

INDIANA ROOM

**HISTORY
OF
MOORESVILLE
1824 - 1974**

INDIANA



The Printer

With Something Extra

Several folks have asked me when I was going to shave off the beard. The date is February 21, 1975. The significance to Mooresville of that date is recorded on page 8 in the book "History of Mooresville, 1824-1974."

Thought for the week:

"The truth is an absolute; however, men of intelligence and integrity may, at a given time, conclude differently as to what truth is. The childish response when others view 'truth' differently is to label them as dumb, stupid or even liars; the mature response is to educate them - or maybe to educate yourself."

Copies of the book "History of Mooresville, 1824-1974" are still available at

Dickinson
PRINTING CO.

10 EAST MAIN STREET
MOORESVILLE, INDIANA 46158

Historic marker

Last week, the Revitalization group heard plans for beautifying Mooresville's downtown area. The rock placed by the 1924 centennial group was mentioned, and a small space east of Warren's Agency for a park-like spot.

This corner is lot one, block four. In 1918 Almira Harvey Hadley wrote a history of Mooresville. She tells about the log houses which stood next to streets, the first one being built by Asa Bales in the center of the south side of the first block of East Main. First child born was Samuel Moore Rooker, named for Samuel Moore. She says, "The road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute was by the way of Mooresville and the first frame building between these two points was erected by Mr. Moore in 1824 on the northeast corner of the public square, and to which he moved his stock of merchandise from the former location on the brow of the Hill" (at the present location of Village Shopping Center). Mrs. Hadley includes a copy of the store's license in her book.

The county recorder's Book A shows that the town plat was recorded in February 1825 and Moore didn't sell lots until about 1832.

Mrs. Hadley gives credit to historical sketches left by Evan Hadley, records of Miss Ida Fogleman, granddaughter of town founder Samuel Moore, and to Paul Hadley for a sketch of the early White Lick Friends Meeting-house.

A Brief History

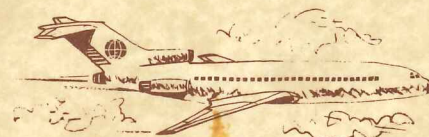
Of

Mooresville, Indiana

1824 — 1974



MOORESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
220 WEST HARRISON STREET
MOORESVILLE, INDIANA 46158



by Clara S. Richardson

INDIANA ROOM

In Memory of my husband
Willis Richardson

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FOREWORD

It is with pride I offer this booklet to the citizenry of Mooresville.

To the older folk I hope to give you historical truths and facts of the town.

To the youth I hope to have answered some of the questions that you have been asking your teachers and older folk. Here I hope to give you outstanding incidents, some folklore, legends, stories, letters, memo's from individuals, songs and many funny incidents.

For years I was not interested in this type of history. However, I should have been for from childhood my father, the late R. D. Sellars, was always singing a song or telling a joke or giving some historical or business facts he got from conversations from his personal friend Samuel Moore.

Later my husband found it necessary to collect all facts of Mooresville history. This was for a college course. He collected all the stories and pictures and locations of early places and the incidents thereof. It was then that Mooresville history rubbed off on me.

It is with a gracious thanks I give credit to many friends and organizations who have helped me to collect material. I refer to such people as William McElwain, Lula Mae Buckner, Ann Bray, Charles Nelson, the librarians, Becky Hardin, Carolyn White, and those who acted as secretaries for their club or organization.

Clara S. Richardson

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MOOREVILLE 1824-1974

"The woods were made for the hunter of dreams" — Foss

This is a tribute to the early pioneers who entered this part of Morgan County, now Mooreville. "The early settlers who came to Indiana have been described by historians as the strong and the brave." How true of those early pioneers who came to the Mooreville vicinity about 1818 or shortly thereafter. Besides "they were a rugged people, who knew they needed each other to combat the Indians and the savage terrain. They had a love for, and a determination to maintain freedom, and yet had a compassion for their fellowmen."

They were men and women of vision. They visioned that the White Lick Creek, its surrounding fertile fields, its woods with abundant wild life of deer and bear, its rolling hills, its good bubbling springs, the timber of sugar maple, beech, hickory, oak, and poplar, and its closeness to the Wetzel Trail would provide conditions for a developing community.

Luckily, however, the Indians in this part of the Indiana territory were not a savage warring type. The Delaware Indians, who had camps near and about, along with other tribes, had agreed after the war of 1812 to leave the territory within 3 years and were not to molest any white settlers who came in.

The Wetzel Trail was blazed in 1818 by Jacob Wetzel, who was the first settler in Morgan County. This trail was the first east-west road in central Indiana, suitable for traveling some 60 miles from Whitewater River at Laurel to White River at Waverly. In 1819, Jacob Wetzel built a cabin in the bottom land at the present site of Waverly.

By 1818, squatters had arrived and begun chopping out a civilization in the dense forest near the White Lick Creek. Records show that William Ballard was the first settler in Section 36 in 1820. His neighbor to the west was Charles Vertress on the land now the farm of Clara S. Richardson.

In his reminiscences of Morgan County John Matthews spoke of his coming to William Ballards in 1820. He and his companion had crossed the river at Wetzel's ford, and through the forest to the Ballard cabin, at the brink of the hill near where the Martinsville

road from Mooresville goes down the hill, at the present Village Shopping Center. The Ballard cabin was the first built by white man on White Lick.

During their stay at the Ballards, their horses broke loose. In their efforts to find the horses they passed, for the first time, directly over the ground where Mooresville now stands. The forest was unbroken, not a stick bore the mark of white man's axe; deer tracks were thick in every direction. Moccasin tracks of the savage were also visible, and on reaching near the bottom of the land, nearer to the little creek, now called East White Lick, not far from where the Railroad Depot now stands, they found a large party of Indians encamped, and there was evidence they had been making sugar molasses.*

Some three years later, Morgan County was organized and official land sales began. As land claims were legalized, additional settlers came. The beginning of the town soon took form in 1824, the name of Mooresville, after the founder, Samuel Moore.

Samuel Moore was a typical pioneer of this region. The family of Quaker stock, coming from England to Virginia and then to eastern North Carolina. There they found living with the system of slavery distasteful, and so migrated to the Piedmont area of North Carolina, in the general area of Greensboro.

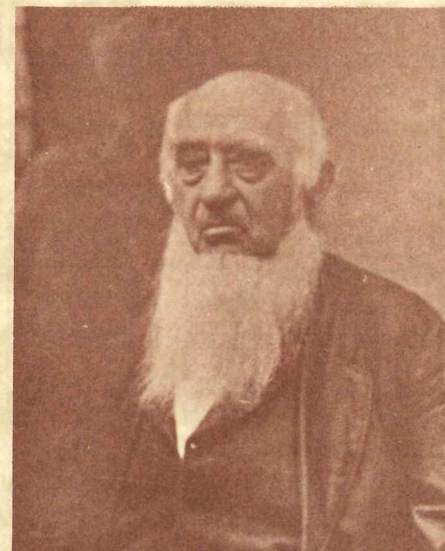
Conditions were still unsatisfactory and the family followed the ever increasing tide of immigrants into the new state of Indiana. The conclusion of the War of 1812 and the crushing of the Tecumseh Confederation had established greater security and had led to the admission of Indiana as a state in 1816.

When Samuel was about twenty years of age the Moore family migrated to Salem, Orange County, Indiana. In a short time, Samuel left them for pursuits further north. He at once interested himself in trade activities and located in Brown township, Morgan County, in 1822.

His activities centered on a hill near White Lick Creek, just about the site of the present Village Shopping Center. A blacksmith shop which had previously been built just south of the survey was transferred to Samuel Moore for his Trading Post. Here he carried on a merchantile business with both whites and Indians. The Indians had a camp across the creek on a heavily wooded hill on land now

*Ye Early Pioneer — Reminiscences of Morgan Co. — John Matthews, June 23, 1875.

owned by Charles R. Kellum. This was an especially good hunting ground as evidence now shows there had been a deer lick and a bear wallow, near an everflowing big spring.



PICTURE OF SAMUEL MOORE

The story is often told that Mr. Moore bought or traded for skins from the Indians and, at night, they would often climb into the loft, steal the skins and resell them to Mr. Moore next day. Many a skin was traded five or six times.

Mr. Moore's business, under all kinds of circumstances and hardships, flourished so that by 1823 he bought the land entered by Andrew Clark and Jacob Jessup for \$2 per acre. This is the land where Mooresville now stands.

In 1824 he laid out the town. He counseled with his friends, Barclay Burris, Asa Bales, and William Hadley on how many acres would be enough to supply the demand and all that would be needed for a growing town. Finally it was settled that he would lay out four blocks of five acres each, each block to contain sixteen lots. Mr. Hadley, the surveyor, charged \$4.50 for his services and was offered in payment a choice of lots or payment in goods. He preferred the merchandise.

FIRST PLAT OF TOWN



Plat by Dick Moon.

This plat was recorded Feb. 21, 1825 by George Beeler, Clerk of Morgan County, in Book A—Vol. 1—page 88.

Asa Bales, William Harrold, Charles Wilcox, and Eli Tansey settled on the town site in 1824. The first cabin built in new Mooresville was built by Asa Bales. It stood on the south side of Main Street about the center of the block.

The road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute came near Mooresville and the first frame building between Indianapolis and Greencastle belonged to Samuel Moore. Samuel Moore and Joshua Carter did the carpenter work, and Samuel Harriman the brick work. This was to be his first store for merchantile business on the northeast corner of the square. A centennial marker now commemorates that venture.

Here he conducted business for forty-four years with the people of the vicinity and various eastern centers and manufacturers. Normally his products were wagoned to Madison or Louisville, taken by boat from there to New Orleans, and from there on by boat to Boston.

In 1828, Samuel Moore married Miss Eliza Worthington of Madison, Indiana. It is told that she was a real help-mate and one who helped him materially in promoting community interests. The Moore's had several children born to them, but only one, Margaret, who lived. She later married David Fogelman, and they had one daughter, Miss Mary Ida Fogelman.

Soon after the original platting of the town the capital of the State was located only twenty miles distant. This served as a big boost for Mooresville interests in form of increased land values, development of roads, and an increased population. Trails were gradually straightened and graded into roads, simple necessary bridges were constructed, grist and saw mills were built to meet immediate needs, and various supply centers took care of needed economy.

In 1824, Dr. Curtis Hussey came to Mooresville. Dr. Hussey was so poor that Samuel Moore loaned him a horse to make his professional calls. Dr. Hussey never forgot this kindness which I shall discuss later. He said there were only 5 houses in town then.

Dr. Frydsinger came next. Shortly afterwards, his young wife died and was buried in the little graveyard on West Washington Street. He left town in a few months.

By now, important developments were happening west of town. In the fall of 1823, John Bray sowed 2 acres of wheat. His great

granddaughter, Miss Ann Bray, tells how he cut it with a sythe, threshed it with a flail, blew the chaff out on a sheet, and cleaned it with a wooden sieve. Then he had it ground and said it made very good cakes.

The isolation of communities like Mooresville was at first a detrimental influence to growth and development that caused cautious founding fathers a great deal of concern. From a very early date in the history of the State, people had been clamoring for a system of government to make internal improvements. In the early 1830's the State launched such a program to include highways, canals and railroads. Eventually the program was expanded to bring service toward Mooresville. Included in the scheme was a canal to be built along White River through Indianapolis, eventually connecting with both ends of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The construction of the White River project, which was known as the Central Canal was began in various places. Several miles were put under contract and finished in Indianapolis, and work was started on the segment near Waverly. Things looked somewhat favorable. Mooresville people could easily connect with the Central Canal by going down White Lick Creek.

However, the financial strain for such was too great, and the State was thrown into bankruptcy. Again Mooresville community remained isolated. The importance of this isolation can best be realized by looking at original mail contracts of post office records. Such contracts provided for once a week delivery between Indianapolis and Mooresville, unless carriers were detained by high waters. Gradually things began to change, due to business that could be set up along or near White Lick Creek. Roads and bridges were constructed.

By now, Alexander Worth and Company had opened a second store. He also built a woolen mill on the south side of Main Street West. That mill burned about 1840, but soon opened in what had been a pork house on West Washington Street.

James Kelly was another early merchant who operated a tan yard, and also a pottery shop where he made jars and jugs. Mr. Kelly had built the first brick house in Mooresville. It stood where the Mooresville First Federal Building and Loan is presently located. A log tavern stood on the north side between the Kelly house and the corner.

By 1831, the little town was bursting at the seams. The growth was so rapid that by now the population was 200. At this time the

question of reincorporation was uttermost. Thirty-two votes were cast, 24 in favor and 8 opposing. So, an addition to the original plat was presented. It was officially carried out, and filed Sept. 27, 1831, when 8 more blocks containing 76 more lots were recorded as Moore's first addition by George Phelps, Recorder of Morgan County. His fee was \$2.50. The trustees were Samuel Moore, Asa Bales, W.C. Cline, J.S. Kelly, and James Bradshaw. Some of their duties were to build a jail for the disorderly and to compile town ordinances. Only a few ordinances seemed necessary, and they were spread by word of mouth; but a few years later these ordinances were published in the first newspaper edited by Mr. J.T. Worth.

The sudden growth of the town was understandable. The continued clearing of the White Lick fertile lands had given a gradual and steady increase to the products. There began to be a surplus of wheat and Indian corn. Also the steady growth of the State and the rapid increase of the population of Indianapolis soon gave a market close to home.

Then too, the emigration of families from other countries and from neighboring states added to the growth. Records give the story of the interesting caravan of the Sheets, Rusie and House families who had come from Baden, Germany in 1817. Their journey had been a slow one, a perilous six months voyage by sea, with deaths and burials added to their hardships. They reached Baltimore and in time, on to Pennsylvania, and then through Virginia, with plans to go to the Midwest. They were on their way to Iowa by covered wagon. They had traveled as far as between Bridgeport and Plainfield when their provisions became low. Word reached Samuel Moore of their plight. They were directed to Mooresville. It was Christmas Day, 1836 when they arrived. They had been promised flour and a cabin if they would stay. That cabin stood near where the Public Service Company is now located. They stayed.

In time, the Sheets settled below the Bethesda neighborhood because that territory, hills, wood and Gold Creek reminded them of their homeland in Germany. The Rusies stayed in Mooresville, the Houses settled in Madison township, and later in Brown township. Margaret and George Sheets are buried in Bethesda Cemetery, their sons Fred and Daniel operated a store in Mooresville 1850-1892. The Rusies were masons, plasterers, and tinnerns. John Henry Rusie was two years old when he came to Mooresville. In his later years he was in the furniture and undertaking business. He died in 1923.

Many of the House family remained on the farms. Here may I ask you to read further, from the book the "House Family", written by Mr. and Mrs. Harmon House and published recently.

From Margaret Fogelman's paper written for the Diamond Jubilee of Mooresville, I got these names and their business activities from 1830-1844: Armstead Jackson: town keeper; S. Moore, J. S. Kelly, Alexander Worth: Merchants; Joseph Hiatt, P. H. Combs, Wm. Cline: cabinet makers; Solomon Hart, Barney Bell: potter; Wm. Block: tanner; James Lesley, Jacob Feasler, Beth Scott: shoemakers; Samuel Dunagan and sons, Frank, Thomas and Lemuel were blacksmiths; Thomas Murphy and Daniel Fansler were wagon makers; Dan May and W. H. P. Woodward were tailors; D. Benbow was a hotel keeper.

It seems that merchants and some tailors would cut the cloth to fit the person, and then "let out" to good seamstresses to sew the garment.

Other businesses a little later were: Peter Spoon, shoemaker; Eli Sumner, banker, miller, lumber man; Harvey Sheets, lumber dealer; Robert Carr, weaver; William Yarbrough, tailor; Robert Unthank, portrait painter; Fred Luster and Noah Housand, boot-shoe maker; Charles Wilcox, hatter; James Marine, carpenter; Gabriel Coble, better known Gingerbread Gabe.

Others who may have been your ancestors were: Richard Day, Levi Plummer, William Bales, Ira Mendenhall, William McPherson, Hiram Mathews, John Martin, James Martin, Benjamin Thombergh, William Rooker, Wilson Rooker, Peter Monical, Samuel Jones, Andrew McNabb, Ben Mendenhall, Martin and Carey Beeson, John and Joshua Cox, Dan Day, Jimmy and Katie Mallby, and A. B. Conduitt, philanthropist.

One wonders if there were any women who did anything except being someone's wife. Margaret Fogelman in her paper "Diamond Jubilee" speaks of some pioneer women: Deborah Chase and Betsy McNabb were good seamstresses. Jemima Combs was a school teacher, excellent Bible student and seamstress. Miss Mary Worth, and Mrs. May were teachers, Mary Shanefelt was a milliner.

After 1860 or thereabouts, I find that Joseph Poole was a teacher and druggist; Henry Rossiter was a silversmith and watch maker; Mathew Comer was a lumber and saw mill man; S. M. Hadley, a druggist; William Fletcher White and Shanefelt were carriage makers.

TOLL BELLS FOR FOUNDER

Samuel Moore requested that the church bell be tolled to tell the town of his death.

Ed Nelson, a lad, was told by his father to hurry to the church. He climbed out of a warm bed and ran to the church in freezing cold. As he started to ring the bell, the rope broke. He climbed into the belfry to get the end of the rope and scared the roosting birds; when they fluttered, it blew out his lantern. Climbing the ladder to the top, he found no rope. He had to ring by hand. He was to ring the bell once for each year of the deceased's life. Ninety-three times he clanged the bell, but for some unknown reason, he rang three too many clangs—for Mr. Moore was only 90 years old.

Nevertheless, he had fulfilled his duty to tell the townsfolk their founder had passed away.

Mr. Nelson also relates that it was the largest funeral held in town. The grave included a sort of a home-made vault, made of huge pieces of sandstone placed at the ends and on the sides. The stones came from a quarry east of town.

Bells were also tolled when David Fogelman and his wife Margaret Moore Fogelman died.

Supplement to Plainfield Messenger—April 11, 1966, Indiana Sesquicentennial Issue.

ROADS — TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Plank Road. Completed in 1848, the I.M. and I. was the first railroad to enter Indianapolis. Soon afterwards a plank road with gravel base was built from Mooresville to Waverly and on to Franklin. It hauled mainly freight.

It was made of boards, mainly oak, 12 ft. long—2 in. thick, laid on heavy oaken sleepers. It was not too satisfactory. It was too narrow—wagons meeting and passing each other broke the ends of the boards off. Weather affected the nontreated boards. It soon became unsafe for travel—toll paid was not sufficient for upkeep. In a few years, the earlier gravel base was used to make a new gravel road.

Toll Roads. The term toll road is just what the name implies. The state has no funds to build or maintain roads, nor did counties. Therefore, the paying of a toll by the person who used the road was its means of support.

Three toll roads led into Mooresville. On each toll road there was a toll house where the keeper lived and collected the toll. The amount of toll varied according to the type of vehicle traveling the road. Of course, the cheapest was on horse back.

In my research for material I found only a portion of an agreement regulating the travel and the collection of tolls on the Mooresville-Monrovia Pike dated September 1865. George B. Thompson, a stockholder, was director of the Monrovia-Mooresville gravel road.

1st. Any person with a Team and Vehicle, meeting or being overtaken by another Team and Vehicle, shall turn to the right, and give half the road, while the other Team passes.

2nd. Any person using any part of the road, and passing the Toll Gate, shall, upon demand of the Gate Keeper, pay the usual rates of toll for the distance traveled, as contained in the table below, and, when required by the Gate Keeper, make the proper change.

3rd. Any person using any part of the road, but not passing through either of the Gates, shall, on demand of either of the Gate Keepers, or the Treasurer of the Company, pay the usual rates of toll for the portion of the road used; provided, nothing, herein contained shall prevent persons, residing near the line of the road, from passing thereon toll-free between the Gates, about their ordinary business.

4th. The rates of toll established by the Company are as follows, to-wit: For every horse and rider, or lead horse, one and a half cents per mile. For every sled, sleigh, carriage, or other vehicle drawn by one horse, two cents per mile; and for every animal in addition thereto, three-fourths of a cent per mile. For every score of sheep or swine, five cents per mile, and in same ratio for a greater or less number. For every score of meat cattle, mules or asses, ten cents per mile, and in same ratio for a greater or less number. For every vehicle drawn by oxen, the same rate is charged as for carriages drawn by horses.

5th. No person shall ride or drive over any covered bridge on this road faster than a walk; and no person driving stock over any covered bridge shall permit more than fifteen head of cattle, mules, or horses to be upon the bridge at any one time.

“Any person violating any ordinance or by-law made by such Company shall forfeit and pay to such Company any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the Company, in an action of debt, before any Justice of the Peace in the county where the offender may be found.” Acts 1865.

Enacted by the Board of Directors, at their meeting held Sept. 20th, 1865.

The toll house on the Plainfield road, now State Road 267 was near the present home of Gordon Whitaker. One of the last toll keepers was Jess Osment, grandfather of Mrs. Grace Beasley.

The one toll house on the Waverly road was located near the intersection of the present State Roads 67 and 144.

The third one was the Monrovia Pike now State Road 42. The house stood near the east side of the road, almost across from the entrance of the Charles Kellum farm. It was told that one of the best wells for drinking water was at this house, and the driver of a vehicle always tried to make it to this well for watering his horses from a large wooden trough.

Mr. J. P. Hutton was an early toll keeper on the Monrovia Pike. Arthur Anderson remembers living there; his father John D. Anderson was possibly the last toll keeper.

There was no bridge on the now present Greencastle Road; therefore, travelers from that direction followed the foot of the hill, through the fields around to the Monrovia Road, and paid toll there.



After the railroad was built from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, a stage coach made daily trips with passengers to Plainfield. Mail was also carried and it was usually picked up at the tavern. William P. Sumner was driver for many years.

The I and V Railroad through Mooresville was finished in 1867. This was quite a boom for growth and trade in and out of Mooresville.

The stock pens to the south of town, now where the Standard Oil Co. has a plant, provided means of holding stock over night or to wait for proper train schedule. The story is told that when a farmer drove a herd of animals to the pens, he had to personally go to the Samuel Moore home to get permission and the key for use of the pens. This served a dual purpose: Samuel Moore could keep up with the "goings on", and the farmer could personally know a real founder and businessman.

The second value of the railroad was its transportation of people and their business products. The old depot, just south of South Street, was quite a gathering place for passengers, businessmen and the mail service. Mrs. Prescott said that the strolls to the station was quite a treat to see who was leaving town, or who had been somewhere, or what guests were arriving for visits.

For years, the train brought thousands of people to Mooresville Old Settlers. If persons did not want to walk to the picnic grounds, only a block away was the Hick Jackson livery stable, where horse and buggy could be rented for a small fee, and drive to the grounds. If a party really wished to go in style, he might hire a phaeton or coach and be driven by a coachman.

Mail that came by railroad was picked up and carried uptown to the Postoffice by dray. Men such as Miles Rairden, Bob Killian and Charles Zook had this responsibility for years, and only two or three times was there a questionable "holdup".

The only main purpose of the I and V Railroad today is the bringing of coal through from southern Indiana.

Sad to say, the services of the railroad began to decline due mainly to the coming of the T.H.I. and E. Interurban in 1901. Later, certainly when the automobile and bus began its services, all trains suffered. In 1972 the station or depot only one-half block from the Mill, was torn down.

MILLS

White Lick Creek provided ample water for the running of many pioneer mills. In 1818 Benjamin Culbert built the first mill in Morgan County, near Brooklyn, Indiana.

In 1823, Mr. Joseph Moon built a mill near the creek, south of town one half mile. Mr. Moon not only ground corn and wheat, but bolted it as well. The bolting was done by machinery, turned by hand. Grain was converted into bread stuff by use of mortar and pestle. The mortar was made by burning out a large deep hole of a hard stump, the hole smoothed to hold the grain, and then was pounded by the pestle.

That same year Samuel Moore built a frame mill at the foot of the hill near the Monrovia road, now State Road 42. Hundreds of barrels of flour, wheat and corn meal were hauled to Madison and other southern markets. These products accompanied other products, especially pork and skins.

It was reported that the Moore mill was the largest and most active in central Indiana. There was also a saw mill in connection with this grist mill. That alone added to the industry of Mooresville. Several mill hands lived near by in small cabins on the hill toward town. There was no bridge over the creek, so a canoe was kept there to be used when waters were too high for "fording".

Also in 1823, Richard Day built a Mill near what is now the intersection of State Roads 144 and 67. At this Mill he had a corn cracker and one of the first brush dams. He invented a revolving bolting cloth that was a success. It meant much to the milling business. For years Mr. Day did custom work for farmers.

To the north and east of the Day Mill, about a mile, was a mill built by Harris Bray. This was located on the Carter home place, just beyond the present Neil Armstrong School.

William Hadley, surveyor friend of Samuel Moore, had a mill about one and one half miles south east of the Moon mill. It was actually at the fork of the two creeks coming together, just south of the present railroad bridge. Sometime afterward, William Moore owned and operated this mill. But to many people now living, it was known as the Johnny McCloud Mill. A boat was kept there to ferry grain across when needed. Mr. William McElwain's father for a

number of years was ferry master. This and others were grist mills—all these toiled the grist; every man received the meal or flour from his own grain, while the miller kept a portion as his pay for labor.

During the harvest season farmer's wagons were in line for service. It was first come, first served. Many a tall story, a game of checkers, mumbly peg—or even a fishing venture took place, while waiting turns. Many a farmer waited six or seven hours for this turn.

In 1849, Eli J. Sumner purchased both the grist and saw mills, which were on White Lick, near the present road State Road 42. Traces of this mill were found when the T.H.I. and E. interurban bridge was built in 1901. Mr. Sumner kept the mills as a lucrative business until 1853. Sometime during this period the canoe which carried passengers, workers or grain overturned and three men were drowned. Mr. Sumner sold the mills when he moved to Wabash, Indiana. The mill changed owners several times. Aiken Dakin and Jonathan Owens operated this mill; later in the 1870s, it burned.

All traces of these old mills are gone. Water and time has obliterated these land marks, except at the McCloud Mill where a few scattered stones may be seen. Mrs. Minnie Prescott tells that this mill site was one of the favorite spots for picnics and hikes of the young people of her day.

By now steam mills had come into use. Printed on map in 1838, the steam mill at Monrovia was listed. In 1868, the old part of the Banner Mills in Mooresville was built by S. M. Rooker and David Fogelman. This building of the mill was no easy task. This was during the time that the I. and V. Railroad was being built. Freight was brought only as far as Friendswood; thus the machinery for use in building the mill had to be hauled by wagon from Friendswood to Mooresville. During the first year of business, records show that fourteen thousand bushels of wheat were carried to the third floor by a hand turned windless.

