little rooms on the north. It had a veranda running the whole length and a number of bedrooms in the second story. It was usually painted white. There was a beautiful view from the home. There were two fine springs at the foot of the hill on which it was built. It was noted for its hospitality to friend and stranger, rich and poor. It is still standing fairly well preserved and is still an attractive old place. In later years it was the home of a son, Joseph Trueblood and wife, Semira Lindley. Soon after the Civil war, W. C. DePauw offered a fabulous sum for the farm.

#### The JAMES TRUEBLOOD HOME

About a mile and a half northeast of the Blue River Friends church was the James Trueblood place, or more familiarly known as the "Little Jimmie" Trueblood place. He was an active agent of the Underground Railway during the Civil war.

#### The JAMES L. THOMPSON HOME

Across from this place was the James L. Thompson home, a very important home at that time. It also was used as an Underground Railway during the war.

#### The JOSHUA TRUEBLOOD HOME

Just east of the "Little Jimmie" Trueblood place was the Joshua Trueblood home. This home still stands and is known for the cypress tree which grows there. A riding switch was stuck in the ground by a member of the family and has grown

into a very large tree. They came from North Carolina about 1812 or 1814.

#### The SAMUEL LINDLEY HOME

Samuel and Mary Braxton Lindley, grandparents of W. B. Lindley, came to Washington county from the Old North State in 1811-13. They located on the farm now owned by their great grandson, Howard Lindley Trueblood. The house they lived in was built of heavy logs and used as a fort during Indian hostilities. It was arranged and furnished to accommodate several families. This cabin has been replaced by a more modern home.

#### The WILLIAM B. LINDLEY HOME

Next to this is the William B. Lindley home known as "Glenwood." This historic old dwelling-house is one among the few houses yet remaining in the county as a partial prototype of pioneer days. The old home has been in the Lindley family for more than a century. The house is somewhat remodeled but still retains much of the original pattern. Part of the house is made of logs and was erected by the father of its present owner, W. B. Lindley, about a hundred years ago, when the country was practically a wilderness. At the time it was built, seven mammoth poplar trees stood within one hundred feet of the house. Evidences of the primitive inhabitants of the county—mound builders—are to be found on the farm. A mound was dug into and examined many years ago by persons living in the neighborhood. In it were found human bones in a decomposed state, fragments of pottery, flint arrow heads, etc.

#### The JOSHUA TRUEBLOOD HOME

The home of Joshua Trueblood, a Quaker, and his wife, Hester Parker, was located north of the old Blue River Friends church, near the Galloway school house. It was a large, two story brick house, located well back from the road, which ran in front. Between the house and the road was a fine, old apple orchard. Afterwards a frame addition of two rooms was added at the north end. Nearby, typical of the old

homes, was a spring, over which was a spring house and over this was a granary.

In this home was born and reared a son, Benjamin F. Trueblood, active in educational life, a strong advocate for peace and later became a lecturer of national repute on the subject of world-wide peace. He was secretary of the Peace Society of Boston, for many years.

#### The WILLIAM HOBBS HOME

William and Priscilla Coffin Hobbs were married in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1799. Early in life they embraced the Quaker Faith and their descendants have ever since been adherents of this faith.

With a number of other families they emigrated to Indiana in 1812, and located in Washington county and established a home in a favored section about two and one-half miles north-east of Salem and one-half mile west of Canton. Time has effaced the original home and a modern building has taken its place on the prominent and attractive site of the early modest home, which in its construction was typical of the well-to-do pioneer homes. Christian living predominated in this home.

William Hobbs was a Quaker minister. He was earnest and zealous in his ministry, giving much of his time to the services in the meetings at the various points. He did much of his traveling on horseback.

In 1829 occurred the division of the Quaker Church and William Hobbs espoused the orthodox branch and services were held in his home until the new Blue River meeting house was built.

William Hobbs was an ardent friend of peace and was one of the promoters and officials of the Salem Peace society, which had its origin in the Blue River Friends' church at a meeting held December 19, 1818.

In this home occurred the birth of Barnabas C. Hobbs, October 4, 1815. He was the youngest of eight children, five sisters and two brothers.

In the teaching and preaching of the gospel, this son followed in his father's footsteps and became a noted minister of

the society of Friends' church and probably the greatest scholar on Biblical literature in any Friends' church.

In the decade of 1830, he became a pupil of John I. Morrison, at Salem, having as classmates a number of associates that gained high places on the roll of honor, in the various lines of their chosen work.

In 1837-1838, Professor Hobbs was assistant principal of the Blue River Friends' academy, and the following year was made the principal. In 1866, he was appointed by Governor Morton to the board of trustees of the new State Normal at Terre Haute. As a trustee of the State Normal school and the Rose Polytechnic he contributed largely to their success. The same year he was elected first president of Earlham college. Two years later he was elected to the office of state superintendent of public instruction. Professor Hobbs was the first in this country to give attention to the subject of graded public schools.