Before the Banner Mills, the Magnolia Mills were in existence. From 1874-1880 the Magnolia Mills were managed by Allen F. Manker. In 1883 William D. Overton bought the elevator and grain business. Afterwards for many years it was owned and operated by Mr. A. L. Wheeler on East High Street. It was known as one of the biggest and best. After Mr. Wheeler's death in 1939, Haltom-Scearce purchased the property.

In 1944, the Morgan County Farm Bureau purchased the building and grounds. In 1960 the Farm Bureau purchased the Albertson Elevator, which stood south of the present Newcomer building. On February 22, 1967 the vacant lot just west of the mill, which once had on it a blacksmith shop and the rest for storage, was purchased from Frances Poe. Today a new building for office and for supplies other than milling products stands there to meet farm and garden needs.

MOORESVILLE POSTMASTERS

The first postoffice was established August 30, 1826.

The postmasters and their dates of service are:

Asa Bales	August 30, 1826
Robert Worthington	June 17, 1831
David Worth	March 14, 1834
John Cox	August 24, 1835
Solomon Hunt	September 1, 1837
Robert Worthington	December 5, 1843
David Worth	November 12, 1844
William Hawk	August 24, 1853
Calvin Moore	February 18, 1854
George Worth	November 18, 1856
Alexander Compton	June 27, 1859
Fred Worth	March 29, 1861
Clark Woodward	September 17, 1863
Amos Carter	May 10, 1866
Samuel Rooker	February 24, 1868
Henry Woodward	April 19, 1869
John Harrison	December 12, 1870
Samuel Rooker	July 10, 1885
Henry Woodward	November 18, 1889
John Bayliss	May 17, 1893
James O. Thompson	April 16, 1897
Harry H. Thompson	December 29, 1902
Frank Sheets	July 24, 1905
Ensley Roberts	February 2, 1914
V.D. Macy	August 31, 1922
Charles Wilson	February 21, 1934
	March 1934, acting
Edgar L. Hensley	November 1951, acting
	December 18, 1951
Frederick Quillen	April 30, 1953
	May 19, 1953, acting
Mrs. Ruth Quillen	November 30, 1953, assumed charge
Leo L. Abbott	December 22, 1953
	July 11, 1958, acting
Glendon Hinshaw	July 11, 1958, acting
	May 12, 1961
	May 19, 1961, acting

POST OFFICE

Postal service in Mooresville was in existence prior to 1830. Asa Bales was the first postmaster, but shortly moved to Westfield community and was succeeded by Robert Worthington.

At first, mails were irregular and infrequent; but after 1832, a definite route had been established to Indianapolis. Mail was brought each week, unless the carriers were detained by high waters. Soon, original mail contracts provided for once a day delivery between the two towns. The mail was to leave Indianapolis at 11 o'clock and arrive at Mooresville at 6 p.m. The same schedule of seven hours for twenty miles prevailed in the opposite direction. This situation was corrected with a great deal of jubilation when the I and V Railroad was built.

However, this created a problem; someone had to haul the mail from the I and V Depot to the Post Office uptown. This practice continued many years with such carriers as Miles Rairden, Arthur Latta, Charley Bennett, Bob Killian and Charles Zook.

May I speak of the mail itself. Very early envelopes were not used; the paper on which the message was written was folded and wax sealed. The person who received the mail paid the postage. The seals and the stamps were most intriguing in size, shape and color. It cost twenty-five cents for a single sheet and fifty cents for two sheets.

The Post Office through the years has been in various locations. Once it was in an apothecary shop, another time in Thompson's General Store, and for a number of years, it was in a small frame building on East Main Street on the alley that went back to the Ralph Jackson livery stable. In 1909, a building individually owned by and designed for the Post Office was built by J. L. Mathews. That building still stands and is used as an office building. Then the Post Office moved to quarters at 16 North Indiana Street where it remained 19 years.

In October 1960, a new, modern Post Office Building was dedicated. Mooresville now has a first class Post Office at the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets. This replaces old facilities that were outgrown by the tremendous growth of the Mooresville Community, and it's postal service area. The new set-up provides parking for patrons, street boxes for deposit, lock box service and four rural routes.

The local Post Office advanced from second to first class status July 1, 1961.

ANTI-SLAVERY — UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Among the early settlers of the county, especially around Mooresville and Monrovia, were a number of persons who had come from North Carolina and were conscientiously opposed to slavery. Historically, from 1840-1860, many a fugitive found food, shelter and help from among these people, many of them Quakers.

Eli J. Sumner was the first man to make an anti-slavery speech in this community. Many others agreed, but were afraid to speak; instead they did things; among these was the underground railroad, which cared for slaves, so they could get to Canada.

According to the best of records I can find, there were no underground stations in Mooresville; east of Monrovia, on the late Walter Edwards farm now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Paul Tower, was an old log house hidden among great slabs of stone that was a recognized station. Stories are that the Bray farm, now owned by Miss Ann Bray, was another. Also records have it that Simon Moon, in the Bethel neighborhood, hid many a negro among his tanning vats. The Watson farm, nearby Waverly, was known to have given help to these helpless persons.

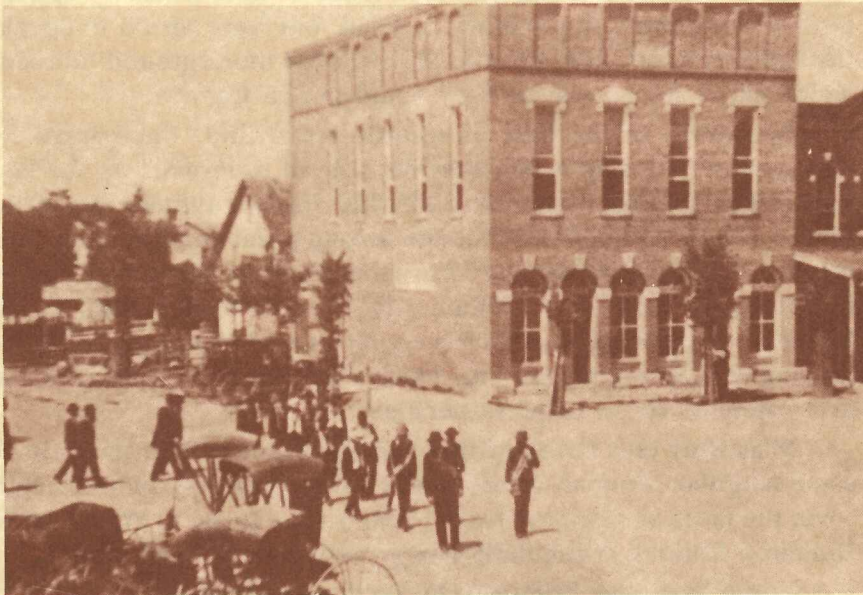
Miss Bray tells the story that her grandfather, with the help of some neighbor women, offered heavy shawls and bonnets to help cover the faces and bodies of some who wished to get to Westfield in Hamilton County, a regularly recognized underground station.

I here say, that Friends (Quakers) were known as especially active and law abiding citizens, but when it came to slavery, they almost stretched the truth and were flexible when moral codes stood in the way of right.

UPTOWN 1880-1910

At this point I shall group the names of those persons "up town" in business.

George Seruggs had a dry goods store on East Main Street. A big rooming and boarding house stood east about four doors. On the northeast corner of the square was the I.O.O.F. Building. Notice the three stories. This picture shows the parade led by Milas Rairden.



Ralph Jackson's livery stable stood north on the parking lot south of the present Citizen's Bank. Perry Morrison had a blacksmith shop where Allen's Barber Shop is located. Then Charles Cook followed with a feed shop. Henry Sponsberg meat market was next door. Can you remember when a whole tongue sold for 25c, liver at 10c per pound and a heart for 15c? The Farmers Bank was on the corner. There was a barber shop entrance under the raised steps of the Bank. I was once told a negro was one of the barbers.

L. C. McCoun had a hardware store west of the Greeson's Buggy Shop. On the south side of the street west was the McCracken Hotel, Taggart Bakery, Carlisle Funeral Home and the Lindley Building. There were several owners of the grocery store in the building owned by Harold Copeland. Some of these were A. H. Sellars, Briton and Shafer, Britton-Scruggs, Britton alone.



Across the alley south at the location of the police station was the rookery, where O. E. Rooker and E. K. Thomas held forth. John Smith had a barber shop here part of the time. Walter Beck began barbering here in 1922! Chaneyfelt was across the street. The two upper floors were rented. **SHANAFELT**

Day and Cox, grocers, were in the building north of the alley. George Allison followed them in business here. Bill Woods had a barber shop next to the Opera House stairway. The second door east of the corner was a grocery store, owned by Frank Hadley, Mr. Ross, Mr. Allison, Mr. Seagraves, Mr. Tressler, Mr. Ridgeway, and Newman Johnson.



FIRE DISASTERS

Three fires "uptown" have caused much concern since 1842.

1842 In 1842 a fire of unknown origin hit Mooresville. Before the fire, there were eleven stores and houses in this wooded area; next morning only the Moore Store and house were left. Trees were cut, burned, houses and shops were deliberately torn apart to try to check the blaze on both sides of the street.

Work to construct new homes and stores started immediately, so the story goes.

1881 In 1881, on Sunday morning just about the breakfast hour, the cry of Fire! Fire! rang through the streets. Mrs. Clark Robbins was first to see the first in the old Odd Fellows Building. Soon a crowd collected to see smoke bellowing from the three story building at the northeast corner of the square. The fire had originated on the third floor and had burned through the third and second floor before many people took part in the bucket brigade, carrying water from the four town pumps.

From the beginning it was evident that the building would burn. The first fighters turned their attention and efforts to saving the adjoining buildings, the W.H.P. Woodward dry goods store and the H.W. Woodward grocery store. The John Newman building stood east and the Jackson livery stable was north. Since there was no wind stirring, and because the slate roof helped smother the fire below, the fire was admirably handled. Excitement ran high; the story is told that in an effort to save merchandise, pillows, featherbeds, yard goods were carried to safety, while mirrors, bed chambers, furniture and dishes were thrown out the windows.

The loss was great to the two upper stories. The I.O.O.F. was insured for \$3800; the total loss in goods was about \$5000, and the fire consumed \$8000 in property. Sad to say, there was much pilfering, especially canned goods, candy and tobacco.

1925 The Lindley Block Burns: The third fire was discovered about three o'clock on Sunday morning Dec. 27, 1925.

Mr. Mart Burris, the night watchman, had tried to put out the fire with a bucket of water but failed. Both the Mooresville Unit and four fire units from Indianapolis were called. The extreme cold temperature, being 17 degrees below, made it impossible to fight fire. The units fought this fire for 16 hours.

No definite estimate of loss was ever recorded. The income from rooms of this two and one half storied building was reported to have been \$700 per month. Since Mr. Fred Lindley, the owner, lived in an apartment on second floor, he had had insurance but decreased it, thinking he could keep a watch over the building. Losses were to Mr. Lindley, Mrs. Waltz, who lived in another apartment, and Dr. Charles Aker, offices all on second floor.

On the first floor there was the Wadley Creamery Company, Milhon's Watch Shop, Mrs. Lyon's Millinery, Bill Wood's Barber Shop, and Kroger Grocery. William Moore had a pool room in the basement.

For many years the building was not rebuilt and a hole was surrounded by a high wooden fence. Today the Marathon Service Station occupies the corner.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

One of the many things we so take for granted is the help that the Fire Department gives. Our modern well-equipped fire department is just that.

Earlier when there was the cry, "Fire! Fire!", volunteers at hand grabbed buckets and ran toward the smoke. On one occasion, the young grandson, with a small bucket, was told by his grandfather, "Willie, thee yell Fire!"

The bucket brigade was formed and used water from whichever well was closest. Someone stated that, at one time, the church bell signaled the fire.

The first fire department was organized in 1904. It was made up of two manually drawn firehose carts and two small companies of volunteer firemen, who were subject to call at any time. It is of interest that ropes were attached to the cart tongue so more men could assist. The ropes which were fastened to the end gates of the drayman's wagon pulled the hose reels. The driver would run the horses to the fire and men would ride if they got there in time.

Soon it became necessary to appoint men to the fire department, especially a fire chief. Fires were called into the Light Plant and the alarm sounded from there. This whistle blastoff indicated ward and fire plug numbers. Indiana Street divided east and west; Main Street divided the north and south wards. Later, this warning service was transferred to the Telephone Office.

Fire chiefs that I have record of are: Addison Crawford, L. C. McConn, Dora Greeson, Buck Perry, Sumner Sellars, Bracy Burton, Homer Monday, Reuben Aldrich, Bill Potter, and Richard Keller. Some of the men appointed earlier on the fire department were: Elvin Allen, Hobart Cosand and Harry Wilson. All could drive trucks. Others were Ezra Fleener, Forest Rusie, Vance Keller, Tod Squires, Alden Beal, Russell Roberts, Cecil Bain, George Killian and Clyde Ferguson.

The fire department members are still on a paid volunteer basis, and operate in connection with Brown township department. At first, they got some war surplus equipment: pump, hose, ladders, shovels, axes. The combined equipment now includes trucks and chemical equipment.

In case of extreme emergency calls, either department, or both, supply service for outlying departments, such as Madison township, Brooklyn or Monroe townships.

The fire department is housed in its own building, just south of the Mooresville Municipal Building. The building is valued at \$60,000 and presently houses equipment of both the town and Brown township. Each has two fire engines, with the town having an emergency wagon; there are two hose reels on each engine. The township has a portable pump and one generator. The fire radio station works from the police station. Other equipment includes walkie-talkie radio, oxygen units, smoke extractors, and a 1700 watt portable generator.

The township has its own organization for buying supplies, establishing rules, and paying for needed purchases. Sumner Sellers has been Secretary for over 25 years.

MOORESVILLE SCHOOLS

"They built better than they knew."

From the very first, the early settlers believed in schools and education. As soon as possible after forests were cleared, homes built and families established, provision was made for the education of the children.

Schools were opened outside Mooresville before any in Mooresville. The first school was near Mathews Crossing (in inter-urban days) now Kelly's Airport, and was taught by Grant Stafford in 1821-1822.

Sulphur Springs was the first school house built west of White Lick Creek, located east of Kramer Lake on State Road 42. James Hadley was the first teacher. School was maintained there until 1842. Bethel Friends Meeting held their worship services in the old school house here.

Blanchard's history says of Morgan County, "The settlers were so intellectual, moral, and thrifty that the northern part of the county was not surpassed by any other portion, in general advancement and excellence."

In his own cabin, Asa Bales taught the first school in Mooresville vicinity. The cabin stood near the top of the hill on State Road 42, near the site of the Delvin Myrick home. Mr. Bales had 10 pupils enrolled, six of his own. The school work was necessarily very limited, but children were taught obedience, respect and the three R's.

The first school house in town was a log one, so located that children from both sides of the creek might attend. Asa Bales taught school. In 1828, the first School Society in Mooresville was organized when a meeting was held in Samuel Moore's Store. This, in 1874, was the very beginning of the present school board for the Mooresville Consolidated System.

Willis Conduit, President, Asa Bales, Secretary, and three trustees were Conduit, Bales and Worth. The log school house served needs until the early 1830's, when a brick school house was built on East Washington Street at a cost of \$600. Mr. Conduit was one of the first teachers there. It is said: some teachers kept school; others taught the 3 r's with geography and grammar thrown in. CIPHERING was popular, "sums" was often done during any extra

time. If a teacher had extra time, he made quill pens for students to use in transferring "sums" and making copy books.

There was a Girls Exclusive School taught by Miss Ruth Hunt. She held school in Mr. Kelly's parlor. Margaret Moore was a student in Miss Hunt's school.

About this time, the brick school house burned. The School Society built a second building of two large rooms on that site. School was there until 1870 when the society purchased the school from the Quakers. This second school building later became a residence at the site, a boulder was placed there in 1924 to commemorate the school.

At the northwest edge of town stands a building, commonly called "Academy Building". That name is not correct, for it really was a subscription school, where parents paid tuition for the student.

I have in my possession a letter from A. W. Macy who was about 9 years old when his father, Perry T. Macy, was instrumental in building the 'Academy', 1861. All money for the building was by subscription, with sums varying from \$150 to 50 cents.

At first only the two big front rooms were built, but after two years, Mr. Macy and others decided it looked too much like a chicken coop and immediately set out to add the two back rooms, one up and one down. The entire building cost \$4,500.

From the very beginning the quality of teaching and work accomplished was superior. There were some 78 pupils enrolled the first year 1861-1862.

The Board of Managers were: Alexander Clark, William Beeson, Evan Hadley, Joseph Pool, Perry T. Macy, Aaron Mills, Tristram Coggeshall. Evan Hadley was Secretary, Mr. Macy was treasurer. The teachers for 1861-1862 were John Stewart, A. B. and Eunice Coffin. Mr. Stewart taught for three years and was followed by Joseph Poole. After the first independent district was formed, Harrison Hubbard became principal. He was paid \$3.89 per day, and his assistants received \$2.75 per day. However, Emma Clawson received only \$2 per day. A complete list of teachers will be found in Blanchards History of Morgan, Monroe and Brown Counties. As many as five teachers were employed at one time.

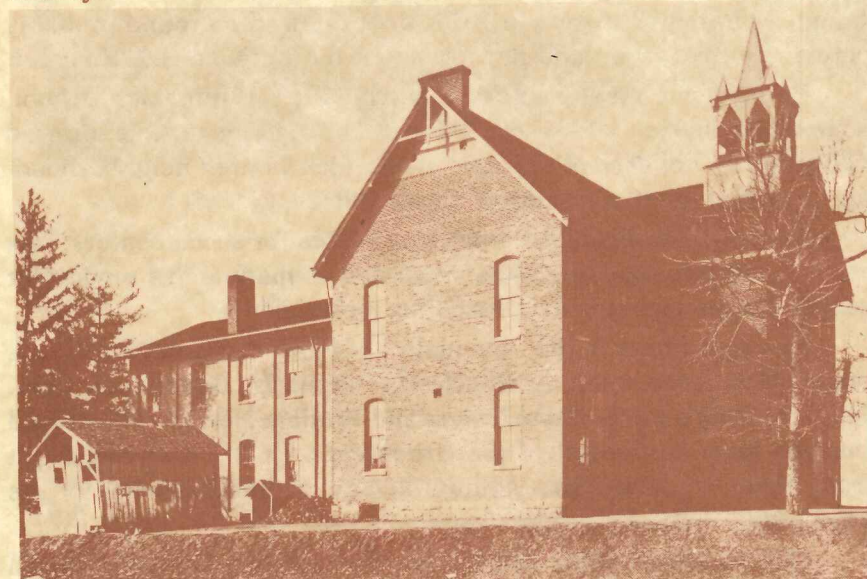
I cannot list the names of all students but some may be of interest to some present families: A. L. Bray, Vinson Carter, Henry

Conduitt, William Carlisle, Evan Hadley, John Mills, Carry McPherson, William Newby, Candace Rooker, I. E. Parker, Caswell Sumner, and William Woodward.

I have in my possession a catalogue of the Mooresville High School; subjects taught might make students of today very surprised. listed were English, three kinds of Geography: descriptive, physical and the heavens, Meteorology, Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Composition, Elocution, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Political Economy, Spelling and Analysis. Under Mathematics: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Calculus. Latin and Greek were offered with a course prescribing grammar in both; readings in Latin, Caesar, Virgil and Greek Testament.

For 9 years, the school continued under the management of the Quakers. In 1870 the building and grounds of a little more than four acres were sold to the Mooresville School Society for \$5,000.

In 1881-1882 the addition, the portion to the front, was added. This gave four large additional rooms, 3 big hallways, four cloak closets and belfry. One of the cloak rooms was taken over for a library.



This building was used by all grades 1-12. The big room upstairs was an auditorium, for oratory programs, plays, debates and musical programs. This was the Mooresville School until 1908.

Then a grand exodus took place to move to the New High School building. This building had cost \$26,000. For a number of years, it had rooms for the high school students, a library, three primary rooms and office administration.

May I speak here of the extremely competent administration and school growth by Mr. A. C. Payne. The library was most important, for Mr. Payne offered a day's vacation for students to work in the community and give their day's pay to the library fund. Two important steps in modern education came with the introduction of Vocational and Home Economics instruction, some of the very first in Indiana school.

As the country improved, more money was available. Log school houses in the outlying district gave way to neat frame and brick buildings. From 1880-1915, there were the following schools in Brown township. Bethel, which followed Sulphur Springs, was closed in 1915. This was the last of the township schools. Others were Brush Heap, Buttonwood, located on county line and now used as a residence, Macy School on Greencastle Road, now remodeled into residence, District No. 1, which was on part of the present Jim Clem farm. Earlier there had been a school near here and was taught by Barclay Burrows in 1824. It was near the ground probably across the road from land now occupied by the Kendrick Hospital.

One other I must mention was the East White Lick School, sometimes spoken of as the Parks School. This school offered education for children of the East White Lick Church neighborhood, and reports are that it closed about 1904.

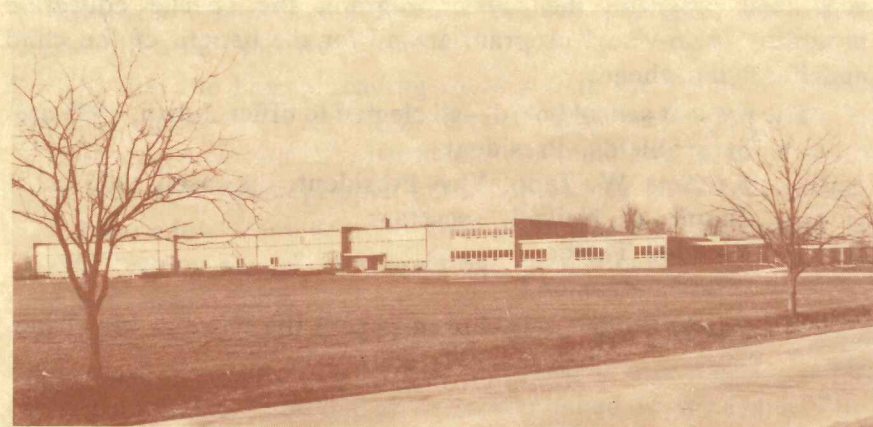
All these schools offered meeting places for social centers, box socials, debates, spelling bees. Such affairs made extra money for school equipment and new teaching materials.

Now going back to the "old main" building the front of this was taken off to make room for the Newby Memorial Building in 1936. This was truly a memorial to Milton and William Newby, who owned the first farm on the left of the Greencastle Road. This was a gift from their nephew, Mr. Arthur Newby of Indianapolis to the Mooresville School System.

This building had an addition in 1954 and has been remodeled inside several times to meet changing needs and increased enrollment. In 1921, the Mooresville High School gymnasium was built. It was financed by subscription loans, which were paid off in full by 1940.

The power plant and the original vocational buildings completed the Newby campus. But in 1971, changes began to take place. The Academy building no longer used, was leased to the Morgan County Historical Society, as a museum. The Old High building was torn down, and many memorial trees, shrubs, and class memorial gifts are gone.

By now, the School Board had purchased forty-six acres at the corner of Carlisle and North Indiana Streets. Here school buildings were to be built. The first one was the High School 1959-1960. I say two years because as the building was being completed, the architects were told to draw up plans for the first addition 1961; since, there have been two others, in 1967 and 1973.



One of the biggest changes for the Mooresville System was the consolidation of the three townships, Brown, Harrison and Madison in 1955. This brought three more buildings, North Madison, Walnut Grove and Waverly, with a definitely increased enrollment, and some other problems.

From this time on, the rapid growth of the Mooresville Community has caused many building needs. The Northwood Elementary School was built in 1964, with an addition in 1968. The third building on this plot of ground was the Paul Hadley Junior High built in 1965. This building was named after Paul Hadley, artist and the designer of the Indiana State Flag.

In the outlying area, North Madison Elementary was built in 1957, with its addition in 1963. The Waverly new school, across the road from the original building, was built in 1964, and in 1969 an addition was made.

The last of the building program was complete with the building of the Neil Armstrong Elementary School in 1971.

From the office of Mr. Curry, Supt. of Mooresville Consolidated Schools, I received this additional information. To date, July 1973, there are 12 administrators, 21 clerical help, 191 teachers, total pupil enrollment, 3,978, 49 cafeteria workers, 3 school nurses, 2 garage mechanics, 18 custodians, 8 matrons, 2 maintenance employees, 21 school buses, 19 drivers and 123 non-teaching personnel.

The curriculum has had to change and expand to keep up with our enrollment and modern living. All courses are offered to meet needs of the various levels of pupils, the athletic program, the vocational program, the music program, the special education program, audio-visual program are all for the benefit of the child and his living ahead.

The present school board—all elected to office July 5, 1973 are:

Seth Shields, President

Kenneth W. Tapp, Vice President, deceased 1973

Jimmie O. Neitzel, Secretary

Wendell Thaler

Charles Raymond

Mr. Randy Pruden was chosen to take the place of Mr. Tapp.

LIBRARIES OF MOORESVILLE

On July 14th, 1855 a group of 79 men interested in establishing a library in Mooresville, met in the Masonic Hall and signed their names to the constitution of what was to become the Hovey Institute and Working Men's Library. Each man gave his occupation, paid dues of fifty cents each, and agreed to contribute two or more books to the institution.

This organization was necessary to take advantage of a grant of \$500.00 in books to be furnished by the Estate of William McClure. The estate furnished like grants to many counties in the State.

The first officers were Jeremiah Hadley, president, Benjamin F. Edwards, vice-president, A. B. Conduitt, secretary, and M. H. Rusie, librarian and treasurer.

At first the library reading room was in the Holman Johnson Building (now 9 West Main Street) and was open only on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for members to come in and read, but later was kept open until nine o'clock on those evenings.

After a few years, so many books had been lost the trustee, Dr. A. W. Reagen, placed the remaining volumes in the local school for use and safekeeping.

Sometime after the turn of the century several people expressed themselves as feeling Mooresville was lagging behind other communities that had already established library service, but it was not until October, 1911 at a meeting of the Friends Aid Society at the home of Mrs. George Carter that steps were taken to start a campaign for this purpose.

Members of the society called the Public Library Commission to be advised as to procedures for organization. A meeting was held at F. E. Carlisle's furniture store on December 12th, 1911 with representatives from the Likely Club, Bay View Club, various churches, the Board of Education, and A. C. Payne, Supt. of Schools attending. The discussion was led by Carrie E. Scott, also of Mooresville, who was a representative of the State Public Library Commission and an able librarian. At this meeting, the movement was enthusiastically endorsed and a public meeting was called for December 18, 1911 at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting was addressed by Jacob Dunn, president of the Public Library Commission and representatives of library boards of Plainfield and

Martinsville were present and told of the successful reception of the new libraries in their communities.

A committee was appointed to present the matter to the Board of Town Trustees. The members of this committee were Dr. C. L. Hallam, H. C. Searce, J. H. Mills, Mrs. W. H. Henderson, Mrs. W. H. Sage, Mrs. Ralph Jackson and Miss Pearl Bradley. As directed by the board, a petition was circulated among the citizens and presented to the Town Board in May, 1912. The tax was levied and the Library Board was legally appointed with Dr. C. L. Hallam and Dr. W. L. Thompson appointed by the Town Board, Mrs. W. H. Sage and D. B. Johnson by the School Board, and Mrs. W. F. Hadley, Pearl Bradley and H. C. Searce by the Judge of Circuit Court. This board met on June 21st, 1912 and elected the first officers of the board, D. B. Johnson, president, Mrs. W. H. Sage, vice-president, Dr. C. L. Hallam, secretary. At this meeting it was decided to invite Brown Township to join the Town in support of a public library. The advisory board agreed and G. R. Scruggs, township trustee, became ex-officio a member of the board and appointed Mrs. W. H. Henderson to be Brown Township's representative on the Library Board.

At a meeting held July 3, 1912, it was decided to ask the Carnegie Corporation for a gift of money to build a library and the corporation responded with a gift of \$10,000.00.

In March, 1913, Mrs. Sarah Scott Edwards was appointed Librarian. A reading room was opened April 18th in rented quarters upstairs in the Odd Fellows Buildings (approximately 8 East Main Street). In August, Mrs. Edwards resigned and Helen Hadley (Ward) was appointed Librarian. She served during the planning and construction of the new building and until February, 1918.

Money was raised for the new library lot by a general subscription of citizens and the generous donations of Arthur Newby, Judge Smith McPherson and \$500.00 from the general library fund so the building site was secured at no cost in taxation.

The architect for the building was T. L. Brookie of Indianapolis and the contract for building was awarded to local builders, Marine & Ferguson with contract for heating, water and electrical wiring and fixtures going to Sam Wade, Mooresville. Furnishings for the building were purchased from Library Bureau with assembly room seats being purchased from local firms of F. E. Carlisle and Wilson & White. The building consisted of a large reading room on the first

floor with assembly room and stage on the lower floor. The Library was dedicated on January 27, 1916.

In 1920, Madison Township joined in support and use of the Library, but in 1928 this support was withdrawn as an economy measure.

The present building has been in use for 58 years, and due to the constant attention of the trustees it is in good repair and many improvements have been made.

Since 1960, new steps, walks and a new front entrance were installed; the wood floor in the basement was replaced with concrete; and a new wide stairway was constructed, replacing the spiral, pie slice shaped steps in the original structure.

The auditorium has now become the young people's library, called the "Pioneer Room". A public open house celebrated the official opening of this room on Sunday, October 22, 1972. The room is carpeted, colorfully decorated and is an inviting spot.

The stage is now a storage area and a small kitchen is equipped for the convenience of the staff.

New heating and air conditioning adds to the comfort of the patrons and personnel.

Children story hours are held throughout the year and during the summer special reading programs and art and craft activities are offered.

The library now has over 18,500 volumes and 4,150 registered borrowers with an annual circulation of over 32,000.

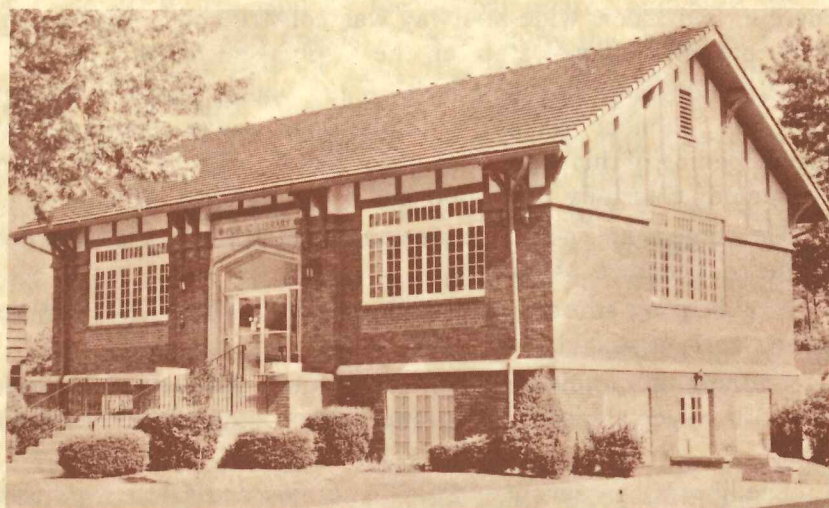
Librarians who have served to the present time are:

Mrs. Sarah Scott Edwards	March, 1913 to August, 1913
Mrs. Helen Hadley Ward	August, 1913 to February, 1918
Mrs. Norris Talley	February, 1918 to November, 1922
Mrs. Helen Stone Keller	November, 1922 to 1939
Mrs. W. H. Sage	1939 to 1952
Mrs. Marguerite Fields	1952 to 1956
Mrs. Nora Carson	1956 to 1961
Mrs. Bonita C. Marley	1961 —

Presently serving on the Board of Trustees are: Russell S. Graham, president, Robert S. Gregory, vice-president, Mrs. Jack (Mildred) Forbes, secretary, Mrs. William (Helen) MacNabb, treasurer, Mrs. Lawson (Patricia) Lawrence, Wesley R. Darnell, Sr., and Sumner A. Sellars. Mrs. Sellars completes over 30 years service

on the library board this year. Paul Henderson, recently retired, had served over 25 years.

Generous contributions of books, magazines, and equipment by local patrons, business and civic organizations, memorial gifts, and the cooperation, assistance and support of local interested volunteers add much to the efficiency, progress and services of the Mooresville Public Library.



MOORESVILLE'S INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS GROWTH [1897 to 1930]

Starting with the year 1897 the only manufacturing firms were Bolton Sorgum Co., and the Comer and Searce Sawmill, and Plane Mill and Lumber Co. *Samuel*

All transit freight and passengers at this time were on the I & V Railroad Co.; Cap Rooker drove a cab from the railroad depot to uptown district and the McCracken House; this remained the only public transportation until 1902.

In the year of 1898 the Spanish American War was declared. Mooresville had only one seriously wounded soldier, Roscoe King, and no fatalities. Roscoe recovered and returned to Mooresville and later was employed by the I & V Railroad.

During the years of 1899 to 1902, the construction of the Interurban Company was completed. All grading and filling was done by horse and mule power, using slip scoop and wheel scrapers. There was only one donkey engine called Dolly. All the loading and unloading on flat cars was done by men with shovels. The first interurban car was operated to Indianapolis and Mooresville. It operated under the name Indianapolis and Martinsville Rapid Transit Co., under the management of Finley Smith. The traction line was completed to Martinsville in 1903. In 1911, it was purchased by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Co. At that time the construction of the high tension line was built from West 10th Street in Indianapolis to Mooresville and was completed in 1912.

The interurban or the Martinsville branch of the T.H.I. and E. is now considered part of our Mooresville heritage. It was one of the most progressive movements that Mooresville ever had. This one venture possibly gave more work for more families and an incentive for a good job well done than any one other project. The head of the household, of about forty families had work on the interurbans that ran through Mooresville.

The cost of interurban travel was low (only thirty-five cents to Indianapolis), and the interurban was considered faster than the conventional railroad. Very early, the interurban began carrying small parcels of freight. Shortly, the demand for this service became so great that extra cars were added — called the freight cars. Congestion in Indianapolis was alleviated by confining the freight trains to night runs.

There were some serious problems. Suitable electric current was expensive. Costs of road construction was high. Franchise protection was one of its earliest headaches. To get and keep the franchise, the officers of the traction company had to deal with politicians, with various county officers, and compete with railroads. Nature presented its share of engineering problems, road upkeep — and especially the flood of 1913.

All the workmen or crewmen seemed to work in pairs. On the regular passenger cars there was the motorman and the conductor, and if there was a second car attached, there were two conductors. Mr. William McElwain, who worked for the Martinsville line, told me there were 6 crews running passenger cars daily. He said there were 6-8 section hands, and about 10 linemen. Mr. McElwain, was the line foreman whose main duty was inspection. He said there were three substations, Maywood, Mooresville, and Martinsville. At each station there were 2 regular managers, one day and one night man and each had two substitutes for duty on call.

Here I must tell about the "war" between the traction company and the railroad. The difficulty arose when the traction line was to cross the tracks of the railroad. The railroad, without permission from the Town Council, suddenly put a force of men to work to lay two additional tracks, one on each side of their main line, covering five street crossings. The town Marshall arrested Mr. James McKeever, who was in charge, and several of his subforeman, but the work continued throughout the day. That night over 100 citizens volunteered to tear out the tracks and refill the streets. Shortly after midnight it was completed. For a time there was a hatred feeling, cries of lynching and other offers of violence.

It appears that the railway company had little objection to the electric line continuing on the east side of the I & V Railway, but it violently opposed crossing to the west side as that would give the electric line connection with Monrovia, Hall, and Eminence.

Meanwhile, the electric line builders said their line had been projected to cross the Pennsylvania Central tracks only in towns in order to be of little hindrance to running regular railway transportation. The electric line had secured a fifty year franchise to the streets of Mooresville and was to cross the Pan-Handle track near the depot. After a time, a number of section men of the T.H.I. and E., Martinsville division, completely built and laid tracks across

the railway tracks in one night. Once laid, no court order could do anything in anyway to stop it or tear it up. That was in 1902, and since, that intersection had always been spoken of as the "junction".

All older Mooresville residents well remember the flood of March, 1913. Interurbans did not run for sometime. The Kentucky Avenue bridge in west Indianapolis was competely washed out. The south section of the bridge near Monrovia road was washed off the abutment, and the gravel road south was washed away. Farther south toward Martinsville it took two groups of crewmen two days to clean debris off the tracks at stop 21, Blue Bluff.

Many business concerns found it wise to build on or near the traction line. There was the Fall Creek Manufacturing Co., the interurban station was on East Harrison St. near the site of the late Keith Wade home. Mr. J.P. Calvert's Photo Shop was on East Harrison, not far from Methodist Church. In fact, the Calvert Shop was moved to make room for the church annex. The Polk Milk Company had a station of West Harrison almost across from the car barns. The Bucker Monument Works was and still is on the street of the interurban line.

The life of the employees of the T.H.I. and E., Martinsville division, was not always work. For instance, during World War I there was a big celebration of a Flag Pole raising at the car barns, with over 50 citizens participating.

Another affair was the ball team known as the Walk Over Team. They played ball in a corn field, just below the bridge on the Monrovia road, now part of the Richardson farm. In a picture belonging to Mr. McElwain, one can easily identify such players as McNeff, Mays, Crayton, Keller, Manford, McCreary, Adams, McElwain, and Record.

Many children from Brooklyn, Centerton, Tanglewood and Friendswood came to Mooresville schools via the interurban. Even the school schedule was aranged to coincide with the schedule of the interurban. Members of immediate families were given passes to ride on the cars.

Almost hourly one could take a car to Indianapolis, shop an hour or so, and be back home by early afternoon. It cost only 70 cents round trip, and cheaper if one purchased a pass book. There were regular groups who rode daily, and often they spoke of

themselves as the "car gang", played games, had special foods, song fests, and even decorated their car for a Christmas party.

Unfortunately, in the late 1920's, financial problems began to appear. Politics, competitors, and even important individuals began to take steps to weaken the interurban activities. Some wanted the electric power, some wanted transportation rights, and the automobile and bus began to carry freight. Soon methods were used to throw the T.H.I. and E. lines into hands of receiver. In 1930, the Power Plant at West 10th Street was done away with, so that by May 1931, only one or two cars made the last run.

Since, for a very small cost, the land and right of way has been reverted to original owners when the road bed was laid and poles erected.

The Maywood Substation was still retained in operation and the old Mooresville Substation was still retained. The old 13,200 volt power plant was shut down. From this date on, everything was operated from the three substations. The Mooresville Substation and Car Barns was located at West Harrison Street which was later purchased by the Smitherman Hatchery. The Traction Company operated from 1902 to 1930; it was abandoned on November 1, 1930.

Also in 1900, the **Indiana Brass and Iron Bed Company** constructed a factory at the corner of Madison and East Washington Streets, and started operation in 1901. This was the first building constructed on the north side of Washington Street from Madison to Indianapolis Road going east. At this time it was the start of Mooresville's Industrial Boom..... The Bed factory was the building which later was owned and operated as the Johnson Apple House and the Automotive Armature Company now owns and operates a factory at the same location under the ownership of John McGuire.

Around the year of 1903 the **Fall Creek Furniture Company** was established, owned and operated by Mr. Von Cannon. This factory was located in the former Bolton Sorgum Factory. The Fall Creek Furniture Co. was operated a number of years under the first ownership and later it was operated under a share holding group headed by E.F. Hadley, Pres. and other businessmen in the community, and then later sold to the International Furniture Company; this company later moved to Rushville, Indiana and a number of the employees moved with the company and still reside in Rushville.

In 1904 the Mooresville Public Service Company erected a building at 39 East Main Street and started Electric Service for the town of Mooresville and laid water mains and serviced the town with water. Prior to this time the old Dynamo was operating under Bolton's name, later operated by Archie Calvert. This furnished carbon arc light. This plant was located south of Main Street in the first alley east of Indiana Street where the Elza Bollman Machine Shop was located. In 1909, the Mooresville Public Service Co. installed a steam heating system for the town of Mooresville's business section and south to High & Harrison Streets. This furnished heat to the residence of the Indiana Likely, Frank Carlisle and Elwood Lawrence homes. When Indianapolis Power & Light Co. purchased the Mooresville Public Service Co. the steam heating system was abandoned.

In 1912, the Indianapolis Power & Light was known as the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company. One person purchased all the common stock of the Mooresville Company, and in 1919 he, in turn, sold the common stock to the Indianapolis Company. Thus, it became a subsidiary to the Indianapolis light and Heat Company. In 1927, the Indianapolis Company merged with the Merchants Light and Heat and then it became known as the Indianapolis Power and Light Company. The Mooresville Public Service became a subsidiary to the Indianapolis Power and Light Company and is to this day. Mr. Tom Secrist was the local manager from 1919 to 1930. Then followed Mr. P.W. Ross as general manager. During his time, growth and expansion followed when many miles of rural lines were built to Monrovia, Eminence, Quincy, and Plainfield. Mr. Kenneth Dorsett was hired by Mr. Ross as office manager from 1930-1944. In 1940, the office and facilities were remodeled. At this time, the old corner stone was removed and the copper box was found to contain old coins, local newspaper, business cards and a number of articles reflecting Mooresville business in 1904. Where the box was replaced in the new corner stone, these same articles and others in addition were added: a letter from Mr. Ross, a \$1 Bill, and articles reflecting Mooresville in 1941. The company at first relied on direct pumping service from shallow wells. However, as population increased, the water level lowered and dangers of contamination increased. The service changed to deep well system and water tower gravity pressure. The sale of the water utility to the Hoosier Water Company occurred July 30, 1951. Soon, improvements were made

with larger hydrants and improved water mains put into operation in 1959. In 1960, Mr. William F. Cox was made general manager and he is entirely responsible for all operations. In 1960, there were 3,086 total customers receiving service. In 1961, the Mooresville Public Service Company, Inc. consolidated with Indianapolis Power and Light Company on January 1st. Today there are near 6,000 customers of the Mooresville system.

Another phase of Mooresville Development is the Telephone Company. This company was created by a group of public spirited local men. The company built its own lines and opened service for the first time in 1901.

About 100 subscribers received service and soon there was the request that lines be extended into rural areas, toward Waverly and toward Monrovia. Then there was a brief reorganization of the company, when it became the Mooresville Mutual Telephone Company. It presented to the town an ordinance, January 10, 1908, which was granted. It reads as follows: "An ordinance granting the right, privilege, and permission to Mooresville Mutual Telephone Company to use and occupy the streets, alleys, avenues, highways and public places in said town for the purpose of erecting and maintaining telephone poles, stringing and maintaining wires thereon, for the operation of a telephone system and exchange in said town and fixing the maximum rates for telephone service to the citizens thereof". The telephone company went through several reorganizations, but only two sales: the last when purchased by Indiana Bell in 1956, from the Union Telephone Company. Then there were 1,627 subscribers. The manually operated switchboard with "hello girls" was replaced with an automatic dial system in 1961. Today the telephone company is in its own building on South Indiana Street, rendering service to 4,672 homes and businesses.

Around 1904 Jesse Bradley formed the Brick Co. located south of South Street east of the Pennsylvania R.R. and land extended east of the railroad to the town park, the first alley south of South St. The brick kilns were erected parallel to the Penn R.R. tracks and the factory office building was located south of the south extension of Madison Street. During the time of operation, the Bradley home on West High Street owned at the present time by Hazel Ann Flater, was constructed from brick made at this factory and the old Mooresville High School was erected from these bricks. The Bradley brick was used for the inner walls of several of the downtown

business buildings, still in use today. The brick home on East Washington Street was built by a later partner in the Bradley Brick Co. (Mr. Wooden). This home was later owned by Alva Blunk. A later partner in the company was E.W. Day. The Brick Co. location was purchased by the Wooley Co. whose office is still operating in the original Bradley Brick Co. office. While C.E. Lawrence owned the company he sold a portion of the ground to the Town of Mooresville known as the Town Ball Park.

During the years there was the F.E. Carlisle Funeral Parlor, and Henry Rusie Funeral Parlor, and Chauncey Wilson Funeral Parlor, and the E.F. Harvey Funeral Home.

There were two hotels, the McCracken House and the Green Hotel. Drug Stores were The George Bass, Ashley Cooper, later called the Cooper Brothers Drug Store, and Hornaday Bros. Drug Store. Three barber shops, Bill Woods, Riley Parr, and John Smith. Dry Goods Stores were; Pace Thompson, G.R. Scruggs, B.F. Jones and later this store was owned by Pleas Mills. Grocery Stores were; Frank Hadley and later in same building, Mr. Ross, Seagraves, George Allison, George Ridgeway and later Newman Johnson. There was the Joe Hutton and the Harve Britton Store, E.W. Day, Art Rusie, Boatright Brothers, and Bernsteins. Bill Cox ran the East End Grocery on East High St.. Otis Burke owned the West End Grocery on West High Street. On the east end of Main St. there was a grocery called East End Grocery. It changed ownership a number of times. It was later owned by Hobert Townsend, then Tom Randall and later Randall & Evans. Molly Quinn owned a small store on East Bridge St. The Meat Markets as they were called were Riley Hadley, Henry Sponsburg, Logan Stout. The meat markets were refrigerated by ice, cut from the local streams and stored in sawdust in ice houses for the summer month's use. There was no refrigeration in the homes, not even ice boxes.

There was one bakery and restaurant known as the Taggart Bakery which sold box lunch for workers and school children. Bread sold for 10c per loaf. later Horace Hadley owned a restaurant in the Old Lindley Block. Alfred McCarty owned a restaurant on E. Main Street. Besides the two restaurants mentioned, there was a sandwich wagon operated by Ed Harvey. It was brought to the downtown location each day by horse. Also at this time there was a roller skating rink and basketball court over the George Keller hardware Store and the youth enjoyed Ed Harvey's

sandwich wagon as our youth today enjoy the drive-in restaurants.

There were the 5 & 10 Cent Stores. The first was owned or called Merriman's 5 & 10 Cent Store, later owned by Edgar Shirley and the last owner was Hundley. The Millinery Shops were the Sumner's Sisters on North Indiana St., Mrs. William Lyons, West Main St., and Mrs. Linkenfellow on East Main St.

Men's Shops were Otto Rooker's Men's Furnishings, and William Lyons Tailoring and Pressing Shop, and Sumner Sellars Toggery Shop.

Mooreville had an open air theater located on West Main Street where Nelson Hardware has a business now. It was owned by Sheets and Rusie. The Old Town Hall or K off P Hall was a movie theater. Then later Alfred McCarty opened the Idle Hour on East Main Street, later owned by Harmon Allison and today houses the Mooreville Times.

There were two Livery Stables (transportation by rental horse, that is). They were owned by Ham Jackson, located on North Indiana St. which later was the William Jessup Hdwe. Hick Jackson Stable was located on South Clay St. and Broad Alley. The Old Jackson residence is still located at the west corner of Clay and High Streets.

There was the Phillips Blacksmith Shop at East High St. near the A.L. Wheeler Mill (Established before 1897), Richardson's located on South Clay St., Morrison's on North Indiana St. These were all located near the Liverty Stables. Then there was Henry Bucker's on Monroe St. north of High St. later operated by Charlie Marks and Elihu Morgan, W. High Street. This was a buggy and wagon repair shop as well as shoeing.

During this industrial progress there were several business houses and dwellings moved to the new addition to Mooreville. At that time we had two movers, William Sumner and Alex Fields. Moving was done with rollers and lumber for tracks, a drum or crab which was staked ahead of the building, horse power operated; this had to be repeatedly moved ahead of the building and was a very slow process.

IN BUSINESS FORTY YEARS OR MORE

Bucker Monument Works. One is surprised, when one realizes that so few businesses have been carried on by the same family for at least forty years or more.

At the top of the list is the Bucker Marble and Monument Works. The Bucker monument business has been in the family for four generations.

John Bucker, who came from Germany, opened the Mooreville Marble Works in 1874 and today the great grandsons, Ed and Bill, carry on at 34 W. Harrison St. An advertisement in the Mooreville Herald July 25, 1875 states: "The Mooreville Marble Works of John Bucker and son, manufacturers and dealers in Italian and American Marble." At this time, their shop was across the street from the post-office on East Main Street.

Those who have been in the business are: John Bucker, Albert Bucker, Robert Bucker, Ed and Bill Bucker.

Cut and polished stone from 27 different states 15 used here; some are in stock, ready to be lettered and designed. Both marble and granite are used, but granite seems preferable because of its superior strength and lower cost.

Mr. John Bucker bought great blocks of stone and with the mallet and chisel cut the sections and design. Mr. Albert Bucker used pneumatic tools to cut and carve inscriptions. In the late 1920's Mr. Nemo Shrake, a teenager, spent much of his "spare time", smoothing the block faces with a surfacing machine, and then polishing them. The present engraving operation was successfully carried on by the late Robert Bucker, and now the sons do it by sand blasting.

Mrs. Robert Bucker tells me that the same truck that has carried so many of these valuable stones and markers for forty years is still in use.

Coleman Agency. Fifty two years ago, Herschel Coleman, a farm boy, decided he should sell his limited farm equipment, buy a Model T Ford and begin an insurance business. It was to be on a part time basis, selling life insurance for \$5 per policy. His first office was over the present Copeland Appliance Store. His office equipment was an oak desk and two chairs, which he purchased from Frank Rairden for \$35.

After selling life insurance for one year, he added general insurance sales. As Herschel says, with the help of his gracious wife, Doris, they weathered the storm. After a few years, he moved to the Rooker building, where Dr. Glaude White also had an office, just north of Herschel. About this time, he joined the Home Insurance Company.

His next move was to the Cooper building on North Indiana Street. In 1929 he branched out in the field of real estate and farm loans. He says they are so integrated, they can't be separated. Here he remained about 10 years, when his next move was to West Main St. next to the Lindley Hardware Store. It is of interest that Manley Brown, photographer, and Walter Keller, trustee, were also in the building.

Herschel's philosophy is that people should never pass the opportunity to learn from others, and that competition is his best friend.

For 22 years Mr. Coleman has been located at 25 East Main Street and now his son-in-law, Paul Bryant, is associated with him.

Carlisle and Son Funeral Chapel. In the early eighteen nineties, Frank E. Carlisle bought an interest in the J.H. Rusie Furniture and Undertaking Business. In 1895, he secured the Holman Johnson building on West Main St., and with Daniel Gilbert as a partner, remodeled the building which still bears the name Carlisle and Gilbert. Mr. Carlisle bought Mr. Gilbert's interest a year later, and conducted the business under his own name until 1928, when Mr. Milford E. Carlisle was taken into the business. The firm's name was changed to Carlisle and Son Funeral Chapel. In 1952, George Carlisle was made a partner, and he now operates the business as the third generation.

Mr. Milford Carlisle tells me some of the unusual experiences his father had in the late nineties and early 1900's. The firm had to have four horses suitable for pulling the hearse to the "burying ground", as it was so often called. Mr. Carlisle had two gray horses to pull the white hearse, for carrying infants and children. They had two matched black horses, Fred and Dick, to pull the black hearse.

On a few occasions during the spring, when roads were muddy, the body was often taken part of the way by wagon, down the hill to the main highway, and then taken on by Carlisle's to the cemetery.

At one time the body was carried by neighbors a mile or so to the undertakers vehicle.

Mr. Frank Carlisle had a good bass voice, and a friend tells me that he and the lady minister, who spoke at the funeral service, provided the music in form of a duet.

For several years now, Carlisle and Son Funeral Chapel has been located at 39 East High Street.

Wade Plumbing and Heating. Sam Owen Wade pedaled his way on a bicycle from Louisville to Indianapolis and then on to Mooresville. About 1900, as a steel worker he was constructing bridges for the T.H.I. and E. Interurban line from Indianapolis to Martinsville. In 1902, he operated a meat wagon route in the nearby vicinity and was at the same time engaged as a general contractor for homes and barns.

In 1911 he operated a heating, plumbing, electrical and tin shop in the former Dr. Snoddy property near 24 E. Main Street. he later purchased the property and constructed a tin shop in 1917. During the period of time from 1920-1937, most of his effort was put to contracting, heating plumbing, electrical and sheet metal construction work on schools and churches in Indiana.

He purchased the remaining Snoddy property and in 1925 constructed the large business room, moved his business in, and added hardward and dishes. He rented the other room to the Kroger Store. Later, he purchased the Henry Rusie property, next west, and constructed business rooms. Then he purchased the Bernstein property across the street, about 15 East Main Street and made a business room. His last purchase was the "Old Post Office Building."

Between 1925 and 1945, he started, operated and sold three hardward stores.

Though Sam is gone, his business is now known as the Wade and Duvall Association. His many gifts of labor and money to Mooresville churches and community can never be over estimated.

Nelson and Son, Hardware. In 1910, H.W. Lindley purchased land from Mary R. Moon and Bertha Moon Munson. Shortly afterward he built a store room. His partner was Charles Widner, who after a few years sold out to Mr. Lindley. Then William Jessup

bought an interest, but later sold to Mr. Lindley. W.B. Nelson was employed by Lindley and Jessup and then by Mr. Lindley for 25 years. In 1942, Lindley sold the store and merchandise to W.B. Nelson and son Charles Nelson. The store name was changed to Nelson and Son. In 1954, Charles bought out W.B. Nelson, his father and the store continues the name as Nelson and Son Hardware to this date, 1974.