In 1872 he made a geographical survey of Parke county, the county in which he resided. He was a strong advocate of higher education for women and through his influence Bryn Mawr college was opened. For some years he worked in the interest of the education of the Indians in North Carolina and Tennessee.

In 1869, the Friends of America were moved to send a message to Alexander of Russia and another to William, Emperor of Germany. Professor Hobbs was chosen to perform this mission. At St. Petersburg he presented to the prime minister a memorial that the Mennonites of the Empire, a sect conscientiously opposed to war, might be relieved from military service. At Berlin he presented to the crown prince a memorial, which advocated the settling of all international disputes by arbitration rather than war.

These are some of the outstanding points in his life: "In all he was a busy man, a fine scholar of unusual attainments, of strong integrity, a good man".

His death occurred at his home in Bloomingdale, Indiana, June 22, 1892.



### THE MOORE HOME

Joseph and Penaina Moore emigrated from North Carolina and became identified with the Friends' community and the Blue River church, in which the record shows the certificate of church membership bearing the date of 1818, from Suttons Creek meeting, Perquimons county, North Carolina. They established a home north of Canton, on a farm that is now known as the Stout-Tucker fruit farm.

Three sons and three daughters constituted the family at the time of emigration. John Parker Moore, the second son, born in 1810, and married to Martha Cadwalander in 1829, had his first home in Canton and after the death of Joseph, his father, he moved to the home farm. A portion of the original house still remains and indicates the pioneer type of building. Here a large family of refinement and culture was reared.

Joseph Moore, a son born here, February 29, 1832, became a well known scholar and educator in the Friends' church. He was second president of Earlham college and held this position for a number of years. He established the college museum which was his work. He is credited with the collection and arrangement of the admirable cabinet.

Ella Moore, a daughter of John P. Moore, cared for her invalid mother, Martha Moore, for a number of years and after the death of the mother, she spent some years in Japan, with a nephew, Rev. Frank Cosand, a missionary.

Later another home was established on a high hill or bluff overlooking the roadway, west of Canton, on the Salem and Canton highway. This was a two story house, on a romantic site with the wooded hillside opposite and with the stream flowing through the valley. There were numerous springs flowing from the hillsides, the most famous known as Moore's spring, the best known to the public.

### THE SAMUEL KING HOME

This was a home of early date established by Samuel King and his wife, Isabella, on North High street, about the location known in later years as the Thomas Beeman home and in still later years known as the Judge T. L. Collins place. It

was a modest, comfortable, brick house, built on the plan of many houses of that time, which replaced the early log cabin. East and back of this lot was the site of the first Presbyterian church, of which the King family were active in the organizing. And just south of this was the old seminary.

In 1833, the father died of cholera, leaving the widow and seven children. The eldest son, A. W. King, then only 14, was his mother's chief support.

This son was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, August 21, 1825, but when he was 1 year old, his family moved to Washington county, Indiana. We quote from his own words: "I early learned to work, alternated as chore boy at hotels, on the farm, in cotton and woolen factory, blacksmith shop, tannery, printing office and store".

Dr. King received his education largely in the school of Prof. John I. Morrison. He was a teacher and taught in the schools of Washington county and other places. The last school in Washington county which he taught was at Millport, after which he went to Illinois and took a course in the Rush Medical college and became a practicing physician. He owned a drug store and was local financial agent of Lake Forest college, Illinois. Although engaged in so many occupations, Dr. King never lost interest in his early home town. In 1893, he moved to Redlands, California, which has been his home since then.

In a visit to Salem a few years ago and in this renewal of the past, he gave us many interesting points of historical value on the early town.

He expresses his reverence for Salem in these beautiful lines:

In reviewing my long life I feel that I have been remarkably benefited and I have tried to do right. The Lord has been very kind to me—crowning my life with blessings innumerable and undimmed in my past. When I visit Salem I am moved to uncover my head in reverence and to remove the shoes from off my feet, for it is sacred and hallowed ground.

Dr. King is a man of keen intellect and wonderful memory which time has not dimmed, although he is approaching the

century mark, to which we are indebted for many items of interest of people and homes of the community.

To his long and useful life, to his admirable traits of character and to his optimistic views we bow in silent reverence.

#### REFERENCES

Besides my personal recollections in preparing this paper, I wish to acknowledge help from the following sources:

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Goodspeed, *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties*.

Letters and reminiscences, Dr. A. W. King, Redlands, California.

Personal recollections and historical references, Mr. Harvey Morris.

Data from files of Washington County Historical Society, Mrs. Harvey Morris.

Reminiscence of the late Mrs. Robert Morris and other citizens of the county interested in its early history.