Hadley, Cook, Quillen. The insurance firm of Hadley, Cook & Quillen, now owned and operated by Claire G. Cook and Charles F. Quillen was first licensed by Everard F. Hadley in the year 1916 to sell fire and windstorm insurance, especially to farms, operated by him as a private enterprise while he was Cashier and later President of the Farmer's State Bank.

Down through the years many changes have taken place including the ownership and the operation of the agency, which now is licensed to sell all lines of insurance coverage. The Ohio Farmers was the first company represented, but soon the Continental Insurance Company of New York came to the agency and is still one of the leading companies represented.

In 1926 the Hadley Agency consolidated with O.E. Anderson Agency to form the Hadley, Anderson Agency. Soon Mr. Hadley's son, W.A. Hadley, became associated with the firm and Claire G. Cook became the bookkeeper and solicitor. A few years later the agency was divided and in 1933 Claire G. Cook purchased a one-half interest. The firm became known as the Hadley, Cook Agency.

The volume of business grew as the town's population increased. In September, 1958 C.H. Thompson became a partner and again the Agency's name changed to Hadley, Cook & Thompson. Then in 1966 Mr. Thompson sold to Charles F. Quillen with the agency name changing to Hadley, Cook & Quillen. After the death of the founder, the present partners purchased his one-third interest and made no change in the agency name. Both associates are active in the business, employing two full time and two part time employees.

The firm is proud to retain the Hadley name, and they continue to represent the Continental Insurance Company of New York dating back now over 50 years. With the growth of Mooresville and the surrounding community, the firm now represents several other good companies and offers a full line of coverage for their policyholders.

Harvey Funeral Home. In 1925, Mr. E.F. Harvey (Friday) came to Mooresville, from near Waverly. He started in the mortuary business in the building formerly known as the Ralph Jackson Livery Stable on North Indiana Street. He also had an automobile agency.

In March 1931, Mr. Harvey moved the activities to the former J.L. Mathews home at the corner of Harrison and Indiana Streets. After some years the son, Aldrich, joined the father in business. At this time, Aldrich, also had a chapel and equipment for mortuary services and funeral arrangements at Monrovia.

At the passing of Mr. E.F. Harvey, Mr. Aldrich Harvey became owner with his Mother, and shortly afterwards was sole owner.

In 1969, Mr. Paul Cooke joined Mr. Harvey and the firm became known as Harvey and Cooke Funeral Home.

Allison Tire Company. In September 1927, Mr. George Allison, who had been in the grocery business on East Main Street moved to South Indiana Street and changed his type of business. Here he sold gasoline from two gas tanks, and automobile tires.

In 1936, he moved to new and larger quarters where there was room for off-street parking. This was at South Indiana as is still located there.

In 1946 the son, Harmon, joined George Allison in partnership, and the business became the Standard Oil and Gasoline Company and included an expanded tire business. This partnership business grew, more space was purchased, the building enlarged.

In 1958, George Allison sold his interests and business rights to Harmon Allison, who at present is the sole owner of the Allison Tire Company.

Smitherman Hatcheries. Walter and Frances Smitherman started an entirely new business venture when they began Smitherman Hatcheries in 1930 at the corner of Harrison and Madison Streets, near the location of the present Labeco Co. They started with many incubators for hatching chickens.

In 1934, the Hatcheries moved "Uptown" to the Britton Building at South Indiana Street. During the flu epidemic in 1943 and 1944, Smithermans made a contract with the Eli Lilly Laboratory at Greenfield to prepare eggs to be used in making flu serum.

The space here was not large enough for the growing business; thus in 1951 they moved to the old T.H.I. and E. Buildings on West Harrison Street. These they had purchased.

In 1955, Smitherman Hatcheries incorporated with Walter Smitherman, Pres., Jack Smitherman, Vice Pres., Bruce Smitherman, Treas., and Frances Smitherman, Sec.

In 1956, the demand for eggs to be used in Asian flu serum was greater than it had ever been. The demand and service lasted for about 10 years when efforts were put into the selling of fresh eggs, and special laboratory work until 1970. Now, an entirely new facility, 'Countryaire Manor Convalescent Center' is in operation on the property.

Audrey's Beauty Shop. Woman's Lib! It was here in 1931. Audrey Rairden graduated from High School in 1929, and became Mrs. Dale Haggee the same year. Soon thereafter she enrolled in the Rainbow Beauty School in Indianapolis.

In 1931, Audrey rented the old two story brick home known as the Moon home. She opened her beauty shop in the front room downstairs, the day the bank closed in 1931. She had two customers and the charge was twenty-five cents each for shampoo and hair set.

Audrey operated her shop at this location until the fall of 1944, when she moved into her own home, 109 Carter Street, and where she has maintained her business since. It is interesting to note that in 1940, Audrey gave a Hair Fashion Show in the library basement. Here she showed twelve models of new hair styles. Her models were local people and one, the machineless permanent wave, was the very first in Mooresville. She states she gave the first cold wave some time later.

Many friends tell me they have been her patrons all the while.

Freeman's Florist Shop. In 1934 Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Freeman, who had been gardeners at Camby, came to Mooresville. In 1935 they located at the John Newman property, garden in the back and floral shop in the front room. In 1936, the shop was in the Thompson building on South Indiana. After a time they moved to 27 East Main Street, with their hot beds at the rear of the house. The next move was to E. Washington Street where they expanded business for 15 years. Now Freeman's Florist is located on Start Road 67 and has been there for 15 years.

There are some businesses that have been in operation for forty years but have changed ownership and management. These are the Standard Oil, Thompson Auto Parts, Robert Martin, who was out two years because of his being in the service, and Western Auto.

There are others who have been in operation over 27 years. These are:

Allen's Body Shop 38 yrs.
Prescott Body Shop 38 yrs.
Mooresville Block Co. 36 yrs.
Paul Marley's Bicycle Shop 36 yrs.
Carl Thompson Auto Repair 35 yrs.
Harold Kenworthy Repair 35 yrs.
Omer Parke Insurance 33 yrs.
Kelly's Drive Inn 32 yrs.
Ace Tool and Engineering 32 yrs.
Laboratory Equipment Corp. 30 yrs.
Federal Mogul 30 yrs.
Automotive Armature Co. 29 yrs.
Brown's Rexall Drugs 29 yrs.
Copeland's Appliance 29 yrs.
Morgan County Farm Bureau 29 yrs.
Gray's Restaurant 29 yrs.
Paul Henderson 28 yrs.
Joe Leverett 27 yrs.

I did my best to contact all clubs, churches and business houses. A number did not respond or get material in on time to go to press.

MOORESVILLE MUNICIPAL BUILDING — GOVERNMENT

The Mooresville Municipal Building is a very well planned civic structure. This centrally located building on South Indiana Street is the working home of the town board. There are rooms for organizations pertaining to municipal affairs, for the police, space for court by the town judge, restrooms and a jail.

The building was constructed and equipped at a cost of near \$8,000, and was financed from funds already on hand. The building was truly built by Mooresville people for Mooresville people. Jacob Mann was the local contractor for the building and Sam Wade had charge of installing heating, plumbing and electrical systems.

The government of Mooresville was set up in accordance with the first constitution and remained under the system of town government according to the city and town classification in 1851. For government purposes, the town is divided into wards, with the Town Board members elected accordingly. At present there are five wards. Serving with the Board is the town clerk-treasurer, who is elected by voters. This Board is presided over by a chosen president, and an assistant.

The Town Board administers all town government. Each member, with one other Board person, is head of a special department. These are: police, fire, sanitation, streets, cemetery and buildings. The Park Board is a separate organization, but it is appointed by the Town Board.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS — LOAN COMPANIES

During the years of developing enterprize and broadening interests of citizens, the financial institutions started and kept pace with the times. In dollars and cents, they tell their own story.

The first banking institution was the Savings Bank of Mooresville, established in 1872. A.W. Reagen was President, Allen Harvey, Vice President, and Alexander Worth was Secretary and Cashier.

In 1873, the bank became known as the Farmers Bank with a capital stock of \$30,000. For some fifty years the Farmers Bank was located at the northwest corner of the square. The various presidents were Giles Mitchell, Charles Reeve, Homer Satterwhite, and J.L. Mathews. Cashiers have been Alexander Worth, J.A. Taylor, W.F. Hadley, and E.F. Hadley.

The First National Bank was organized in 1903. Mr. Harry H. Leathers was President and Cashier for over twenty years. W.O. Shufflebarger was his assistant and William Perr was teller. This bank for a number of years was located in the northroom of the present Copeland Appliance Co. Then it moved to the southeast corner of the square into a room formerly occupied by George Bass Drug Store.

For a time the bank quarters enlarged by renting a room next door east. In 1927 or 1928, the First National and the Farmers Banks merged, with the new organization being known as the Mooresville State Bank. In a short time, the depression forced its closing. The bank had been heavily dependent on farm trade and small business. Much of the bank funds were invested in farm loans, and in other seemingly good local real estate and business ventures. The closing of the doors meant that stock holders had to meet any indebtedness, and they lost about thirty-five percent of their bank holdings and some homes.

Citizens Bank. After being without a bank for several years, it was in the late fall months of 1930 that a group of concerned citizens felt the need of a bank in Mooresville. This group got busy, and in spite of the fact that money was scarce and the times very trying, through diligent efforts they did, by January 30, 1931, sell 250

As the economy of our country took on a new look, Citizens Bank kept pace; in January of 1955 Capitalization was increased from \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00 by the declaration of a 100% stock dividend. At this time the bank had total resources of 2.5 million dollars.

The years 1956 and 1966 were truly a period of expansion, and saw the opening of branch facilities at Monrovia and Brooklyn, culminating with the completion of a new and greatly enlarged bank at Mooresville. Through a series of stock dividends during this period, capitalization was increased to 15,000 shares of \$20.00 par value stock or \$300,000.00 and total resources were 8.5 million shares of stock to 91 residents of Mooresville and Brown Township. This stock was sold at \$150.00 per share, and composed the original capital and surplus of \$37,500.00.

On January 31, 1931, eighty-eight (88) of the ninety-one (91) subscribers met for their first meeting. At this meeting they adopted the name of Citizens Bank, and elected the first board of directors, who were: J.M. Powell, H.C. Searce, J.L. Marley, H.L. Townsend, C.B. Comer, Dr. C.H. White and M. Universau; from this group C.M. Powell was elected President, H.C. Searce Vice President and C.B. Comer, Secretary. This first board of directors appointed Oscar Couch, Cashier, Ray Moon, Asst. Cashier, and Edith Stokesberry, Bookkeeper.

The original by-laws of the bank were adopted on March 3, 1931, and the bank was opened for business on March 5, 1931, in the quarters of the old Mooresville State Bank, with fixtures purchased from the old bank for \$5,479.00.

During the two years from March of 1931 to March of 1933, times were indeed at a low ebb, but through the dedicated efforts of the directors and officers the new bank kept its head above water, and on March 3, 1933 the National Bank Moratorium was declared and Citizens Bank, like all banks, was closed. Ten days later it was declared to be sound by State Bank Examiners and re-opened on March 13, 1931; on October 3, 1933 it was granted membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. From this date on, the bank enjoyed a steady growth, and by December 31, 1943 it showed total resources of \$800,000.00.

On March 1, 1953, Oscar Couch, who had served as cashier for 20 years, resigned after faithfully serving the bank through its years of infancy, and during years of nationwide depression.

dollars. In January of 1968 capitalization was again increased to 17,500 shares by the issuance of an additional 2500 shares which were offered to stockholders and the general public.

As this is being written, June 1974, Citizens Bank has a combined Capital and Surplus of 1.3 million dollars with total resources of 26 million dollars. Our new White Lick Branch will begin operation next month.

Truly Citizens Bank has been the financial pulse of the Mooresville, Brown Township area, these past 42 years, and with a dedicated, locally owned and managed organization, will continue to be so for many years to come.

Officers: William A. Matthews,* President; Norman K. Connell,* Executive Vice President; C.J. Welsch,* Senior Vice President; S.H. Richer, Vice President and Trust Officer; Kenneth Giffin, Vice President; R.J. Lockwood, Vice President; M.S. Johnson, Asst. Cashier; Don Mansfield, Asst. Cashier; E.J. Roane, Asst. Cashier; M.L. Tandy, Asst. Cashier. *Member, Executive Committee

Directors: Arthur H. Lusty, Chairman; Raymond House, Vice Chairman; Charles R. Kellum, Chairman of Executive Committee; C.J. Welsch, Secretary; A.C. Gibbs, J.T. Hubbard, J.E. Mills.

MOORESVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN

The Mooresville Federal Savings and Loan Association was organized January 26, 1934 under the name of Mooresville Building Savings and Loan Association.

The offices were in the Farmers Bank Building and payment of loans was made there. The officers were: E.W. Day, President; W.H. Henley, Vice President; and E.K. Lindley, Secretary.

On April 23, 1934 the organization received its federal charter and was then known as the Mooresville Federal Savings and Loan Association. The officers were: Herman W. Ramsey, President; E.W. Day, Vice President; and E.F. Hadley, Treasurer; S.C. Kivett was the attorney.

Prior to this time the Farmers and the First National Bank had merged, and the banking affairs continued on the southeast corner of the square. The Loan Association had taken over and maintained offices in the Old Farmer's Bank Building.

In 1952, a new limestone building at 24 West Main Street was

erected. In 1967 it was remodeled. The building is functional in every respect for this type of institution.

In June, 1974, there are 4,022 accounts with a total of \$15,214,745. There are 1552 mortgages and contracts valued at \$13,754,969. Its assets are \$17,650,143.

Officers: Elvin Shepherd, President; C.G. Cook, Vice President and Chairman of the Board; Boyd Head, Executive Vice President and Secretary; B.A. Fields, Treasurer; Thomas Lloyd, Asst. Treasurer.

Directors: Leon Adler, Kenneth Dorsett, R.S. Gregory, D.A. Harvey, George Watson, Claire G. Cook, and Elvin Shepherd.

NEWSPAPER

One of the most important phases of American life, especially in the period before the predominance of larger cities, was the small town newspaper. The first newspaper in Mooresville, "The Chronical", was established in 1846 by Thomas J. Worth. This paper lasted four years and was then moved to Martinsville, Indiana. In 1872, the "Morgan County Vindicator" was owned by J. C. Weil as publisher and S. H. Long was editor.

Soon it was taken over by Benjamin Dakin and E.H. Dorland when the name was changed to the "Mooresville Enterprize". In 1873, and subsequently its editors were A.W. Macy, J.M. Burke and Riggs McNichols. The next year the name became "Mooresville Herald" published in June by J.H. Burke as editor and Mr. Handiboe. In 1877 Mr. E.F. Tennant purchased the paper's interest.

After a few years, the "Herald" and its editorial efforts gave way to the "Mooresville Monitor". It was published in 1881 by Albert Macy and William Hunt. The "Monitor" was followed by the "Mooresville Guide" in 1881, first edited by Levi Ballard and later by O.H. Mundy.

About 1892, William Sage, who came as a teacher, soon became interested in the "Mooresville Guide" and purchased it about 1895; the name was changed to the "Mooresville Times". That name has been in use since to serve the community as a

dispenser of local news and as an excellent advertising media. Mr. Sage served as publisher and editor for some thirty years.

He sold to S.L. Walls, who in 1929, sold the Times to Chauncy and J. Davis. Then R.B. Pickard purchased the paper and kept it until 1933 when Everett and Margaret Moore had it until 1939. During this period it changed somewhat in editorial style and type of news presented. The Moores sold to James Richardson who kept it until 1946. He in turn sold the paper's rights to Richard Dodd who published it for three years. The next purchase was by S.M. and R.N. Johnson with their daughter, Helen Lilly, as editor. Nine months later Robert and Margaret Adams purchased "The Times", in August 1954. Under this guidance the paper expanded and changed to meet the press media needs for the surrounding, growing community.

In January 1970 Mr. Adams sold to a corporation in which he has a minority interest. This corporation then joined a second one, Martinsville Corporation, which the Kendalls owned. Then another business venture formed a third corporation with Mr. and Mrs. W. Holt, publisher. This corporation owns both newspapers, the Martinsville Reporter and the Mooresville Times. Randy Haymaker became editor in 1971.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

How often one goes to a picture to remember a friend, a classmate, or prove a situation. Thus the photographer helps us. Although Mooresville has not had many photographers, their contribution is marvelous.

First of all, J.P. Calvert comes to mind. He was in this profession the longest of any, opening his art gallery in February, 1867. Certainly his art and photography was his vocation. Many of his works and pictures are still in excellent condition. Organizations, wedding groups, and baby pictures seemed to be his speciality. Many remember his gallery which stood east of the Methodist Church before it was remodeled and expanded. His home stood next. Both are gone now.

Following Mr. Calvert was Kenneth Fields, who had his studio in the Calvert gallery about 1919-1923. Then Manley Brown came to town in 1921. He had his photo studio in an upstairs room above the Copeland Appliance Store. After some time he moved to a room at 10 West Main Street, which he shared with two other businessmen. For years, he continued photography as a hobby, as he had regular work in Indianapolis.

Billy Watson, as a high school student, had photography as a hobby; but in a few years, because of health, moved out of state.

Then Richard Squires began his work in art and photography in 1955. Richard likes photography. He has plenty to do; from his efforts and results in art, he surpasses, especially in religious art. Presently his studio and camera shop is located at 417 Carlisle.

Another person whose hobby is photography, Aubrey's Photo Service, has his shop in the Old Calvert or Hallam building now at 28 East Main Street.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

It started as a mission in July of 1957, meeting upstairs over a jewelry store in Mooresville. Brother Don Endsley, believing that the Holy Spirit was leading him, came to Mooresville to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ sponsored by the Pleasant Heights Baptist Church of Indianapolis.

There were 10 in attendance that first Sunday. Brother Kenny Taylor preached the first revival and baptized the first convert, Artis Terry. On November 10, 1957 the church was organized into a self-governing body of believers. A name was chosen, the First Baptist Church of Mooresville. Charter members were: Don and Mary Endsley, Willie and Laura Cooper, Pat Cooper, Artis Terry, Irene Mewcomb, Ada Vanoy, Pauline Fights, Virgil Perry, and Garland Hunt. The charter was left open for a year and John and Mary Peterson, Dorothy Peterson, Marvin and Mary Wells, Marvin, Jr., Jimmy, and Danny Wells, George and Millie Adams, Shirley and Betty Jean Johnson were added to the charter membership.

With this group, the church voted to buy the old Calvary Methodist Building on West Washington Street for \$10,000.00. We moved into this building in June 1958 with a record attendance of 40. A bus was purchased and 6 new Sunday school rooms were added to the old building. Some of the evangelists in those early years were: Kenny Taylor, Red Turner, Roy Burgner, Mike Fitzsimmons, Lloyd Mahannes, Eddie Lominleno, W.L. Showers and Esau Huff.

Three acres of land were purchased on North Indiana Street in 1961 and plans were made for building a new church. Construction was started in October 1961 and we moved into the new building in May 1962. A new Sunday school unit was added in 1965 and the auditorium was remodeled and enlarged in 1971.

Five other churches have been started from this church. They are: Five Points, Gasburg, Highland Creek, Cloverdale and Bridgeport.

ST. THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC CHURCH

In August of 1964, the Catholic residents of the Mooresville area asked Archbishop Paul C. Schulte to consider establishing a

parish in Mooresville. That same month Monsignor Victor L. Goossens, Director of Home and Foreign Missions for the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, called a meeting of these people to explore the possibilities of such a parish.

A year later, Monsignor Goossens announced that the peoples' request had been favorably received by Archbishop Schulte, and that request had been favorably received by Archbishop Schulte, and that Mooresville was to have its own Catholic Church. An organizational meeting for the new parish was held at the Mooresville American Legion Building on August 17, 1965.

Following this meeting, six acres of land were purchased on North Indiana Street, and workers began construction of a church building which was to be named in honor of the Sixteenth Century English nobleman and martyr, Saint Thomas More.

Pending the completion of the church building, parish meetings were held in the meeting room of the Mooresville United Methodist Church. In a short time activities were under way, including a Ladies' Rosary Society and a bowling league. Religious instruction for school children was held for the first time in the American Legion Building on September 10, 1966.

Meanwhile work progressed on the church building and social hall. St. Michael's Parish in Indianapolis assumed the responsibility for half of the parish debt as part of an archdiocesan sharing program. Since that time, St. Thomas More Parish had been contributing ten percent of its total yearly income to charitable works as a way of repaying this moral obligation to St. Michael's.

In February of 1967, the Mooresville Times announced that the opening date for the new church was set for the summer. In the spring of 1967, Father Herman Briggeman, assistant pastor of St. Mark's Parish in Indianapolis was appointed pastor of St. Thomas More.

After four more months of painting, carpentry, and laying of flooring by Father Briggeman and parishioners, the new church was dedicated on Sunday, November 26, 1967. Over four hundred people attended that event.

From the time of the request to Archbishop Schulte in 1964 to the day of the dedication in 1967, the parish had grown from 100 to 178 families. The growth continued as did the involvement of the people of St. Thomas More in the life of the parish.

The first child was baptized in the church on June 8, 1967, and the first marriage was celebrated on January 20, 1968. Since then, there have been some two hundred baptisms and eighty marriages at St. Thomas More. The parish, meanwhile, has grown to over two hundred families.

In June of 1971, Father Briggeman was transferred to Jeffersonville. He was succeeded by Father James Moriarty, who had served as pastor of St. Lawrence Parish in Indianapolis. The following year Father Moriarty was appointed pastor of St. Susanna's Church in Plainfield. In September of 1972, Father Bernard Head was appointed pastor of St. Thomas More. He came to Mooresville from Marian College in Indianapolis.

This brief sketch cannot begin to describe the devotion and spirit of the people who were and are St. Thomas More Parish. We pray that God will continue to bless and prosper this community in the future as He has in the past.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

It is with gratitude that I use the first few paragraphs of the church history as given in the booklet of the Christian Church 1848-1973. "The story of the beginning and growth of our church is one of selfish devotion to an ideal and the courage to work for it. It was not easy in getting started in early pioneer days, and it took great sacrifice to keep things going.

"The plot of ground on which the early church buildings were built was signed over to Alexander Clark by President Monroe, and then on to Samuel Moore. Mr. Moore paid \$15 for it. In 1848, Thomas Dunnegan paid \$158, and then signed it over to the trustees for \$25. There was a stipulation that any building be used for a meeting house, a Church of God."

Blanchards History states that the first building at the corner of Jefferson and Harrison street was an original Lutheran Church, that had been moved there about 1850. It was a small frame structure 30 x 60 ft.

Dr. Charles Hawk, practiced medicine in Mooresville about twenty years. He and his wife Arminta were influential in organizing

the first group of Disciples. There were twelve chartered members — with Dr. Hawk serving as the first minister. Gradually the congregation grew, but in a few years dwindled. After a time an evangelistic meeting was held and some new members stimulated interest again. A completely new organization was started about 1875.

Again there was a turn for the worse, but a few faithful women kept interest alive. Foremost was "Grandma Carolyn Bucker"; she was often spoken of as the "Garden Woman", because she as a widow made her living by selling plants and vegetables. She kept the church alive by her own efforts, as she was bell ringer, janitor, minister, often the only soul present.

About 1900, slowly a few women began a campaign to build a new church. These women performed all sorts of tasks, sewing, dinners, sale of foods. The "Mite" Society and Grandma Bucker pledged \$200. A minister from Morris Street Christian Church, Indianapolis held a series of revival meetings for two weeks, some meetings in the Methodist Protestant Church and later in the K of P Hall, which was often spoken of as the Town Hall.

Construction had begun. The dedication date was set. Suddenly the contractor informed them, that the payment had to be made soon, or the new building would be stopped. Two faithful women, Mrs. Snoddy and Mrs. Reagen, both wives of doctors personally gave security for borrowed money. Results of their efforts permitted the dedication, Nov. 13, 1904. The cost was \$3,000. Nine years later, the mortgage was burned, with Grandma Bucker present and participating in the ceremony. She died three years later, knowing she had played her role in helping build her church on a rock and not sand.

Several developing changes were taking place; a Christian Endeavor was organized in 1909. The first piano was purchased by the Young People's Class. A choir had been organized. The "Mite Society" had become the Ladies Aid and a strong Missionary Society was functioning.

In February, 1914, Rev. D.F. Daily led an evangelistic meeting when seventy-five new members were added. Also in 1914, the first addition of baptistry and basement were added. In 1917, the Christian Church took part in a Union Revival Service held at the Friends Church for five weeks. This affair possibly influenced four young men to become ministers. They are: Ronald Storm, Kenneth

Ball, Price Roberts and Leon Weatherman.

Of special interest was the gift of the Family Bible of Samuel Moore by Ida Fogelman, March 2, 1914. It is now one of the pulpit Bibles.

In 1941, a second addition of new classrooms, modern kitchen and new heating system were added. In 1942, a Hammond Organ was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Wilson and son, Harry Jr.

By now, the various women's organizations had combined into Women's Council, which includes all women of the church.

In 1947, a church parsonage was built on North Jefferson Street, at the cost of \$12,000. With the coming of Mr. John Suttentfield, new life and enthusiasm increased the membership, and before long interest for a new church at a new location was created. Plans were set in motion for the building at the corner of St. Clair and North Indiana Street.

The ground breaking took place Feb. 14, 1954, the corner stone laying July 1, 1954, and the dedication Dec. 12, 1954. Much of the work on this beautiful stone building was done by laymen.

The church sold the old property on Harrison Street to the Grace Missionary Church. A new parsonage of the new church was built in 1959, when Mr. Harry Spear came in 1959.

In 1962 or 1963, a new addition of twelve educational classrooms was added. That dedication was held Sept. 22, 1963.

By now many new homes were built in this section of town. New families had moved in, and that helped to increase the membership. Then too, under the successful ministry of Rev. Donald Ridgeway, and Lay Witness Missions program increased the membership and spiritual guidance. At this period, the mortgages of the new building and the parsonage were burned.

In July 1968, Rev. Cryder Brayshaw assumed the ministry. In July 1970, the mortgage to the addition was burned. As the result of an All Church Evangelistic Campaign conducted by Dr. Bayne Driskill in 1972 a steadily growing interest has developed.

Some twenty ministers have served this church, during the last sixty-four years. In the fall of 1973, the First Christian Church celebrated its one hundred twenty-five years of service, as they reflect on the rich heritage and the faithful contribution that was laid by its pioneers both clergy and laity, for it's religious gift to the Mooresville Community from 1848-1973.

MOORESVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST

The Church of Christ, 720 North Indianapolis Road, began in Mooresville in September, 1958 when a group from the Plainfield Church of Christ left that congregation with the specific purpose of starting a church in Mooresville which had as its goal to restore the church of the New Testament. A tent meeting was held by Aude McKee, the evangelist working with the Plainfield church, on a lot near the lot on which the IGA food store now sits.

Approximately forty people were consistently present during that meeting. Consequently, a location, upstairs over the Thompson jewelry store at the corner of Indiana and Main streets, was secured and the church began to meet regularly in Mooresville. Charter members included E.W. Beard, Curtis Pennington, Art Williams, Earnest Morgan and Benton Graves. Merle Sears began to work with this group after one or two weeks of regular meeting. During this period, Mr. McKee continued to preach for this congregation, as well as for the one in Plainfield, and the attendance soon grew to 70-80.

A few months later, the church moved to worship in a machine shop on Maple Lane opposite the Mooresville Block Company. The attendance soon reached the 90's so property was secured at 720 North Indianapolis Road for future building plans. During this period, Denver Niemeier and Gano Garner preached for the congregation. While located here, about 20-25 of the ones in attendance moved to worship in Stilesville when the Plainfield congregation decided to establish another church there.

As soon as the basement was completed on the building on Indianapolis Road, the congregation began to worship there. After the cost of constructing the basement was paid, the congregation finally was able to complete their building in August, 1963. Gano Garner was preaching for the church at that time. Sometime later, Niemeier returned to preach in Mooresville for a second time.

Due to the loss of the families to Stilesville, moving away, and other causes, the congregation dwindled to an average attendance of 49 in 1968. On January 1, 1969 Mike Willis began to work with the congregation as evangelist and laboured with them until March, 1974. The attendance has grown to nearly 150 and plans are presently being discussed for enlargement of the building.

CHURCH OF GOD

The Church of God represents a group of people who have banded together to be an example of the worship, witness, work and unity of God's Church. The Mooresville Church of God had its beginning in a prayer meeting held in the Louis Levin home at 330 West Main Street, Mooresville. In the summer of 1943, the small congregation rented a store building on South Indiana Street. In the fall of 1944, a building and lot on North Indiana Street was purchased from Tom J. Miller for a meeting house for \$1300, but was sold to a G.I. for a home for \$2800 in 1946.

The first full time pastor, Ted Rigdon Sr. came in May 1945. He resigned in 1953 to enter full time evangelistic work. Rev. Charles E. Miller came to be pastor in 1953.

The site for the present church building at 218 East Main Street was purchased from Loren Mathews in 1945 for \$1500.00. For a few months the congregation worshipped in a tent erected on the lot. The first unit of the building 36x72 ft. with full basement was started, the cornerstone laid in 1946. John Bradley was the contractor. Much of the work was donated, including that of the pastor; \$10,000.00 was the total amount borrowed for this unit.

The parking lot at the east of the church was purchased in 1956 from Kelly Poe for \$3000.00 and the congregation erected the parsonage at 13 Victor Drive, north of Mooresville in 1958 with Tim Collier as contractor for \$19,000.

In 1959 the need for expanded facilities for Christian Education and worship was becoming increasingly evident. The Church had the opportunity to purchase the house adjacent to the church to the west. It was purchased in 1960 from Callie Cooper for \$6,000. For a time it was used as the church annex for Sunday School, Junior Church and various activities. This house was torn down in March 1964, when the new addition to the church was completed.

In May 1960, the Mooresville Church of God was incorporated.

The architectural firm of Burns and Burns of Indianapolis was engaged to draw plans for the proposed new addition. The plans were completed in 1960. The addition was built by Swiggett and Swiggett Contractors at the cost of \$122,813. It was dedicated June 14, 1964.

In the early years of the congregation, a Baldwin grand piano was purchased by the youth of the church with the help of Fred and

Montzell Rigdon. This piano is still being used. In 1959, a good Hammond organ was purchased from Columbia Music Co. for \$1695 and is still being used in 1973.

The church conducted their first building fund campaign to be able to build the addition, October 22, 1961 with Earl Marine, as chairman and Jerry Fenimore, Co-chairman. The building committee was composed of Floyd Beckle, Tom Collier, Walter Boone, Robert Herner, Joe Leverett, Lloyd Millikan, Rex True, Earl Marine, Edison White, Flavol Leath, Leon Fields, Everett Marine, and Russell Lambert.

In 1963, Schulmerich Organ Chimes were dedicated, a gift of the O'Brien children in memory of their parents Mr. and Mrs. W.D. O'Brien.

For health reason, Rev. Miller resigned Sept. 21, 1964. Rev. Edison White served as interim pastor. George Buck, Sr. was called as pastor Nov. 1964. He served until the early part of 1967, and resigned to become the principal of the School of Theology in Jamaica.

Rev. Ted Rigdon, Sr. returned as interim pastor July 12 and was chosen as pastor on Oct. 8, 1967 and is presently serving the congregation.

In 1969 the congregation found it increasingly difficult to make the \$1,222 a month payment on the church's indebtedness with rising costs. Rex True, the church treasurer brought to the church a plan for liquidating the debt to the banks. He proposed the people of the church loan their money without interest to the church, thus paying off the banks, eliminating the high interest costs. Certificates called "Outreach Shares" were issued for each \$100 loaned. This program was launched on August 30, 1970. It was a tremendous success. The goal was \$50,000. Final payment to the banks was made on April 8, 1972. There was a mortgage burning on May of 1972. The first Outreach Share was paid off on July 9, 1972. The present balance is \$10,000. The church hopes to wipe out the entire debt in 1974. The Victory Day will be observed when all the redeemed Outreach Shares will be burned in a big bonfire.

It is hoped the congregation of the Mooresville Church of God will serve as a lighthouse to the community of Mooresville until Jesus comes again to receive his own.

FRIENDS [QUAKERS]

From very early times, religious sentiment and groups have played a very important roll in Mooresville Community. In 1823, the Friends and the Methodists organized groups for worship. Samuel Moore was from a Quaker family, but due to his marriage he became a Methodist, his influence was lost to Quakers.

Some Friends had arrived from North Carolina or Ohio by 1821. The first meeting of the Society of Friends, as a meeting for worship, was held in the cabin of Asa Bales. Later, they met half the time at the home of Noah Kellum on east fork of White Lick. These Friends had had communication and visitation from Friends in Blue River Quarter at Salem, Indiana. A monthly meeting was "set off" from Blue River, and the first monthly meeting was established August 9, 1823.

A meeting house had been built east of White Lick. The spot had been chosen by Eleazor Bales, Noah Kellum and John D. Carter. It stood on a hill about a mile north of town, on what is now the Maxwell farm. Next to the meeting house was a cemetery. Today a marker commemorates that burial ground. This states that 33 persons are buried there. Issac Overman was the first one.

For three years the Friends had services there. James Hadley was the first clerk, John H. Bray and James Hadley were trustees, Jonathan Jessup and Ruth Hadley gave intentions of marriage Oct. 11, 1823. At this time there was no regular minister; James Hadley was the first recorded by the monthly meeting. Eleazor Bales of Sugar Grove was recorded minister in 1826.

Since most of the members lived west of White Lick Creek, and numbers attending had increased, it was decided that a new meeting house should be built. Samuel McCracken owned land adjoining Plum, now called McCracken's Creek, and was easily persuaded to transfer land for a meeting house. In 1826 a new brick building was erected, at the cost of \$900., and was located on ground that is now White Lick Cemetery. A memorial marker stands near the spot where the meeting house stood.

Soon the Friends had a school house across the road in a locust grove. Here at White Lick, the First Day Scripture School was orgainzed in 1829. As the group increased, the compainion to the church, a cemetery, became necessary. Robert McCracken was the first buried there. Records on stones give some early dates as: 1827, 1831, and 1835.

Such family names as Hadley, Mills, Macy, Bales, Stanley, Carter and Bray made up the list of those assembled. Later names of Malloy, Sellars, Ballard, and Newby were common.

Here I must speak of an incident important in Friends Meetings—no music was ever heard of in meeting. John R. Sellars, so felt he must voice his feeling in music—when he stood and sang “When I Can Read My Title Clear”. Kattie Malloy was so incensed, she immediately left the church, rode off on her horse, and never came back to meeting.

Later in her will she gave to the White Lick Quarterly Meeting a sum of money to be used to help the man of color, the needy and for youth who need financial assistance. Today, that fund is still in existence and young people are given assistance of a loan at a very small rate of interest to finish their college education or vocational training.

In time, the foundation of the brick church became unsafe; the brick building was replaced by a small frame building. This remained intact until about 1878. Since so many members now lived east of the creek, a desire to rebuild more centrally was foremost. In due time, a site was purchased at the west edge of Mooresville. This five and twenty seven hundreds of an acre of ground cost \$450, and was deeded to the trustees in 1884. The present meeting house on West Main Street was built by Wm. Macy.

This remained as a typical Friends Meeting House. If fact, the buildings and grounds were large enough and equipped for Quarterly Meeting. By this time Fairfield had been “set off” as a Preparative Meeting in 1825, Sugar Grove in 1826, and West Union in 1832. All were a part of White Lick Quarterly. In time, they have all become independent monthly meetings.

Bethel became an independent meeting in 1961 with Mrs. Addie Christie as first minister. In 1903 the building was remodeled and services modernized. The partition was removed, floor changed and the auditorium set to face the north.

For years the meeting required no salaried ministers until 1890. Since then, twenty-four pastors have served the meeting and today four are living.

The Friends do not have as many organized groups as other churches. The oldest Friends Missionary Society in America was

established at White Lick in March, 1881 at the home of Rebecca Macy. Since, all Friends Womans Missionary Societies have been called Missionary Union, and now they are spoken of as United Society of Friends Women. During this period the local church for a time had a Ladies Aid Society.

The Mens and Boys Brotherhood was organized in 1941. It meets monthly.

The White Lick Meeting celebrated its 100th year with a Centennial Pageant, outdoors, with a large and enthusiastic audience.

The first basement kitchen and dining room were constructed in 1912. But in 1945-1955, the meeting fell in line for further construction of a large kitchen and dining room. In 1954, an addition was built to the south of the present auditorium. Dedication of the addition was October 30, 1955, with the late Tom Jones and Congressman William Bray giving the addresses.

It is worthy to note that all the church records are preserved, and are in a vault at the Yearly Meeting House at Plainfield.

Since 1826 White Lick Cemetery has been the property of White Lick Meeting. Today a special committee has charge of this. It is one of the most beautiful and best kept growing cemeteries in the community.

Quakers are thought to be queer—maybe not so. Our Sunday services are as any other church, with a period of silence, a time for any layman to speak, and as to music Quakers do have music in services, and White Lick Meeting has a Bell Choir, recently directed by Martha Sellars, great granddaughter of John R. Sellars — times have changed!

It seemed that a building for community friendly activities and special church affairs was needed. In 1965 the Friendship House, to the west of the Meeting House was built. It has a well-equipped kitchen, a big fireplace and a room that will seat 250 people for family reunions, dinners, wedding receptions and special programs.

In August 1973, the White Lick Meeting observed its sesquicentennial with a special program and exhibits befitting the growth of the meeting and its historical contribution.

Both buildings stand on the original wooded plot which gives relief to an ever increasing congestion.

GRACE MISSIONARY CHURCH

In the spring of 1950, a group of believers in Mooresville met with Reverend J. A. Ringenberg, president of the Missionary Church Association, and Reverend Chris Gerig, at the home of Bernard Stout. Beliefs, objectives and policies of this church organization were explained. The group was definitely moved to connect with the Missionary church. On May 11, 1950, eighteen members met to organize the church. Eugene Shrake was chosen as Sunday School Superintendent and Bernard Stout as deacon. Grace Missionary Church was the official name chosen. The first formal worship service was held Sunday, June 4, 1950 in the shelter house of the Morgan-Monroe State Park.

On July 1, 1950, the property at 63 West Main Street was purchased and remodelled into a chapel for worship and a parsonage for the pastor. In November 1954, the congregation purchased the former Christian Church at Harrison and Jefferson Streets. As the church membership grew, the need for larger facilities became evident. Six acres of land was purchased from George Allison, at the corner of Highway 67 and Allison Road. Construction began on the present structure in 1963. The approximate cost for the entire unit was \$150,000.

Men's and women's Missionary Fellowship groups are active in support of "Pals" and missionary groups. Large numbers of young people participate in church and summer camps. The pastors have been Leroy Rusher, 1950-1955; Robert Fansler, 1955-1957; Harold Welty, 1957-1960; Robert Liechcy, 1960-1965; Ralph Ringenberg, 1966-1973; Mr. Williams, 1974-.

Quoting from their booklet, "Let us remember that our church was begun by dedicated Christians, who desired to earnestly contend for their Faith."

CONGREGATION OF JEHOVAH WITNESS

The congregation of Jehovah Witness started in the home of Basil Williams, in 1933. Shortly afterwards it met in the I.O.O.F. hall and remained there until their meetings were disturbed and they were so harassed by some persons, not all from this community, the group quit meeting there. In a short time they moved to the home of the Jess Richardson on South Street, across from the Town Park.

But a sincere interest, and a faith in their works, increased the size of the group and encouraged it to move to large quarters. The group moved to the second floor of the building, formerly built by Matt Smith for a blacksmith shop. In 1953, the congregation built its Kingdom Hall at the intersection of South Street and State Road 144. Numbers increased so, that an addition was built in 1970.

As to their organization and method of control: eight elders are elected by the congregation, and from the 8, one is chosen as chairman. He heads the meeting in its ministry and activities for one year, and then the next year, in a rotating manner a new chairman is chosen.

Today they have a membership of near 160, with about 100 being very active. Within the past few years, Jehovah Witness of Mooresville have helped establish groups at Martinsville and Plainfield.

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The development and growth of the Methodist Church was almost synonymous with that of the Quakers. Reuben Claypool, a licensed exhorter from Virginia is reported to have preached the first sermon in Morgan County, at the Wetzel home near Waverly, and later preached in a cabin on the former T. B. Rooker farm.

The first group of Methodist was organized in 1821, and known as White Lick. In 1822, William Craven, a circuit rider, was appointed to the White Lick district. The mounted circuit rider was a familiar figure in those days. His dress or habit was peculiar to this duty, as he met hardships on horse back going from community to community.

By 1828, five to eight persons not regularly for prayer meeting. By 1831 or 1832, preaching was allowed in the log school house on East Washington Street. There was a report that some of the Methodists were so noisy, many citizens objected; the school

trustees feared the house might be burned, so the doors were locked against them. They met for a time in the Cline Cabinet Shop on North Indiana Street near the Jackson livery stable. The shop did not burn, but the school house did.

The circuit rider and his preachings were readmitted, when the new brick school was built. In 1828, John B. Birt was sent to Mooresville. Under his guidance a big revival had increased the work and workers in such a way that soon there was need for larger and better quarters.

In April 23, 1839, lots three and four in block in Mooresville on West Washington Street were deeded by Samuel and Eliza Moore to the church trustees. They were James S. Kelly, Daniel Day, William McClellan, William Black and John Richards, and they were to be the building committee. The building was a small 60 ft. square brick-timber structure in the center of the two lots; with two front doors facing the south on Washington Street. At the back of the church was the cemetery. The entire church with benches and pulpit cost \$1,341.50. This amount was raised by subscription.

In 1835, the first regular Sunday School was organized by John Williams.

Also, during these years from 1835-1855, the church had been tossed about as a ball in various circuit districts: Bloomington, Indianapolis, Bedford and Greencastle.

By 1855, the circuit rider had disappeared and Mooresville was made a station. Many of the old circuit riders opposed doing away with the circuit system, maintaining it was that which was responsible for the progress of Methodism. The Mooresville group felt it had chosen the better way.

By 1868, the Methodists knew that the old fashioned one-room church no longer met their needs. It was over 50 years old and time for a new church. The site at the corner of Harrison and Indiana Streets was chosen and cost \$300. A new building was fast taking roots. But the one person who would have been most influential in its building was Eliza Moore, wife of the town's founder, and promoter of the first little church, died Dec. 10, 1873.

For 46 years she had served her church—had seen it grow to a membership of 258, and her town had grown to a population of 1,000.

Definite plans and financial arrangements grew slowly, but surely, for the new church. Mr. Joe Woods was contractor and Mr. Allen Manker superintended the building of the church.

On April 21, 1882, the corner stone was laid with Rev. John Ward presiding. February, 1883 the Mooresville Methodist Church was opened to the public. Of special interest was the church bell, a gift of Dr. Curtis Hussey, as it called members and friends to this dedicatory service.

From now on, many of the church's organizations were formed; they grew and expanded. They were the Ladies Aid Society Missionary Societies, both home and foreign, Epworth League, Dorcas Society and Standard Bearers.

In 1915, the Carnegie Pipe Organ was secured. Much effort here came from Carrie Scott, J. P. Calvert, and Elizabeth Scruggs.

Since then two definite and large building projects have been completed. The annex was built and dedicated June, 1924.

In 1933, the celebration of the one hundred years of the Methodist Church in this community was celebrated with a special pageant, written by Miss Carrie Scott.

In 1937, the declaration of the Union of the three major bodies of Methodism in America was announced. Mooresville Meeting then became officially the First United Methodist Church. After this the various women's organizations became one, known as the Women's Society of Christian Service, and the Gleaners Class was developed in the Sunday School.

In 1957, a new educational unit was dedicated. The church organizationally is at present in the Bloomington district for its yearly conferences.

During these 151 years, about 70 ministers have served the church. Quoting Mrs. Sadie Day from her history of the First Methodist Church, she says, "The Church stands as a mighty oak, faced with great opportunities and solemn obligations of all time."

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

This is the history of the Methodist Protestant Church, the greater part of which was written by Jettie Crawford for a church anniversary in 1936.

In February, 1878 a band of Christian workers decided to organize an M.P. Church. For a time they met as a faithful few, but in 1881 David Fausler, Miles Rairden and John Fogelman walked to Antioch, about 4 miles west of Mooresville to see and confer with

Brother T.E. Lancaster, and have him come to help organize the meeting. He came to a prayer meeting at the home of Miles Rairden. They had their plans ready and in the week following the "church" opened its doors to Brother Lancaster and new members. Thus it was that the church organized with 16 charter members, namely David and Mary Fansler, Belle and Etta Fansler, John and Mary Fogelman, Clark and Melissa Robbins, Wesley and Rosa Carlisle, Catherine Carlisle, Salome Herzog, Omri and Drusella Schooley, and Miles and Amada Rairden.

There had been a slight dissention in the M.E. Church and because of it, several members joined the M.P. group. In a short time, the meeting bought the house that is standing here today (1936). At some previous time the Quaker and Lutheran congregations had met for services there. "The House" was a dwelling, so they made tressels and laid boards on them for seats, until the seats we are using today were made by Brother Charles Bunnell. For the first five years Brother Lancaster was pastor. Members of the M.P. Church often had church socials. Once it was so large, the group moved to the yard of the McCracken Hotel. One of the ministers most remembered was Ballard Answinger, who was one of the best Bible teachers, and who often taught the 10 commandments, four for God, and six for man. The church building built in 1896 was torn down in 1968, and a new brick structure was built by the Landmark Baptist Church.

At the time of the anniversary in 1936 only 3 charter members were living, namely, Mrs. George Hughes, Mrs. George Patton of Indianapolis, and Amada Rairden of Mooresville.

About 1940, the M.P. Conference was reorganized into one body with other Methodists. The church then took the name of Calvary Methodist. For about 6 years following the church then took the name of Calvary Methodist. For about 6 years following the church membership was about thirty, with an average Sunday School attendance around 40. At that time Mr. Buchanan was pastor. He was followed by Mr. Nolan Jones, and then student ministers filled the pulpit in 1958 the church disbanded. The following year it sold the property to the First Baptist.

For two years following, their last services were held in a building on North Indiana Street, when David McFall was pastor. David was the grandson of J.W.J. McFall who many years ago was pastor of the First Methodist Church.

SANITARIUM — HOSPITAL

In 1880 Dr. Clark Robbins had his office in the small brick building at 18 North Indiana Street. He specialized in rectal diseases, and patients had to stay over for a few days. They boarded and roomed at the Jesse home at 8 East Washington Street, or at the Charles Hadley home nearby.

In 1900 Dr. Robbins built a large frame building for a sanitarium on North Indiana Street. Most patients stayed there for a few days extra, and relatives stayed across the street at the W.P. Sumner home. In 1906, Dr. Robbin's health failed. His son-in-law, Dr. Bert Hadley took over his practice and the business. Dr. Fred Hadley, a brother, helped him and Dr. John Kerr joined with them for a time. About 1909 Dr. Strange was there for a number of months. In 1912, Dr. Kincaide purchased interests and continued for about four years.

In 1916, Dr. Jot Comer and Dr. Thomas Daggy bought the Mooresville Sanitarium, but in a year Dr. Daggy left to move to Richmond, Indiana. At that time, the sanitarium could take care of thirty patients at one time. Besides this venture Dr. Comer had an office at Muncie, Indiana. In 1936, fire destroyed the Comer Sanitarium. Immediately the business was moved to the H.B. Conduit former home to continue. Here the house was remodeled to meet medical requirements and to enlarge room capacity.

By now, Dr. Jot Comer's sons, Drs. Kenneth and Charles Comer were with him to render medical service of this kind. In 1948 or 1949 the name changed to the Comer Hospital.

In January 1954, Dr. James Bivin had joined the Comers for his office; but left for a year and a half in service. Dr. Jot died in 1954 and by the time Dr. Bivin returned in May 1956, Dr. Charles had died. In October of that year Dr. Bivin set up practice in the Thompson building.

At this time Dr. Kenneth took as a partner, Dr. William Kendrick. This partnership continued for six years, when Dr. Kenneth sold to Dr. Kendrick, and the business became the Kendrick Hospital.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held May 26, 1971 for the new \$860,000. Kendrick Memorial Hospital located on 30 acres east of Mooresville, a site recently annexed by the town. Construction calls for a forty bed patient unit, two surgical suites, X-ray laboratories and other ancillary services. Also the hospital will admit

only proctological patients. The laboratory and X-ray facilities are available to all physicians and patients. As the only proctological hospital in the United States, Kendrick Memorial serves patients outside the immediate area of Central Indiana. In 1973, a twenty bed patient unit was added. Open house was held in June 1974. Louise D. Swisher is Administrator, and State Senator Paul "Pete" Swisher is Public Relations Director.

CEMETERIES

As soon as a group of civil or religious persons was established in a neighborhood, it was necessary to have a cemetery or burying ground, as it was spoken of. Two of the earliest in this community were outside Mooresville as early as 1821 - 1823. The Friends had a burying ground next to Old White Lick, just north of the county line on the Maxwell farm. There are field rocks which mark the corner stones of the plot. In the center of the small plot is one larger marker for the thirty - three persons buried there, with a proper inscription on it. The information is recorded at the Hendricks County Court House in Danville. Isaac Overman was the first person buried there.

Another burying ground is just off the Bethel Road on the Ross Kenworthy farm. According to record, Mrs. Charles Ventress was first buried there in 1821. This story is often told: a family going by stopped to stay overnight because two of their children were sick. One little girl died. The family was desperate. The neighbors were so touched that the men hurriedly cut a black walnut tree, cut it into slabs, and made a small coffin for the child. Children in the neighborhood, years afterwards, put flowers on the rick headstone.

The first cemetery in Mooresville is spoken of as the Old Cemetery, located on West Washington Street. It is part of the plot given by Samuel and Eliza Moore for both cemetery and church, and to be the property of the Methodist Church. The first person buried there was Martha Worthington. Other earlier burials were Mary Worth, Asabel Hussey, Malinda Conduit, 1835 and later all members of the Moore family. The last interment was that of Samuel Moore.

Another older cemetery in the community was located on the former Spoon farm, southeast of State Road 67 on the present Deloras Killian farm.

Records of the Mooresville Cemetery are so incomplete and indefinite that I feel it unwise to give any additional history.

OLD SETTLERS

The Old Settlers began in 1870. The first old settlers society was organized with Samuel Moore as President, and was managed by an association with members from Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan and Marion Counties.

The first picnic was held in the district Fairgrounds, adjoining the present town park.

Through the years, it has become a tradition in the community and an event to which residents annually look forward. This celebration has been held each year since it started, except in 1943, when it was withheld because of World War II.

Records give some most interesting facts. In year 1873, ancient relics were exhibited including a Bible of 1751, a bound volume of Mooresville Chronicle of 1848, a slate over 100 years old, and a list of names of older persons who had died the past year. Among these was Eliza Moore, who died December 10, 1873 at the age of 70 years. This notation was also made, "The crowd was orderly, but there was a tendency toward rowdiness on the outskirts, due to a little too free indulgence in bad whiskey."

The fifth annual meeting of Old Folks Day was Tuesday 13, 1875. Quoting from the Mooresville Herald August 13, 1875, many of those who met last Tuesday, met with old friends and comrades, in the early settlement of the country, met to recount the privations and hardships they shared alike in those days."

Early that morning, various thoroughfares entering the town were fairly alive with joyous parties of young folk, old folks on foot, in wagons, carriages, buggies, and on horseback — coming to participate in the festivities, and make glad by their presence the hearts of those aged and gray-haired veterans, to whose honor the day was dedicated. Mr. John D. Carter was President of the association. Mr. Moore in his description of Old Settlers that year said, "Between 1 and 2 o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 5,0000 persons within the enclosure of the Fairgrounds.

"Had the I and V railroad been in running condition the number attending would have been unequalled. It was reported that over 300 persons, waited at the Union Depot expecting the train on the I and V railroad to be on schedule to run to Mooresville. About 4 o'clock news came that the road was not safe to travel."

In the Town Minute Book, October 18, 1877, under Miscellaneous business the following is noted: "I wish to donate to the town of Mooresville, the land east of Stewart Comers and adjoining the Fairgrounds on the following terms:

"The corporation is to put a good plank fence around the land, clean up the brush and logs within 2-3 years. It is to make good gravel walks and other improvements within 5 years. I forbid stock of any kind, being pastured there any season. It must be kept clean, neat, so that ladies and children will enjoy themselves. I forbid baseball, bandyball, town ball, or any such game as would mar the enjoyment of women and children. I forbid horse racing or the training of horses.

"In regard to Sabbath School picnics, public speaking or any gathering of people — these are left to the judgment of the managers.

If the corporation will not in a reasonable manner, comply with the above, the donation will be forfeited."

As I said earlier, Old Settlers was managed by the association with members of Morgan and adjoining counties. Years later it was managed by the Mooresville Town Clerk. There afterwards, Mooresville Lions Club started the management in 1962, with the agreement that both the town and the Lions Club would share in profits.

The reunions have been held at various places, among them in the heavily wooded area just south of the present Village Shopping Center. At one time it was held at the Maple tree woods on the former late William Henley farm, down the road south on State Road 67. On another occasion, there was friction in the management of the Old Settlers and the affair was split, with part on one side of the fence in the Mendenhall Woods east of town, near the present Dr's Comer residences, and part on the other side of the fence.

Since, other activities have been promoted for the town's benefit. Kappa, Kappa, Sigma Sorority started the Queen's Contest. The Delta Theta Tau Sorority, in 1967 sponsored the Tri Cycle Race on Saturday, preceding Old Settlers on second Tuesday of August. The Welcome Wagon sponsors the Pet Parade. The Civic Association heads the plans for the big parade — 1969-1973 on Sunday afternoon.

The Queen's Contest has raised around \$4,500. which goes for the town's swimming pool construction. It is interesting to note how the candidates raise the money by bake sales, car washes, rummage sales, yellow tapes. The contestant with the most money collected will be crowned queen. Here are the Queen's since 1964: — Frances Flick, 1965 — Sherry Morley, 1966—Janie Allison, 1967 — Anita Hornaday, 1968 — Darlene Pollock, 1969 — Linda Allen, 1970 — Janet Allen, 1971 — Anna Rhinehardt, 1972 — Crystal Duggar, 1973.

Another recent feature is the Old Timer's Show — the oldest person in the audience is to receive a prize. Rocking chairs seem to be the favorite for R.D. Sellars, 1964, 1965, 1966. Evan Cox was recipient in 1968, and for Nick Marionos in 1969, 1970, 1971, with Minnie Wade sharing the honor in 1970.

Today, after 100 years, the Old Settlers picnic is more like a carnival. It lasts now about three days, with all kinds of entertainment for young and old. Tents of Citizens Bank and the Times Office seem to create interest and give much information.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Mooresville High School Alumni Association is the result of a meeting held in the home of Miss Ida Fogelman, granddaughter of Samuel Moore.

An organization was formed and plans were made for the first alumni meeting. Miss Anna Butner was named President. Following a banquet served at two long tables, the party went to the parlor for a 19th century "Information Please" program.

The second meeting of the association was held in the home of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Scott. To make the meeting a real affair the latest and newest furniture in town was borrowed. Several antique pieces of furniture were borrowed from the T.E. Laurence home and the Thomas Summer home, and the gold brocaded wedding furniture of Dr. and Mrs. W.L. Thompson were moved into the Scott home. My father, R.D. Sellars often described the entire affair, as he was a member of the honored class, 1892.

The Alumni Association has not met regularly, but the golden anniversary was a special occasion. Mr. Keller Kitchen was President and special effort was made to get an many of the 1,000 graduates to attend the program to be held in the \$92,000 Newby Memorial Building in April 1941. The main feature of the day was the valedictorian address "Maiden of 19th Century", and was delivered by Miss Fogelman.

For several years following, there were no regular meetings but there was activity among alumni. The spirit of the old school was much alive. Members liked to carry on historical activities. Some of the graduating classes gave shrubbery, trees, a bench, an arch and pictures. In 1912, the Senior Class gave the arch "Enter to Grow in Wisdom". After years, the foundation gave way, the arch was leaning and unsafe. The School Board felt it had to be taken down. As soon as that word spread, members of the alumni called for a meeting and as a result, an agreement was made with the school Board. It was taken down, each piece numbered, the entire stored for a time. In the meantime, alumni members such as C.J. Sellars, Becky Hardin, and Myrtle Keller had secured enough money to have the arch rebuilt. It now stands as a memory to all who entered and grew.

Again in 1966, there was the desire to revitalize the association. Since, there has been a large attendance, good programs and

excellent meals at the Paul Hadley Jr. High, and Neil Armstrong Schools that make it a yearly highlight for Mooresville graduates.

One of the best features recently is the recognition of a distinguished alumnus who has made an outstanding contribution in his field of endeavor. Those so far honored are:

William G. Bray — Lawyer, Congressman.

Clifford C. Furnas — World Famous Scientist, long distance Olympic runner, and Chancellor of Buffalo University.

Kenneth Comer, M.D. — Medical Missionary to Africa.

Gail Mills — Bursar at Princeton University.

Milner Carpenter — Commander in Navy.

Henry House — Analytical chemist, research for College, and for Atomic Energy Commission at Oakridge, Tennessee.

William R. Culmer — Artillery officer in army, Military Intelligence and was in charge of Defense Atomic Support Agency. Listed in Who's Who in American Government 1971.

Iva Stout Pearson — Pharmaceutical Librarian.

Charles R. Kellum — Banker, farmer, philanthropist.

A. A. U. W.

The American Association of University Women was organized in Mooresville in 1946. The charter members were, Mary Kathryn Anderson, Mr. M.E. Carlisle, Mrs. Leonard Hadley, Mrs. A.H. Haltom, Mrs. Paul Henderson, Mrs. Charles Kellum, Mrs. W.O. Mills, Miss Kathrine Ragsdale, Mrs. Margaret Romine, Miss Bernice Tanner, and Mrs. Lorna Walker.

The purpose of the Association is the uniting of the alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning education and, in general, for the maintenance of high standards of education.

The policy of this organization is to maintain a list of institutions whose graduates are qualified for membership. The Association shall place upon that list an institution which offers recognized

baccalaureate or higher degrees and which has full accreditation or appropriate professional association approval. In keeping with its purpose, the Association shall develop a program to enable college women to continue their own intellectual growth, to further the advancement of women and to discharge the special responsibilities to society of those who have enjoyed the advantages of higher education.

The governing groups National, Regional, State and Local. Part of the membership dues is used to promote "Fellowship" financial assistance to women scholars for advanced study.

- The officers for 1973-1974 are:
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| President | — Mrs. W.E. Stewart |
| First Vice President | — Mrs. Richard Stevens |
| Second Vice President | — Mrs. John Dilkey |
| Secretary | — Mrs. Adolphus Sears |
| Treasurer | — Mrs. Charles Kellum |

BAY VIEW CLUB

Bay View Club was organized in Mooresville in the year 1900. A Mooresville newspaper clipping dated February, 1900 gave account of an organization meeting, the forming of a Reading Club using "The Bay View Course" from Bay View Study monthly magazine published in Flint, Michigan. Copies of these early magazines are preserved in our Mooresville Public Library. The first one concerned Queen Victoria, her reign and good material for study of England.

Among those organizaing Bay View Club was Miss Sue Wilson, a dedicated local school teacher and the first president of the club. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Scott, West High Street, with assistant hostesses, Carrie and Jennie Scott, daughters who became widely recognized as outstanding librarians.

Mrs. David Fogelman and daughter, Ida, were also charter members. The Mooresville Town Park was bequeathed to the Town of Mooresville by Ida, at the time of her death.

Bay View colors are blue and white, motto "More Light"; it has a limited, active membership of twenty-five. Other membership categories are honorary, associate, and special. 'Special' allows

temporary residents, usually wives of teachers or ministers to belong. No age limit. Meetings are held on alternate Thursdays. In October 1915 topic was "What Women are Doing in the World."

Originally there was a stipulated time known as "Charity Day", serving for the needy. Music has always been an important and integral part of program planning. A program of February 1914 was given by Clifton Furnas, a well-known world scholar and musician. January 1916 program was a study of American Indian and Indian music.

Purpose of forming The Bay View Club was to stimulate a greater intellectual activity among all members and to promote an interest in literary culture.

Format of the magazine was followed for many years, consisting of Home Reading Around the Study Lamp, Poetic Selections, Glossary and Review Questions.

One year the Club wrote a book; each meeting some members read the chapters as the book progressed. "R.F.D." was its title.

Today, Bay View programs vary, with guests and with tours by members. This sesquicentennial year finds Bay View Club in its 74th year, again studying "Woman". Program by-line "You've Come a Long Way, Baby."

COME INTO THE GARDEN CLUB

This garden club was organized March 1937. Their motto is "A dogwood in every lawn." The purpose of the club is to create an interest in the organization and the ability to grow horticulture, to arrange flowers artistically and make the public aware of nature's beauty that surrounds us. The Garden Club maintains the flower plantings at the Mooresville Library.

The first president was Mrs. Walter Edwards, with a membership of seventeen. The organization now has a closed membership of thirty-five plus a waiting list. In 1942, this club participated in the Victory Garden Harvest Show. They received National credit, and \$36.27, which was sent to the Emergancy Army and Navy Relief Society. Shortly after the close of World War II, the Garden Club planted beautiful shrubs around the War Memorial Monument that was erected on Newby Campus.

In 1947, Mrs. John Downing was elected President of the Garden Club of Indiana. Other members serving since on the State Board are: Mrs. G.N. Snyder, Mrs. Chelsie Thompson and Mrs. Joe White.

In 1952, the club sponsored Red Rose Junior Garden Club. In 1954, the Jr. Club received the National Horticulture award. Thirty-five girls participated in this organization. Their ages ranged from 12-16 years. Carolyn White was their leader. Each girl planted her own flower and vegetable garden and then, in August, presented her flower show.

Several honors go to many members because of their contributions of flowers for years, Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Freeman are honorary members. Mrs. I.M. Kenworthy (deceased) received the Honeywell Trophy for outstanding horticulture and other floriculture. Four members have become State Flower Show judges, each receiving Master Certificates: Mrs. John Downing, Mrs. I.M. Kenworthy (deceased), Mrs. R.C. Kenworthy, Monrovia and Mrs. Joe White.

The Garden Club has a tree fund. They regularly plant trees at either school grounds or the new town park. It also does quite a bit of therapy work by contribution of gifts to "shut-ins" in our community, nursing homes and the County Home.

COMMUNITY CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY

For almost thirty years, one of the most delightful community projects was the Children's Christmas Party for all local children, held in the H.S. Gym. Patterned after the annual Plan Fest, held in the State Fair Coliseum, for all city kindergartens and sponsored by Teacher's College of Indianapolis, it was introduced to Mooresville by Mrs. Walter Thompson, student and participant in the festival. She proposed at the November 7, 1921 meeting of the Woman's Club, the only civic organization at that time, that it sponsor such a community party. Enthusiastically accepted by members, the president Mrs. R.D. Sellars, appointed committee of Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Omar Lydy, Mrs. Charles Merriman, Mrs. Raymond Gregory and Mrs. Raymond Moeller.

The first Children's party, 1921, was a very new and unusual form of entertainment for Mooresville, the like of which children and

adults had never seen, for it represented an event in which young and old freely gave of time and talent for Christmas enjoyment of little children. (And grown-ups also.)

Held on the Saturday afternoon preceding Christmas, a few hundred children were grouped as to ages three to ten, in six circles of chairs for a half-hour of games directed by volunteer attendants, followed by the serving of ice cream cones, quite a treat in those days. A large circle of chairs was then formed for a floor show presented by local talent and professional troupes from over the state. Master of Ceremonies throughout the years were: Harmon Allison, Maurice Haase, Ray Ulrey, Elmer and Robert Harvey, Santa's entrance was a great expectation, for he often appeared from many different and original hidings. His pull for the opening of the stage curtains was a signal for shrieks of joy from the children, louder than for his arrival, for what should appear but hundreds of colored balloons for everyone; then Santa passed out sacks of candy.

While ninety-nine percent of the Woman's Club members supported wholeheartedly this festivity, it was deemed best to forego it for the fifth year. But the Children's Christmas Party did not die! Demand by children and parents prompted Mrs. Maude Kitchen to ask for Mrs. Thompson's chairmanship, providing she could find a sponsor. The Dorcas Society of the Methodist Church accepted the challenge and continued as sponsor of the Party from 1926 to its 'demise' in the late forties.

The Party, always financed by contributions from local organizations and from the tin cans placed in business houses, never lacked for funds, which was proof of the citizen's love for this community sponsored event, filled to the brim and running over with the true Christmas spirit.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION White Lick Chapter NSDAR

On April 14th, 1956, Mrs. William H. MacNabb was appointed Organizing Regent to form a new chapter of DAR in Mooresville, Indiana. Thereafter, application papers were sent to Washington, and final papers were accepted on October 16, 1957, thus making a total of fifteen women, members at large, ready to organize a chapter in Mooresville. On October 11th, 1957, the Daughters met at the home of Mrs. William H. MacNabb with Mrs. Alvie Wallace,

Central District Director, present to assist with the preliminary organization, as outlined by Headquarters in Washington. On October 16th the majority of organizing members met at the home of Mrs. MacNabb to elect officers, approve the name of White Lick Chapter, and to complete the organization. A telegram was sent immediately to NSDAR Headquarters in Washington, D.C., reporting the organization proceedings; The new chapter was accepted as White Lick Chapter NSDAR at the afternoon National Board Meeting.

The fifteen Organizaing Members of White Lick Chapter and the officers approved were as follows:

Allison, Juanita Mae Keith
 Bain, Sandra Jeanne Rink
 Byers, Opal Hodgin, Chaplain
 Cook, Helen York, Treasurer
 Cowen, Janet Catherine Craig, Recording Secretary
 Johnson, Betty Lou Jones, Librarian
 Jones, Alice Percy
 Keith, Isola Elizabeth Rand, Registrar
 Lichtenwalter, Frances Gabriel Percy, Historian
 MacNabb, Helen Hoffmann, Regent
 Mills, Karen Elaine Allison
 Rink, Mary Ellen Rand
 Shepherd, Kathryn Daily, Vice Regent
 Sheperd, Patricia Ann
 Youngblood, Martha Lou Adams, Correspondence Secretary

On January 26th, 1958, the State Officers came to a tea in the home of Mrs. William MacNabb, guests of the White Lick Chapter. Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, State Regent of the Indiana Society DAR, installed the officers of White Lick Chapter and accepted the chapter into the Indiana Society DAR.

In 1974, the White Lick Chapter of DAR had a membership of 37. The work of the DAR is: support of schools, especially underprivileged children, promote patriotism, encourage study of genealogy, and support national defense.

DELTA THETA TAU

Lambda Nu Chapter of Delta Theta Tau Sorority was chartered May 31, 1960 with eight members. Three members, Pat Enlow, Nancy Chenoweth, and Marjorie Butler were transfers from Lambda Theta Chapter at Martinsville, and it was through their efforts that Lambda Nu Chapter was started. Marjorie Butler was the first president of the chapter.

Lambda Nu has been active in many areas of community work, supporting its philanthropic projects either financially, or through actual work on a project, or both. Our first project was buying books for the Mooresville Junior High School library. One of our early projects, which we have continued from year to year, was the presentation of a scholarship to a college-bound high school senior girl. The first scholarship given was for \$50. In 1973, we established as art scholarship in memory of one of our members, Lenore Long. We also changed our scholarship project to include boys and attendance at a vocational school as well as college or university. In 1973, we presented \$1000 in scholarships to 5 people.

Another annual project is sponsoring the northern Morgan County March of Dimes. This involves much organizational work for the chairman, and she begins work on this in November, and usually isn't finished until March. Our chapter also actively supports the special education projects for the mentally retarded, community youth programs, and help for the mentally ill. We are also helping with the restoration of the Friend's Academy Building on the Newby Campus.

Probably one of our best known money-making projects is or annual tricycle race held on Saturday before Old Settler's. This generates a lot of excitement as well as making money for our community projects.

Our chapter is always available for help for any family in need. We have provided money, food, clothing, and medical care at various times for families in emergency situations.

The object of Delta Theta Tau Sorority is the advancement of philianthropy, and Lambda Nu tries always to live up to its objective.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Mooresville Development Corporation was established on June 17, 1950. Directors and officers were: Raymond House, Doctor Karpel, D.A. Harvey, H.D. Coleman, and F.C. Wakeman. Its projects helped secure land for Almand Addition, National Homes promoted by Robert Dunn, land for the post office, and land for Thiesing Veneer Company located on State Road 67. It also assisted in establishing the parking lot, now occupied by Mooresville Citizens Bank.

EASTERN STAR MOORESVILLE CHAPTER 260

In the year 1900 a group of Masons and their wives decided to form an Eastern Star Chapter in Mooresville. This chapter was called Deborah Chapter U.D.

On May 9, 1900 the Grand Patron of the Indiana Grand Chapter instituted the chapter and appointed E.H. Males, Worthy Patron, Fannie W. Mills, Worthy Matron, and Lean Taggart, Associate Matron.

The Grand Patron invited petitioner, the late Daisy Wilson to receive the degrees. The obligation was given to the remaining thirty men and women present as charter members. The degrees were conferred by Martha Chapter 217 of Martinsville, Indiana.

On April 24, 1901 the chapter was constituted and the name changed to Mooresville Chapter 260 by Nettie Ransford; officers were installed. Meetings were held twice a month on Saturday afternoons when the weather and conditions permitted.

Many hardships were encountered such as bad roads to get to the meetings, then unheard of baby sitters to stay with children at home, carrying water and fuel to the third floor, getting fires built to warm the building. Many times there would be no meetings because there was "no quorum present" or no janitor. However, with all of these hardships the meetings were closed with "peace, harmony and goodwill prevailing."

The first Masonic Lodge was located on the third floor at 27 South Indiana Street, moving to the present location 5½ East Main Street in (date missing — Pub.).

During World War II members gathered at the hall and various homes to sew, knit and make bandages for the boys in service.

December 31, 1973, Mooresville Chapter has three hundred and twelve members who band together for fellowship, donating to cancer research, Estarl (for young men and women desiring to study for the ministry), Masonic Home at Franklin, Indiana, which provide a home for Masons and their families, orphaned children until graduated from high school, Masonic Home fruit fund, and T.B.R.D. Association of Central Indiana.

Mooresville Chapter furnished a room at the Masonic Home in the year of 1917 which we still maintain and redecorate at needed.

Mooresville Chapter sponsored the Jobs Daughters Bethel 35, Mooresville, which was established in April 1944.

First recognition in Grand Chapter was in 1918 when Belle Sutton received the appointment of Grand Martha. In the following years, other appointments were given to Irma Wade in 1933, Kathryn Shepherd in 1953 and Mary Roberts in 1970 as district deputies of district 6. Mary Roberts also served as Grand Esther of the Indiana Grand Chapter in 1971. Those serving as Grand Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions in Indiana were Mary McCrary in 1940-1941-1942 to Rhode Island; Violet Butler Hill in 1948-1949-1950 to Georgia; Kathryn Shepherd in 1955-1956-1957 to New Brunswick, Canada; and Mary Stalcup in 1966-1967 to British Columbia.

The chapter is proud to have twelve members with fifty years or more of service; there are 131 members with twenty-five years or more of service.

Milford Carlisle was our first Associate Patron elected in 1930.

One former member, Mary Richardson Guyer, served the Grand Chapter of Mississippi as Worthy Grand Matron in the year 1969.

The chapter celebrated its 50th year with Anna Dake as Worthy Matron and the late Jacob Griffin as Worthy Patron in 1950. Plans are being made to celebrate the chapters 75th anniversary in 1975.

EAST END BIBLE STUDY CLASS

Friday, each week, the Bible Study Class meets. This class was organized in 1907 by Mrs. Al Ball. There were 8 charter members; Mrs. Ball, Mary Harper, Nellie Plain, Susie Gentry,

Emma Harper, Lizzie McCrary, Laura Fields, and Myrtle Wilhite. It is interesting to note that Nellie Plain is still living.

The group studies the Bible lesson that is used the following Sunday. There are 26 members to date. They meet in the various homes — and incidentally have birthday dinners. The average attendance is 16-20.

Julie Rairden was the spark that kept things going, when for a few years, interest lagged and attendance was low.

MORGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Morgan County Historical Society was organized in 1958 at Martinsville in the city park. Richard Squires of Mooresville was elected president. Other officers were John Roby, Paragon, Charles Eisenhower of Martinsville. In 1966 after the State celebration of the State Sesquicentennial, several Mooresville people who had worked on the parade committee and other events wanted to start a historical society. Also, it was expected that the Mooresville School would be finished using the Academy Building and there was interest to preserve it. It was suggested that this group merge with the Morgan County Historical Society. Some of these Mooresville people were members of the Willis Richardson Junior Historical Society, teenagers in the Mooresville Community.

The Society was incorporated July 26, 1967. This incorporation was amended August 3, 1973 to meet requirements to obtain the tax free status. In 1967 old county record books had to be moved out of the courthouse, and the society moved approximately 5,000 volumes to the third floor of the Brooklyn School, where they remained until the building was sold. The books were moved to Paragon, and then to Mooresville in 1971, when the Academy Building was leased. The Society received a 25 year lease for the Academy Building with option to renew the lease. The school furnishes lights and water; the Society pays heat and insurance expenses, and makes repairs.

The projects they have worked on are county record books that have been indexed; the State Archives Department has examined the card files. In 1969 the Society and Blanchard's history of Morgan — Monroe — Brown Counties reprinted. All copies have been sold, and the libraries in the county received copies. In 1970 the first farm show was held at the farm of Lorris Olleman. Steam

Engines, antiques, and old time entertainment were part of the program. The past four years the farm show has been held at Monrovia, with inside exhibits as well as the steam engines. Other fund raising projects have included sale of historical tiles of the courthouse, old high school at Mooresville and the Academy Building.

There have been openhouse meetings at the Academy Building for the Mooresville High School Alumna Association, the Mooresville White Lick Friends meeting sesquicentennial. Christmas 1972 there was the first candlelight Christmas Party, and again in 1973 with music and Santa Claus. The Society has planned at least two tours of the county to historic locations. The Academy Building has also been opened for school children who made walking tours of Mooresville. The Society had about four general membership meetings a year, and monthly board meetings. Election of officers is in December. There is a president, vice-president, secretary — corresponding, recording secretary, treasurer, historian, nine board members with a chairman of the board who presides at board meetings.

HOME CIRCLE CLUB

The Home Circle Club began its existence about 1920 as a Home Economics Club. Members met at the homes once a month. At these meetings demonstrations of cooking, sewing or other problems of the homemaker were conducted. About 1924 the members decided they would no longer pay the \$5 or \$10 for these demonstrations, so the Club disbanded. The next year several former members met at the home of Etta Harper where another Club was formed. They called it The Home Circle Club. They planned and carried out programs of interest to all and to have a pleasant social time as well. At first they met for all day with a carry-in luncheon. Dues were 25 cents per year. Any member who failed to respond to roll-call was fined five cents. Early members were: Etta Harper, Sue Farmer, Adah McMillan, Elmina Farmer, Addie, Stella and Bess Hadley, and later Mary Hadley. Also Emma Mills, Pearl Williams. Lola Brewer, Sallie and Agnes Lamont, Emma Morgan, and Elizabeth Rogers. Membership is limited to 40 and the first president was Sue Farmer. Many have joined the Club and many have been taken by death.

In the 1930's and 40's the Club set aside an evening each Club year for entertaining the husbands. They rented the Public Library basement for these occasions. A bountiful evening meal was served and good programs were arranged.

More recently the club has been meeting in the afternoons only, on the 4th Friday in the month at 2 p.m. Dues have recently been raised to \$1.00 per year, and membership cut to 25. Programs follow patterns set by early members. We have book reviews, papers and discussions on current topics. A time is allowed for devotions and the Pledge of Loyalty. As a group, the Club has taken some interesting trips, including the Rockville Fall Festival, the Kennedy Bells at Eminence, the Cherry Furniture Mart at Homer, and the Art Galleries at Nashville. Four years ago the Club started a "clothe-a-child" project at Christmastime and each member contributes to this fund.

I.O.O.F.

The Morgan Lodge, 211 of Odd Fellows was organized July 7, 1859. They first met at the Herald Office in the Johnson Hook. In 1869 this Lodge built their own building, a three story affair on the northeast corner of the square. Their meetings were held on the third floor and the space on the lower levels was rented. The building cost \$7000. The group had \$2000 on hand and sold bonds to meet the rest of their debt. I.O.O.F. membership was 100 in 1874.

The first noble was B.G. Wright. Charter members were: R.P. Johnson, David Fogelman, J.H. Rusie, Reuben Harris, Allan Manker, C.W. Harryman, S.R. Harryman, R.H. Edwards, W.G. Cook, T.N. Peoples.

All possessions were lost when the fire hit in 1881. Later the building was rebuilt and was in good financial reputé for many years. Then a change took place. The Citizens Bank purchased land for a new building — also space for parking and an exit onto Main Street. The Lodge building was in two parts with Edith Harshman owning the ground level portions and John Moore owning the upper part of the Lodge. The Grand Lodge gave permission to the local #211 to sell to the Citizens Bank for parking. Today only one room on the corner is all that is left of the original building. It is occupied by the Warren Agency.

I wish I had space for the special plaque that holds the I.O.O.F. stone which was over the lodge entrance door. I quote from the plaque designed and made by Mr. Arthur Lusty, "This stone designated the Lodge Hall of I.O.O.F. which occupied space on the floor of this building on the northeast corner of the square. The second floor was torn away when the Citizens Bank bought the building. This very corner is an important spot, for here Samuel Moore had his first store up town."

The materials in the plaque have varied history. Arthur was responsible for saving the stone, and has used unusual materials to restore it. The outside metal frame is still left from the Arrow Engineering period in Mooresville. Some of the wood is from the County Post Office and store built during the depression years. These were demolished when building State Road 67. The back board is from material left over from building the Citizens Bank at the corner of Indiana and Washington Streets.

KAPPA, KAPPA, KAPPA, INC. DELTA IOTA CHAPTER

On Saturday night, late in November 1929, twelve girls met at the home of Mrs. Charles Merriman on North Indiana Street, Mooresville, for the purpose of a discussion on organizing a Tri Kappa service sorority in Mooresville. Miss Clara Sturgis of Bluffton, then serving as grand president of Tri Kappa, met with them and told of the purpose and work in Tri Kappa.

After many meetings and luncheons, a prospectess was prepared to send to the Tri Kappa Chapters over the state. A short history of Mooresville was in the book with names of the petitioners and their qualifications. Also letters from the ministers of the town and the School Superintendent. There were also letters from former citizens, such as R.W. Gregory, Department of Education, Purdue University, Miss Carrie Scott, Supervisor of Children's work in Indianapolis Public Library, and Clifton Wheeler, one of Indiana's popular artists.

Finally, on a rainy Saturday, May 17, 1930, twelve young women were duly pledged at the Methodist Church and initiated in the old K. of P. Hall. The chapter was named Delta Iota and was the 100th chapter in the state.

The following were the charter members:

Mrs. M.E. Carlisle, Mrs. Lewis Truax, Mrs. C.G. Cook, Mrs. Judy Crow, Mrs. Charles Kellum, Mrs. Chester Lawrence, Mrs. Charles Merriman, Mrs. W.O. Mills, Mrs. Ruth Stanley, Mrs. Walter Thompson, Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. James Goodpaster.

Delta Iota has has three Province officers in the 44 years of her existence. They were Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. Leland Jessup, and Mrs. C.G. Cook.

This chapter has granted many Scholarships — has sponsored many children's art exhibits — up the the present time. Also, at the present time, is granting approximately \$1200 in award including Girls State, Instrumental Music Award — two senior scholarships at \$300 each. Also gifts are given to Local charities, Children's Concert, American Field Service, Religious Education, and many other projects in the community.

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA, INC. MOORESVILLE ASSOCIATE CHAPTER

On August 26, 1949, fifteen women who had actively participated in Kappa Kappa Kappa, Inc. for at least 10 years or more were given a charter for official permission to maintain and continue an Associate Unit of Kappa Kappa Kappa, Inc. to be known as the Mooresville Associate Chapter. The chapter will be at all times amenable to the Constitution and Bylaws of Kappa Kappa Kappa, Inc. The unit meets the first Tuesday of the month at least eight times a-year. The object of the organization is to bring women into close, unselfish relationship for the promotion of charity, culture and education.

The original charter members were as follows: President, Norris Hadley; Vice-President, Elizabeth Van Liew; Recording Secretary, Doris Hadley; Corresponding Secretary, Lenore Powell; Treasurer, Faye Downy. Others were: Helen Haltom, Jean Henderson, Mary Ann Beckett, Ethel Hadley, Ethel Moulton, Margurite Downing, Veda Coombs, Chloe Bredahl, Agnes Hadley and Georgia Buell.

Today there are 21 associate members.

KAPPA KAPPA SIGMA SORORITY

Kappa Kappa Sigma Sorority was founded January 8, 1918 at Indianapolis, Indiana. At present there are 24 active chapters and 7 associate chapters located in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Kappa Kappa Sigma is a non-scholastic Sorority. Its main purpose is the promotion of social service. Every year the active chapters in Indiana join together and contribute to the research of such diseases as heart, leukemia and muscular dystrophy. For quite a few years the chapters supported the Seeing Eye, Inc. in Morristown, New Jersey. Later a pledge was made and paid to Riley Hospital to be used in the work with crippled and underprivileged children. During the war years the chapters furnished a recreation room at Freeman Field, Seymour, Indiana. In 1972 a dialysis machine was purchased for Riley Center.

Kappa Chapter of Mooresville was organized on February 19, 1928 and the associate chapter, Kappa Delta, was organized November 1, 1966.

Kappa Chapter supports social service work by contributing to community and youth needs. For many years Kappa Chapter supported Girl Scout Work in the community by providing leaders and camperships. In the war years many children were given free lunches at the school cafeteria under the sponsorship of Kappa Chapter. The chapter helped finance Memorial Field, our athletic field, built in memory of Mooresville boys who gave their lives for their country. In 1948 a donation was given toward building a new wing at the Morgan County Hospital.

For a number of years a committee called the Cheer Guild has been functioning. This committee remembers persons, in the Mooresville area, in sorrow, illness and those in need through cards, visits, gifts, and flowers. Every member participates one month throughout the year and will readily admit that this is one of the most rewarding and satisfying works done by the chapter.

Contributions of money include donations to Red Cross, March of Dimes, T.B., Heart and Cancer Funds, Mental Health, Weekday Religious Education, Boy Scouts, Salvation Army and other worthy groups who seek the sorority's support.

In 1973 the three chapters of Morgan County, Epsilon of Martinsville, Xi of Morgantown and Kappa of Mooresville, combined efforts and purchased an intensive care unit for newborn

infants in the nursery at the Morgan County Memorial Hospital.

A money-making project sponsored by Kappa Chapter for the past 10 years has been the Old Settlers Queen Contest. A portion of the proceeds is set aside to be used toward the building of a much needed pool for Mooresville.

As of February 1, 1974, Kappa Chapter has 72 active members and Kappa Delta, a membership of 23. Kappa Chapter looks forward to many more years of active participation in community and youth work in the Mooresville area.

KIWANIS CLUB

The First Kiwanis Club was organized in Mooresville on June 11, 1974, with thirty-five members. Officers are: John W. Wright, President; Randy Pruden, First Vice President; Jack Ward, Second Vice President; James Dickinson, Secretary; Kendall Keller, Treasurer. Directors: Robert Marine, Harold Martin, Bill Taylor, for one year term; Ruby Overton, William Kirby, William R. Curry, for two year term; Robert Taylor, James Williams and Tom Baker, for three year term.

Club motto is, "We Build".

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The Pythian story is long and most interesting. It began during the Civil War and was endorsed by Abraham Lincoln. The Order of the K of P, a great international fraternity, was founded in Washington D.C. in 1864.

On April, 1888, the roster of membership in Mooresville was listed with Dr. T. E. Stucky heading the list. The Order has been the Mooresville Lodge, 189. The principles of the Order of K of P are: Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence; "If fraternal love held all men bound, how Beautiful this world would be".

I have been fortunate to use many of the minute books of the K of P. Charles Nelson has many of these in his possession. From the minutes, I find that at the first meeting the Order paid \$5 for a Bible. They met in Castle Hall, but sometimes they rented the I.O.O.F. building for \$6. The cost of outfits from Downings, Indianapolis was \$88.60. The minutes book cost \$11.60. They insured the lodge property of \$300 for 1% , a duster and dust pan cost 35c, a bill for

flags from George Bass was 25c, initiation fee was \$10, J. H. Rusie was paid \$2.50 for framing the charter.

Often the Sisters and K of P's held joint socials and programs. One time the affair was to cost not more than \$13. They took turns in presenting programs. Other minute notes stated the lodge sent \$10 to yellow fever sufferers. Trustees who do not perform duty are to be fined \$1. At a meeting January 24, 1889, they voted to dispense with smoking.

At the silver anniversary party, \$2.75 was spent for ham and \$2.28 for turkey for sandwiches. Home made bread, cakes, and bananas were donated.

July 11, 1889, a building committee was appointed, to see how much money could be raised to erect their own K of P Hall. Also \$150 was paid for the roof of Castle Hall. A. W. Conduitt was paid \$34 for rent. H. J. Alden was paid \$100 for money and interest to date.

The Mooresville Lodge helped with the organization and installation of many others—namely: Gosport, Warsaw, and Greencastle. The Order 189 has been in Mooresville for seventy-six years, but is not functioning today.

LIKELY LITERARY CLUB

The Likely Literary Club is one of the oldest clubs in the county. It was organized in the autumn of 1890. There were few women's clubs in those days but as housework became easier, women had more time for study and social pleasures, so clubs came into being. Mooresville was one of the first towns to embrace this forward movement.

Mrs. India Parker Likely, wife of a Methodist Minister, for whom our club was named, had a keen, alert mind. She also had had an excellent education in the days when college degrees for women were unusual. She loved good books and possessed a fine library, with her books being carefully chosen through years of study.

Another young lady, Miss Eleanor Palmer, of Wabash, Indiana came to Mooresville to teach school and married Dick Mills. After her marriage she and Mrs. Likely became friends and along with Susie Rooker and Minnie Overton often read and discussed favorite books and it occurred to them that perhaps other women in Mooresville would enjoy meeting with them. Mrs. Mills told of a

club in Wabash that met once a week for an hour of study with a teacher. They liked the idea and asked Mrs. Likely to be their leader. An organization meeting was held in November 1890, at the home of Mrs. Rooker with fifteen members present. It was called a Reading Circle. Mrs. Melissa R. Thompson was the first president and Mrs. Emma Jones the first historian with Mrs. Palmer Jones being recorded as the club's founder.

By 1893 the membership had increased to twenty and was named the Likely Club in honor of their instructor, Mrs. India P. Likely. Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Lenna Sage and Mrs. B. F. Jones wrote the first constitution and by-laws still in use today. They "builded well" and the Likely Club has a permanent place in the life of the community.

A member does what is assigned to her by the program committee. No one ever shirks her duty and this has kept the Likely Club strong and alive through the eighty-three years.

LIONS CLUB

The Mooresville Lions Club was chartered by Lions International October, 1925. It is a civic organization composed of business and professional men who are interested in community betterment. L.I.O.N.S. means Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nation's Safety. Its motto is "We Serve".

The State Lions have certain definite projects such as support to State Cancer Control, Training Center for the Blind, Eye Bank, and to give Support to CARE.

Locally, the Mooresville Lions have given financial aid for musical instruments and robes to the school's music department. In athletics, the Lions helped to secure a football score board.

In road projects, the Lions gave support toward securing right of way for the improvement of State Roads 67, 144, 42, and 267.

In town, several thousand dollars have been given to the Town Park fund; aid has been given in getting modern fire trucks and police cars. To give support to the street departments and cleanup campaigns, particularly Old 67, north of town.

Lions Club had its share in helping establish the Citizens Bank.

Today, their fund raising projects are: broom sales, purchased from the blind, sale of light bulbs, Christmas tree, grapefruit and orange sales, and pancake breakfast.

Lions Club has operated Old Settlers since 1960.

MASONS

The Masonic Lodge (F.&A.M.-78) was chartered June 1, 1849. It was first located on the second floor of a tannery on East Main Street, just east of Public Service Co. Later it was on the third floor of the Telephone Co., south Indiana Street and now it is on the second floor of the George Keller Building. In early years, the value of their property was \$5,000. Blanchard's History says, "This lodge was very secretive. Many business men were early members. Mr. William Manker was one of the first Masters."

There are 26-fifty year members. They are: George E. Allison, Ted R. Brewe, Milford E. Carlisle, Herschel D. Coleman, Claude Crawford, Paul J. Duncan, Paul M. Farmer, F. Fulkly Hallam, Paul C. Henderson, Past Master, Henry P. House, Gary C. Jones, Charles R. Hellum, William McElwain, Raymond Manford, Past Master, Ervin C. Milhon, Past Master, Gail A. Mills, Ralph G. Milner, William Byron Park, Willis L. Record, Leland H. Ridgway, Harry M. Roard, Claire J. Sellars, Summer A. Sellars, Past Master, Millard B. Shuts, Otto F. Suhr, and Chelsie H. Thompson.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

The Mooresville Ministerial Association has been in existence since about 1948. They now meet once a month at Kenrick Memorial Hospital. The Association now conducts a weekly ministry at the Kendrick Memorial Hospital and the Countryside Manor Convalescent Center. In addition, the Association sponsors the annual Union Good Friday Service. They help plan the Baccalaureate Service for the Mooresville High School. They furnish the ministers for the Invocation and Benediction at the Commencement Ceremony at the Mooresville High School.

The Association members are the ministers from: First Baptist Church, First Christian Church, First United Methodist Church, Free Methodist Church, Grace Missionary Church, Mooresville Church of God, St. Thomas More Church, and White Lick Meeting of Friends.

MOORESVILLE NATURE CLUB

In the early 1920's, Mrs. J. W. Miles would gather together a group of congenial people to go on various kinds of outings as well as early morning bird and wildflower hikes. Finally on November 7, 1923, the group was organized as the Mooresville Nature Club. Membership is limited to 35. During 50 years, 109 members from the Mooresville and Plainfield areas have participated with 4 charter members on the present club roster. Two famous men, Alden Hadley, former President of the National Audubon Society and Paul Hadley, designer of the Indiana State Flag, have been members.

Meetings are held once a month beginning in September with August for vacation. The object of the club is "To Study Earth's Flora and Fauna and to Provide an Interest in All Things Pertaining to Nature and Nature's Laws." During the year, there is usually an outing to an interesting place and in July, a family picnic for the final meeting of the year. At the meetings there are interesting programs given by the members or by a speaker who is well-known in his vocation. A few of the topics through the years have been as follows: Weather Sayings; Lightning; Tornadoes; Stars; Flowers of Indiana; What I Dislike Most in Nature; Herbs and Vegetables of Hoosierdom; Nature in Christmas Music; Glimpses of Nature in Hymns; One of Nature's Perfumes; A Mineral and Where It Is Found; Nature's Phenomena; Preparation for Winter; Well-Witching—Superstition vs. Science.

One project of interest was the planting of a live Christmas tree in 1931 in the Washington Street Cemetery. Each year it was beautifully decorated and at times with electric lights. In 1950, because the tree became too large, the project was discontinued. It is thought that this "sparked" the Christmas Decoration Contest in Mooresville.

The Mooresville Nature Club is celebrating its "Golden Anniversary" this year, 1973-74. The theme is "Nature's Changes in a Half Century."

PHYTHIAN SISTERS

The Order of Phythian Sisters is an independent auxiliary of K of P, and founded on the story of Damon and Phythias, and practicing the principles of Purity, Love, Equality and Fidelity, the Open Bible and the Golden Rule. They also ministe to the needy and those in distress.

Most of their meetings were held in Castle Hall. At one of their important meetings, the name "Hope" was chosen for the temple. Often the Phythian ladies and the Knights met for special dinner and programs. At one of the earlier meetings \$45 was collected for the charte and for paraphenalia. Records show that this group helped organize several neighboring temples.

In 1928, the Phythian Sisters of Hope 151 had to give up their charter. But later, July 3, 1948 Hope Temple 151 as hostess. In 1951, the Bible class of 50 women was organized. Phythian Sisters and K of P's held several joint sessions in regard to the purchase of Castle Hall 189. In June 1964, a special committee headed by Mae Bollman, Most Excellent Chief went to Martinsville, and in time received a Quit Claim Deed for Castle Hall 189 which they now happily own and are proud of its furnishings and equipments.

In 1966, at a joint supreme session of both groups held in Indianapolis, Hope Temple was asked to participate, with two skits for the program. In August 1974, the temple will participate in Mooresville Sesquicentennial Parade.

MOORESVILLE RESEARCH CLUB

To emphasize the history of this club, formally named The Federated Research Club, rather than mentioning personalties, is a meticulous task, for after all it is people who make history. The one personality appearing foremost is the founder Mrs. Alvin Scott, who as president of the Morgan County federated clubs invited a small group of woman who meet for the purpose of organizing a study club, affiliated with a state federation. So doing, it would give the club a broader view of program material and participation in its far reaching activities.

The first year's secretary book contains an engraved certificate, with seal, denoting the club's membership; it was from Washington, D.C. dated June 22, 1939.

The first meeting for the new club, 1939-1940, was guest day at the home of the president, Mrs. Walter Thompsen. The program subject for the year: Psychology, Personality and Character. As a novice club studying psychology, we dared, in our first year, to enter the fourteenth annual state program contest as sponsored by The Indianapolis Star. The research club of Mooresville placed second in class II. Our prize was eight dollars. The following year the club entered the program contest using the subject mental hygiene, receiving honorable mention. The club terminated with a luncheon at Hadley's restaurant west Main Street, following by the lesson "psychology of music", presented by Mrs. Harmon Allison.

On May 28, 1942, our delegate to the state convention reported how capable one of our members, appearing on the program, presented her new entertainment, "Scrap Book of Birds" at the art breakfast. Many bookings from club women over the state followed this novel presentation.

In the early forties, our club participated in many projects relative to the cause of peace. Books, stamps, card games and letters were sent to the army hospitals. One hundred and nine phonograph record were collected for Camp Atterbury Hospital. Proceeds from an auction were given to the "Phone Home Fund" through the local American Legion. Boxes of candles were sent for Korea. We collected clothing and cash for "war torn countries" sponsored by Friends Service Committee and assisted with the local Red Cross in making bandages.

Many of our speakers have been: Capt. Allen Sheldon from Camp Atterbury; Dr. Harry Nadle, Chairman of Unamerican Activities of Indiana, who pleaded that people wake up to the dangers of Communism; Dr. John Haramy, Indianapolis, a native Israelean who spoke on "American, Land Of A Chosen People"; Dr. George Blake, Franklin College, spoke on our American Heritage. Dr. Agnes Adcock, Butler University, was another speaker. Some of our own programs were: "Use of Radio in Present World War II and Plans for Future Development of T.V." Other subjects were "Plastics"; "Womans Part in Building a Post War World". By 1959 a program "Our Town" gave an enlightning account of the progress of a post war small suburban town with its expanding area and population now 3,200.

the club. Heretofore, we had contributed money to many projects, both state and local, but as a purely study club with limited funds,

we, in 1966 voted to discontinue cash contributions. Instead, we have presented each year, a book to the local library and sent magazines, Christmas cards and stamps ready for mailing to the boys of the Plainfield Boys School.

To supplement our study programs, there were many delightful field trips to the Lew Wallace Library and Studio, the Lane Historical Home and Wabash College, Historic Vincennes, a Hoosier Scenic Tour of Indiana University, Sarkis-Tarzian Industry, James Whitcomb Riley Homes in Greenfield and Indianapolis, the Benjamin Harrison Home in Indianapolis, Art Museums and Artists Studios in Nashville, a tea at the Governors Mansion, Connor Prairie Farm, traversed the Wetzel Trace from Waverly to Metamora.

Old Settlers, a tradition in Mooresville for one-hundred years celebrated its anniversary in August 1971 with a colorful parade. Its change and expansion from horse and buggy days to modern transportation was quite discernible by the numerous floats. The first year the club's entry was an early old settlers family picnic spread on the ground around filled baskets of mom's cookin'. In 1972, the Research Club received the blue ribbon first place in the Societies Division, with a float emphasizing the club's name "Research". In 1972, the float of crepe paper designed by Hortense Emerson and her committee was a wash-out; i.e., it rained before the parade started.

At the opening of each meeting the club members stand and repeat the "Collect for Club Women", a universal prayer for women working together for countless clubs throughout the world.

SICKNESS — SORROW

With the hardships of pioneer living, sickness played its share. The one which prevailed was the periodical ills growing out of malaria. It seemed to lurk in the low moist lands, where forests were rotting and the sun seldom reflected on the ground. Sickness from miasma (pollution) began about the time of early wheat harvest. Many men who wanted not to see their harvest go to waste tried to work, but shouldn't. Hot weather brought on cholera-morbus, diarrhea, and various forms of fever and chills. Many had died by the next year.

Home remedies had to be relied upon. For chills a tonic was made of dogwood and black cherry bark mixed with boneset. Home

made plasters and poultice were made from milk and bread, sulphur, mustard and onions. Mothers and grandmothers cultivated medical herbs in their gardens such as tansey, sarasaparilla, nightshade, watermelon seed, flax and calamus. Here are some suggestions of home made medication, rather interesting—tobacco smoke for earache, pancakes made with vinegar and salt for tonsilitis, possum grease for mumps, sassafrass tea to thin the blood, sulphur for rash or itch, fat meat for boils, corn silk tea for bladder trouble, butter for bruises.

Lung fever (pneumonia) was quite common in winter, consumption (tuberculosis) caused numerous deaths, but records give few deaths from heart attacks and apoplexy. Tooth ache and sore eyes kept up the year-round for children. Severe attacks of bilious fever were most dreaded.

Some figures give that April and May were the healthiest months, while August and September were the most sickly. Soon after the coming of doctors, there seemed to be little difference in deaths per capita.

But statistics on health began to change in a few years. Mooresville has been blessed with many good doctors. There seemed to be a relief toward sickness after doctors came. There were no drug stores. The doctors belonged to the school of allopathy. Each doctor kept his own medicine, and compounded his own prescriptions. Another important step presented by these early doctors was that instead of having to drink a pint of some kind of home made concoction, or a cup of castor oil, the capsule was invented and happily used.

Doctors. I shall now try to list the doctors since the beginning in 1824, when Dr. Hassey, close friend of Samuel Moore, came. He was followed by Dr. Frydsinger. Then came Dr. John Heiner and his cousin, Jesse. Dr. Hutchison followed in 1850. Dr. Giles Mitchell followed in 1857. About the same time Dr. D. H. Perse arrived. In 1872, Dr. A. W. Reagen came and in the following year became associated with Dr. Perse. Another doctor of this same period was Dr. J. M. Snoddy.

Dr. Clark Robbins began practice in 1880. His earlier study had been with Dr. Hutchison, but since he wished to specialize, his son-in-law, Dr. Bert Hadley, joined him and thus began the Sanitarium.

A local boy had graduated at DePauw University, and then on to Indiana Medical School in 1887. He began his practice in Mooresville in 1889. That was none other than Dr. W. L. Thompson. In 1892 or 1893 Dr. Thomas Holaday came from Monrovia to Mooresville for about seven years, and then returned to Monrovia. Dr. Leslie M. DeWeese was here about 1901, as was Dr. Millard Brackney. They remained several years.

Dr. V. H. Magenheimer who began practice in Waverly came into town and soon joined Dr. Thompson in 1907. A modern building for their practice and research was built just north of the Methodist Church. Here they remained for several years, and during this time Dr. Thompson had an automobile to make his professional calls.

After the first World War, Dr. Claude White set up practice. His war experience had well prepared him for special and emergency cases. He continued practice until his untimely death. Dr. E. E. Kelso was here part of the time, with his office in the J. L. Mathews former home.

About 1925, Dr. Charles Aker, who was just established in the Lindley Block, when it burned was the next M.D. About 1935 or 1936, Dr. A. J. Hylton who, for a number of years had quite an offical practice, returned to regular duty and was located in the former Frank Hadley home which later became known as the Hylton House gift shop.

An entirely new and young doctor who came next was Dr. W. J. Stangle, who was located in the former Thompson-Magenheimer building.

For sometime now Dr. Jot Comer who had been in general practice at Waverly had come to town, and with his brother C. B. Comer had taken over responsibilities in the Sanitarium.

Dr. R. W. VanBokkelen came from LaPorte, Indiana in 1943. He was first located in the west half of the Carlisle building, and then in the former Thompson offices. Dr. Karpel had for a time been in medical practice at 135 West Washington Street. He joined Dr. VanBokkelen and in 1954 they built the Medical Arts Building. They were together for six years when Dr. Karpel left.

That same yaer, 1954, Dr. James Bivin came to Mooresville. He joined the Comers, Drs. Kenneth and Charles for one and one half years, when he left to go into the armed services in 1955. In May 1956, after Dr. Charles death, Dr. Bivin rejoined Dr. Kenneth until

October 1956, when he established his offices in the Thompson building and practiced there until his sudden death 1963.

Following Dr. Bivin, Dr. Norman Whitney occupied these offices beginning September 1963. After 6 years he built his own building at 430 St. Clair Street.

Dr. VanBokkelen had been alone in the Medical Arts Building until in 1963 the Kourany twins, Dr. Edgar and Dr. Oscar became associated with him. In 1972, they built their own Kourany Medical Center, now located at 1125 North Indiana Street.

Optometrist. Dr. W.F. Kirby, optometrist, seems to have been our only doctor to care for the eyes. He came to Mooresville in October, 1959. He first was located in what has been known as the Cooper building for one and one half years. Then he moved to the Village Center and was there for 5 years. He is now located at 207 North Indiana Street. He tells me he has no idea how far people come for his services.

Dentists. The number of dentists is far less than that of medical doctors. In fact some of the earlier doctors pulled teeth. I am thinking of Dr. Snoddy and Dr. Reagen. In the early nineties Dr. Charles Hallam came to town. For many years he was the only dentist. From about 1910-1915 Dr. James Kennedy had a dental office in his home at 122 West Main Street. Next Dr. C.C. Everets in 1915 was located in the Rooker building for a time. Then in August, 1921 to March 1923 Dr. F. Johnston, who lived in Indianapolis had a dental office, with scheduled hours in town. A Dr. Cofield about 1927 was here less than a year.

Dr. Hallam was still in practice when Dr. Paul Carson came in 1924. He served this community until he retired in 1962. His office for most of the time was the residence on North Indiana Street that was torn down to make room for the building of the Citizens Bank. During this time Dr. Hallam had died in 1953, and Dr. David Pearson began dental practice in 1959. He is now located at 631 North Maple Lane. Dr. Sterrett, who has been here in practice since 1956, now has his office at 124 North Indiana Street.

The growing community still needed dentists, so today we have Dr. Travis Bauer who came in 1965, with his office at 203 North Indiana and Dr. Jonathan Comer in September, 1962 and his office is located at 761 North Indiana Street.

WELCOME WAGON

Mrs. Walter Asbury, after training in New York, organized the Welcome Wagon in 1955. The purpose of Welcome Wagon is to acquaint new residents with participating businesses in Mooresville. In her basket of gifts she also carried information from local institutions including the library, Red Cross, T.B. Association, heart fund and scouts.

In 1958, Mrs. William Daily became the W.W. hostess and organized the W.W. Club which gave new residents an opportunity to meet other new residents with like interests and creating a warm spirit of fellowship among the group. The club is now active in many civic projects.

W.W. Hostesses who have followed are Carrir Pierce, Iris Strange, Jody Parsons, Judy Rouch, Ginger Caine, Lou Murphy, Sherry Brewer, Pat Bumpus and Louise Archer.

WHITE LICK ARCHERY CLUB

The White Lick Archery Club was organized in fall of 1970, by 64 interested archerymen.

The Clubs first officers were: President, Jim Hensley; Vice President, Bob Marine; Secretary, Juanita Cecil; Treasurer, Max Mackenzie.

The Club has an indoor range which is shot from 20 yards. A perfect score for indoors is 300. The first 300 shot at our range was on January 15, 1974 by Junis Tryles of Mooresville.

These is an Indiana Field Archery Association field range. There are 24 targets; each target is shot from a different distance varying from 10 to 80 yards. This range is in the woods and a perfect score is 560.

There is a P.A.A. (Professional Division) range which shoots out in the open; it also shoots from 10 to 80 yards. The P.A.A. shooters compete for money.

The Club is also a member of the Indiana Bowhunters Association. The I.B.A. range is set up for the hunters of the Club. Each target is shot from unmarked yardages; this range is set up for actual hunting conditions.

The present officers of the Club are:

President: Willard Messer, Camby
Vice President: Robert David, Mooresville
Secretary: Janice Vogus, Martinsville
Treasurer: Sonja Messer, Camby
Board Members: John Wilson, Martinsville
Charles Vogus, Martinsville
Larry Doty, Indianapolis

The Club sent teams to the 1973 indoor State Championship. The Youth team took first place; the members of this team were: Dwane David, Mooresville; Mike Ingles, Mooresville; Doug Cox, Southport; Kevin Dougherty, Greenwood. The womens team came in third; they were: Ida Ingles, Mooresville; Betty Conover, Brooklyn; Janice Vogus, Martinsville; Juanita Cecil, Mooresville.

Junis and Ida Ingles took second place in husband and wife teams. Don Martin won the B class freestyle unlimited.

Ida Ingle took third in a sudden death, 3 way shoot-off for first place.

In the summer of 1973 the Club also sent teams to the Outdoor State held at Eagle Creek in Indianapolis. The womens team brought home the big first place trophy; the members were: Janice Vogus, Martinsville; Betty Conover, Brooklyn; Sonja Messer, Mooresville; Juanita Cecil, Mooresville.

Janice Vogus also took first place in Women's B class unlimited. Betty Conover took 3rd in womens limited A class. Sonja Messer took first place in womens B class limited. Juanita Cecil took 3rd in womens C class limited. Dwane Davis took first place in youth division. Marine Davis came in first place in Cubs, and her sister Andrea came in second place. Willard Messer placed third in mens C class limited.

WHITE LICK ART LEAGUE

This league was formed in 1961 and the first exhibit was held that year. The first judged show was in 1962. The name was derived from salt licks used by deer.

The product of interested citizens and artists namely are: Richard Rubush, Esther McElwain, Bonita Marley, Edward Fields, Myrtle Keller, Joyce Hickerson, Mildred Ulrey Thompson, Sara Jayne Hogue, Margaret Thompson, Joanne Fields, and Jane Johnson.

The League now has over 105 paid memberships, the largest association in Morgan County. The members compass six counties. The group now has 15 sponsors, which includes organizations and individuals. It contributes paintings to hospitals, and other places of confinement, the most outstanding gift was 75 paintings contributed to Riley Hospital.

The group exhibits for many occasions, gives demonstrations of techniques, and entertains artists of good reputation for public instruction. The League sponsors "Paint-Outs" for the merchants. The members are responsible for two formal exhibits each year; Religious Art Show in spring of year and a Regular exhibit in fall. Both shows are judged by trained artists.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The Woman's Club in Mooresville was organized in 1913, as a department club, with study groups divided according to various interests. It was an early type of service club. They studied literature, domestic science, civic and local government and music. This group was active in the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

The Club sponsored many civic projects such as a ladies waiting room, where mothers could care for children, a community Children's Christmas party, served meals to athletic teams when basketball tournaments were held here. They donated money to help pay for the first stage curtain in the gymnasium, built in 1921.

The Club originally met at the McCracken Hotel, then, in a church, and for years in the basement of the Public Library. This room they equipped with chairs, and a kitchen. The kitchen had supplies and dishes for meetings serving refreshments. Many groups met here regularly for years. In time, the library board found it necessary to take this space for a children's library, now the Pioneer Room. The Woman's Club now meets in the parlor of the Methodist Church.

In years past, the Woman's Club was responsible for street signs, which were necessary for city main delivery. Trees were planted as memorials to former members at the school grounds. More recently the Woman's Club has given money to buy tables for the Town Park. They have also given money for books at the Newby and Northwood School libraries.

Last year, 1973, this Club gave money to the Historical Society for museum needs.

Each year, the Club has a spring luncheon to honor the graduating senior girl who has made the greatest effort to stay in school to graduate.

HISTORICAL BRIEFS

PERCE

1. Gold Cane presented to S. Moore by Dr. ~~Purse~~ on Friday, January 1, 1875 at a program which today we would call, "This is Your Day".
2. Also, Jemima Cooms, a teacher and a good seamstress, was presented a Bible.
3. Samuel Rooker, first child born in Mooresville.
4. First request for permit of motion picture show was May 17, 1908.
5. Gearge Bass, druggist 1878.
6. Dr. Snooddy was also a druggist.
7. Katherine F. Roberts had the first Kindergarten in upper room of Carlisle Building with 27 students enrolled in September 1933.
8. The brick house on East South Street across from Town Park was originally a creamery.
9. Isaac Rooker and Polly Ballard were first couple married in Mooresville.
10. Arnold the pig in T.V. 'Green Acres' comes from the Jim Clem farm.
11. Cleo, the dog in T.V. 'Peoples Choice' was trained by Mooresville citizens, Frank Freeman, Frank Inn.
12. Higgins in Petticoat Junction T.V. is another product of Inn's.
13. First marshall in Mooresville was Johnny Jordan.
14. Charles Ferguson and Frank Marine built the Old High School Building in 1906-1907.
15. The 1914 Arch was presented by Senior Class 1914.
16. The bench on Newby Campus was presented by class of 1913.
17. Carolyn White was named "First Mooresvillian" by Chamber of Commerce in 1952.
18. The World War II Memorial stone is on the corner of Newby School campus.
19. Hal Kitchen operated the horse drawn lunch wagon after Ed Harvey, He was known for his famous brain sandwiches.
20. In 1912, Mooresville had a one man police force, Henry Beeler.
21. The Red Mens Lodge, Tribe 327, was chartered May 8, 1912, and held meetings above the present Ward's Apparel Shop.

22. Rev. Hiram Griggs was one of the early ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
23. The first two-room brick school built by the Society of Friends was used for religious meetings, debating societies and a lecture room.
24. The last covered bridge near Mooresville was located over Little White Lick near the intersection of State Roads 144 and 67; called Little Red Bridge.
25. James Richardson and Joel Landrum were the first hatters in Mooresville.
26. William G. Bray was first elected to Congress in 1950.
27. Clifford C. Furnas, a graduate of Mooresville High School and Purdue University, represented the United States in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium in 1920.
28. Miss Elsie Record taught the primary grades in Mooresville for forty years. She had the distinction of teaching her first pupils grandchildren.
29. Cyrus Wetzel was the first settler in Morgan County.
30. The first goods to be sold by Samuel Moore in Mooresville were purchased in 1823 from Louisville.
31. Jacob Coombs and John Hiatt were the first cabinet makers in Mooresville.
32. Elder Urban C. Brewer, an early minister in Mooresville, was called "The Boy Preacher."
33. Mooresville had five licensed physicians in 1897.
34. In 1831, 140 lots were offered for sale in Mooresville.
35. The mail delivery began May 1, 1917.
36. In 1915 the town voted for a sewer.
37. The fair grounds were located south of South Street Park which is now the baseball grounds and saw mill.
38. The Park Board approved 105 acre site for the town park at \$80,500.
39. Cox, Blankenship and Jackson were the early tavern keepers. A tavern stood across the street from the Newcomer Lumber Company. An unsolved murder mystery was connected with the tavern.

40. Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Taggart come to Mooresville from Indianapolis and bought the small bakery that had been built by the Hornaday brothers. They used a little wooden building for awhile. Mr. Taggart doing the baking and Mrs. Taggart looking after the sales. No food law was ever needed for the Taggart Bakery. Later they built a substantial brick business room at 15 West Main Street. Mrs. Taggart continued in the business after Mr. Taggart's death. She later sold the bakery and restaurant to R.C. Moore.
41. Nick Banos operated a candy store in the Lindley Block. Prior to the fire, he moved his business to Franklin.
42. Drama Club was quite an active organization for several years.
43. The McCracken Hotel on the south side for West Main Street opposite the library was noted for their delicious chicken dinners. On Sunday, people came from Indianapolis. The Electric Car Club was a group who often came. Most of the time they were able to make the trip but frequently there were frantic calls for batteries or a tow back to town.
44. In 1916 chautauques were very popular, bringing much talent to the town. In 1916 a 5-day chautauqua was advertised and reported a success. Uncle Tom's Cabin was given in four parts—admission 10c.
45. Amos Wilson Rusie was born in Mooresville May 30, 1871. He was called the "Hoosier Thunderbolt" often referred to as "the world's greatest pitcher". He was star of the New York Giants in the 1890's. He died December 6, 1942.
46. August 29, 1941. Strange things happened at the foot of the Keller's Hill, located southwest of town. Automobiles would roll uphill with the ignition shut off, yet they would not roll down hill. Cars jammed the road for four Sundays and came from thirteen states. Traffic grew so heavy the Morgan County sheriff came from Martinsville to untangle it. According to surveys the Magnetic Hill was really an optical illusion.
47. As early as 1831, Mooresville had women crusaders who attained their objective. A group of women who saw "no good" in a saloon, took their knitting into the saloon, two by two, and sat there making sweaters and baby boots. Business came to a halt. Men didn't want to drink in front of the women. The saloon moved out of town within a short time.

48. A restaurant which attracts customers throughout central Indiana is Gray's, a large stone cafeteria operated by Larry and Kenneth Gray. Has been in operation about 30 years.
49. James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet made his stage debut at nearby Monrovia in 1874.
50. People who made national news in achievements were Miss Carrie E. Scott, head of the Children's Division of the Indianapolis Library for many years; Arthur Newby, philanthropist; Amos Rusie, who led the National League in strike-outs for six consecutive seasons beginning in 1890; Morris Lewis, who with his brother operated the dog and pony show which was later sold to Gentry Brothers.
51. Voting machines and a third political party made their debut on November 1, 1972.
52. One of Mooresville's favorite residents, Bill Asher, partially blind, now retired, walked more than 30,000 miles delivering the Indianapolis Star.
53. The Bolton Sorghum factory was located at the northeast corner of town and was called the "Biggest Sorghum Factory in the World".
54. Agnes S. Kellum rode her horse "Prince" to lead the parade at the Mooresville Centennial in 1924.
55. Callie Cooper and Edith Shirley had the Town and Country Shop 1940-1969.
56. The last interurban on the Martinsville — Indianapolis line left Indianapolis for Martinsville on October 31, 1930 at 11 A.M.
57. Samuel Moore spent his last years in the David Fogelman home at West High Street.
58. Many memorial gifts by graduating classes were pictures, books for the library, the Lincoln and Washington statues, the water fountain in the upstairs hall, the stage curtain in the gymnasium, and shrubs and trees.
59. In 1942, Louise Swisher was appointed Town Clerk and held that office for eleven years. One of her big headaches was to collect rent and space money from Old Settlers participants.
60. The main practice field and ground for football games was the Romine addition, now Lockerbie Street area.
61. The first High School football team was in 1908.

62. Principal currency in 1824 was silver, deer skins, coon skins, ginseng, bees wax, and sometimes buck horn.
63. The block of land now surrounded by Monroe Main, and the alley east of Monroe and Broad Alley was called "Hell's Half Acre."
64. The First National Bank established in 1903, had a Capital stock of \$25,000.
65. At the close of the century for Mooresville, 1824, Mooresville had a population of 1800 with property evaluation of \$1,428,350.
66. The first Opera House was upstairs in the building now known as Rebecca Hall.
67. Drs. V. A. Magenheimer, W. L. Thompson, and Charles B. Comer had the first automobiles in Mooresville. These were one cylinder Cadillacs.
68. Mary Comer was the first woman in town to drive an auto.
69. The first theatre in town was the Dreamland. It was located where Ward's Apparel was until recently.
70. Callie Cooper played the piano, Edith Shirley sold admission tickets of 5c each.
71. Maurice Mory had the first swimming pool. (Macy) - E. SOUTH ST. E. of RR.
72. Richard Edwards was the first life guard in town.
73. Roller skating rink was above Keller's Hardware Store.
74. Keller's Hall is now known as Masonic Hall.
75. Cap Rooker was the first cab driver. He met the train and carried people to the McCracken Hotel.
76. Basketball games were played in Keller's Hall from 1912-1921.
77. "Pin head" Harvey was really Paul Harvey.
78. Clara Sellars had the first daily Vacation Bible School at Friends Church in 1916.
79. Many High School graduation exercises were held in Opera Hall. Later some were at the Friends Church.
80. Elihn Morgan had a blacksmith shop on West High Street west of the Burk Grocery.
81. Henry ~~Booker~~ ^{Bucker} had a blacksmith shop on Monroe Street at Broad Alley.

Maurice Macy & Loy Rusie built miniature golf course in front of swimming pool.

82. Adolf "Doffie" Hinshaw drove a hack from Mooresville to Monrovia. He met the train to carry passengers and also used it as a huckster wagon to sell produce along the road. Doffie always stopped at the Burk Store to buy cheese and crackers for his lunch, and to water his horse near by.
83. William Greeson had a harness and buggy shop on West Main Street.
84. Jimmie, the wood cutter, is buried at White Lick. Look for his log and ax monument.
85. James Latta, Ed Lindley and Horace Hadley were three of our earliest rural mail carriers.
86. Martin Burris was night watchman for "up town" stores for 40 years.
87. L. L. Cook wrote the History of Mooresville Schools for his master's degree.
88. Lon Dickerson, Will White, Frank Leitzman, Frank Archer and Earl Archer were popular janitors in the schools for years.
89. Bob Harvey had a broom factory over Goose Creek on North Indiana Street.
90. Levi Ballard was an attorney.
91. Jim Bishop was a lawyer.
92. Viola Hinson Brown had a Ladies apparel shop on North Indiana Street from 1912-1920.
93. William L. Jessup was salesman for International Harvester Company for twenty-five years.
94. Johnson's Apple House on East Washington Street stored apples and produce during the winter months.
95. The oldest houses still standing are: Fogelman Home, West High Street; I. N. Thompson, East High Street; J. O. Thompson, East Washington Street; John Comer, South Madison; and Stewart Comer, East South Street.
96. Pete Swisher owned and operated the Mooresville Feed and Supply Store from 1948-1961 when he sold it to Lee Copeland.
97. The present composition of the School Board is far different from that of 40 years ago. Then, there were 4 members, 3 appointed by the Town Board and the Township Trustee. Due to the consolidation of the three townships following a special legislative act, the present board is composed of 5 members; 1 elected by each township and 2 members at large.

98. Ray House started the Mooresville Welding Shop in 1939. He sold out January 1, 1974 to Robert Clipp.
99. A.H. Lusty began his electrical business in 1934, doing service work for Herschel Coleman. He spent two years in the armed services. Then, returned to Mooresville, set up the Electrical Contracting and Sales Company. He retired in 1980.
100. The "August Fresh," 1875, our worst flood, washed out all roads and bridges, including the railroad bridge.
101. The information on the Railroad Depot read, "101 miles to Vincennes." Mark Singleton was sectional foreman for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Otis Davidson also worked on the section. He said their run was about five and a half miles a day.
102. Moon's Pond was just below the saw mill, but was destroyed when State Road 67 was built.
103. The Ku Klux Klan, strong in Indiana in 1924, had a large encampment and dinner in the Manker Woods, now Charles R. Kellum farm.
104. Newcomer's Lumber and Supply was purchased in 1950 from Arthur Hallom. They specialize in all kinds of building materials.
105. Miss Marguerite Carter, (Mrs. Alan McConnell) is a nationally know astrologer.
106. The following are Mooresvillians of the year; Carolyn White 1954; Herschel Coleman 1955; Warren Hert 1956; Raymond House 1957; Leon Adler 1958; Claire Cook 1959; Ray Ulrey 1960; William McElwain 1961; Charles Kellum 1962; Sara Jayne Hogue 1963; None were selected in 1964-1965; Larry Ramey 1966; William Cox 1967; Bonita Marley 1968; D. Aldrich Harvey 1969; Dr. K.E. Comer 1970; Isa Y. Wilson 1971; George Allison 1972; Paul "Pete" Swisher 1973.
107. Polks Milk Station stood near the American Legion Hall site, just off interurban tracks.
108. Kappa Kappa Sigma sponsored the Girl Scouts as early as 1930.
109. Girl Scouts I registered July 1926, Mildred Thompson as leader.
110. Girl Scouts II registered August 26, 1926, Nora Cosand as leader.

111. In 1896, a school paper, "The School Visitor" was published.
112. Another school annual, the "Campus Crier" under the supervision of Helen Wilson, was published. Other annuals were: Senior Annual 1909; Elevenite 1911; Argus 1914; Seventeen Packet 1917; Cauldron 1920; White Lick Review 1923-1925; Arch Wisdom 1930. In 1946, the class chose the name "Wagon Trails" and this name has been used since.
113. Rag weaving keeps retired couple, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hornaday busy—1970.
114. "Gone but not forgotten," from Mae Hadley's scrapbook are hoop skirts, woolen socks, fried side meat, bustles, corn huskings, log lollings, dried peaches.
115. Chester Stayton while in High School was agent for a laundry; later he became a famous Indianapolis physician and surgeon.
116. In June 6, 1874, bids were taken for a new M. E. Church parsonage. Later this note appeared, "A new parsonage is to be constructed for the pastor." James Marine had the contract for the carpentry work and James McVay for construction of the foundation.
117. Famous horse, Red Buck, property of Ham Jackson won the mile race at 2:40.4 at the Agriculture Fair. *when?*
118. James Whitcomb Riley's mother's maiden name was Marine.
119. At the old fair grounds, the fair association didn't give money as prizes. They usually gave silverware and other household necessities.
120. Otto Rooker was calico winder for Holman Johnson.
121. George Keller's little old wooden stove was moved to the middle of the street for business in front of G. R. Scruggs Store, while his new store was being built.
122. The Conduitt Brothers had the "Cash Store" on South Side of East Main Street.
123. Mooresville Carriage Works were owned by J. H. Mills & Bros.
124. A. H. Richardson received his new funeral car and stock of undertaking goods and has opened out in the Cooper room on North Indiana Street.
125. Lt. Guy Bucker and wife sailed for the Philippines in December, 1906 and are now in Honolulu. He says that of all his

- travels, this is the most beautiful country he has ever soon.
126. Ronald Pritchard is Brown township trustee in 1974.
127. William MacNabb owned the Mooresville Theater in 1942—and later sold it to John Alexander.
128. While digging for the foundation for A. L. Wheeler's new residence on High Street, the workmen unearthed the remains of the old Fremont pole which was raised in 1856. The pole was 96 feet high, with a need extending upwards 25 feet more. John Elliott is making a gavel out of part of it. This gavel will be taken to the Republican State Convention by J. M. Bishop, who is a delegate, and who will present it to the Chairman of the Convention.
129. Morgan County Bank and Trust Company opened Mooresville office in 1973.
130. In 1833, S. Moore bought nearly 100 horses and drove them to Virginia to markets. They were later taken to Cuba to large sugar plantations.
131. About 1830, a calico dress (4 yards) cost 37½¢ per yard; was regarded as a stylish costume.
132. In 1850, the population was 500.
133. Ike Shelley was a popular ice cream man in 1890.
134. Holman Johnson sold merchandise for 40 years and after his death, the stock was sold to G. R. Scruggs, who continued for 28 years.
135. W. F. Hadley was cashier for Farmers Bank for 30 years.
136. The first steam engines were taken from one farm to another by horse or oxen.
137. The bell at the McCracken House for fifty years was the signal for rising and meal time.
138. The tornado of October 22, 1968 destroyed the Youth Center on Kelly Drive. The building was owned by Pete Swisher.
139. June 11, 1918 a big frost killed all vegetables in home gardens.
140. May 8, 1923 there was such a blizzard that interurbans were forced to irregular runs—and the next morning June 9, there was a 2 inch snow on the ground.
141. A new Countryside Manor Convalescent Center, a 58 bed unit, was built at 259 W. Harrison Street and opened for care in May 1974.

142. The Indian name for White Lick was Wapekewa because the waters were so clear and deer licks so numerous.
143. Walter Beck began barbering with John Smith in 1922.
144. The Chamber of Commerce lists over 100 professions and businesses in Mooresville in 1974.
145. The last five of these 150 briefs are from a data sheet of Indiana Gas Company Inc. for Mooresville 1974.
146. The average temperature is 50°F; winter 40°F, summer 70°F, and the average annual rainfall is 39.69 inches.
147. **Highways:** U.S. I-70 via State Road 67, 3 miles North; State Roads 67 (dual), 267, 42, and 144.
148. **Taxes—Township:** \$8.39 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The total in the town: \$10 and 46 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. (Assessed value is 1/3 of a fair sale price.) State sales, 4%.
149. **Law Enforcement:** City Chief 1, Patrolmen 7, Radio Cars 3.
150. **Recreation:** Mooresville has 2 town parks and school athletic grounds. Also available are 2 bowling alleys, a miniature gold course, an indoor theater, supervised summer recreation program of Little League and tennis.

IN CONCLUSION

May I close this booklet in grateful memory to the pioneers, fathers and mothers, business folk, to the farmers, teachers, ministers, and professional persons, who have laid firmly the foundation of our home town, Mooresville, now 150 years old. Marvelous have been the changes since the first settlers came in and unloaded their few possessions, if they had any. It was no easy matter in those days of toil and struggle against the discouraging elements of the wilderness, as well against sickness, securing food and shelter. But they conquered these in admirable fashion. "It has been a good way of life: To live in a community and to work with people in finding solutions to common problems."

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ERRATA

PAGE	Correct information is in bold face type
5	...in 1818 by Jacob Wetzel's son, Cyrus
5	In 1819, Cyrus Wetzel built a cabin ...
10	canal was begun in various places ...
23	here in 1922. Shaneyfelt was across ...
28	Evan Hadley, Joseph Poole , Perry T. Macy ...
35	and Sumner A. Sellars. Mr. Sellars ...
44	During this industrial progress ...
50	...Florist is located on State ...
54	(begin reading with line 12 "shares of stock ...", to bottom of page, then read top of page for 11 lines)
67	As the group increased, the companion ...
68	an independent meeting in 1916 with ...
69	Brotherhood was organized in 1914. It ...
74	(delete this sentence "For about 6 years Methodist.")
76	put flowers on the rock headstone
81	excellent meals at the Paul Hadley Jr. High
88	Worthy Mother and ...



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HISTORY OF MOORESVILLE

1824 - 1974

Believing that the usefulness of **HISTORY OF MOORESVILLE** would be enhanced by the addition of an alphabetic list of all the people named in the book, such list has been prepared.

Mr. Carl Marr, President of EDP Corporation of Indiana has supplied the following computer produced cross-reference listing of names and page numbers to facilitate use of the book. This list will be included with every book sold.

Dickinson Printing Co., Publisher

ABBOTT LEO L.	19	BLAKE GEORGE DR.	102	CARTER VINSON	28	COX WILLIAM	117	FIGHTS PAULINE	59	HADLEY M. A.	48	HUSSEY CURTIS DR.	9	KENWORTHY ROSS	76
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ADLER LEON	117	BRADLEY PEARL MISS	34	CLARK ALEXANDER	61	CULMER BENJAMIN R.	81	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
AKER CHARLES DR.	25	BRADLEY JOHN	69	CLARK ANDREW	69	CULMER WILLIAM R.	81	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
AKER CHARLES DR.	108	BRADLEY JOHN	69	CLARK ANDREW	69	CULMER WILLIAM R.	81	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALDEN H. J.	97	BRADSHAW JAMES	112	CLAWSON EMMA	28	CURRY MRS.	32	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALDRICH REUBEN	26	BRAY WILLIAM G.	112	CLAYPOOL REUBEN	112	DABBY THOMAS DR.	75	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALEXANDER JOHN	119	BRAY JOHN H.	67	CLEH JIM	30	DAILY WILLIAM HRS.	107	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLEN	51	BRAY ANN	21	CLINE	67	DAILY D. F.	72	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLEN ELVIN	24	BRAY WILLIAM	69	CLINE WILLIAM	67	DAKE ANNA	18	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLEN JANET	79	BRAY A. L.	28	CLINE M. C.	11	DAKIN AIKEN	11	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLEN LINDA	79	BRAY WILLIAM G.	81	COBLE GABRIEL	17	DAKIN BENJAMIN	12	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLEN BARBER SHOP	22	BRAY HARRIS	17	COFFIN EUGENE	28	DARRELL WEBLEY R. DR.	35	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON JUANITA	86	BRAY ANN	3	COFFIN A. B.	106	DAVID ROBERT	106	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE	23	BRAY ANN	3	COFFIELD DR.	106	DAVID ROBERT	106	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE	117	BRAY JOHN	9	COGGESHALL TRISTRAM	28	DAVIS CHAUNCEY	28	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE	49	BRAYSHAW CRYDER	63	COLEMAN HERSCHEL D.	94	DAVIS MARINE	99	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE E.	99	BREDAHL CHLOE	94	COLEMAN HERSCHEL	94	DAY DANIEL	117	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON	73	BREWER LOLA	91	COLEMAN DORIS	91	DAY DAN	46	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON HARMON MRS.	102	BREWE TED R.	99	COLEMAN HERSCHEL	91	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE	70	BREWER SHERRY	107	COLLIER TIM	112	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE	44	BREWER URBAN C. ELDER	112	COLLIER TOM	66	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON HARMON	85	BRIDGEMAN HERMAN	60	COMBS JEMIMA	60	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON HARMON	49	BRITTON HARVE	43	COMBS P. H.	43	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON JANIE	79	BROOKER T. L.	34	COMER CHARLES B. DR.	58	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON HARMON	43	BROWN VIOLA H.	58	COMER CHARLES DR.	58	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ALLISON GEORGE	43	BROWN MANLEY	58	COMER MARY	46	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ANDERSON JOHN D.	81	BROWN MANLEY	58	COMER MATHEW	46	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ANDERSON MARY K.	81	BROWN MANLEY	58	COMER STEWART	46	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ANDERSON ARTHUR	117	BRYANT PAUL	74	COMER STEWART	46	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ANDERSON D. E.	74	BUCHANAN H.	74	COMER JOT DR.	118	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ANSINGER BALLARD	116	BUCKER BR. GEORGE	66	COMER KENNETH M. DR.	62	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ARCHER EARL	116	BUCKER GUY LT.	66	COMER K. E. DR.	62	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ARCHER FRANK	107	BUCKER LULA MAE	62	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ARCHER LOUISE	107	BUCKER CAROLYN	62	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ASHBURY WALTER MRS.	114	BUCKER HENRY	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
ASHER BILL	58	BUCKER ROBERT	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
AUBREY	58	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BAIN SANDRA	26	BUCKER JOHN	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BAIN CECIL	96	BUCKER ALBERT	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BAKER TOM	67	BUCKER BILLY	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BALES ELEAZOR	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BALES ASA	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
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BALES ASA	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
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BALES ASA	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
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BALES ASA	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BALES ASA	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BALES ASA	67	BUCKER ED	45	COMER KENNETH DR.	45	DAY E. W.	65	FOEELMAN DAVID	12	HADLEY THOMAS	117	HYLTON A. J. DR.	105	KILLIAN BOB	16
BALES ASA															

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MARINE FRANK	111	MITCHELL GILES	53	PEOPLES T. N.	92	ROBERTS PRICE	63	SHEETS GEORGE	11	TENNANT E. F.	56	WHITE EDISON	66
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MARINE ROBERT	96	MOELLER RAYMOND MRS.	84	PERRY VIRGIL	59	ROBY JOHN	90	SHELLEY IKE	119	TERRY ARTIS	59	WHITE CAROLYN	117
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MARLEY BONITA	117	MOON SIMON	21	PETERSON DOROTHY	59	ROOKER T. B.	71	SHEPHERD KATHRYN	86	THOMPSON HARGARET	109	WILCOX CHARLES	12
MARLEY BONITA	109	MOON DICK	47	PETERSON JOHN	59	ROOKER SAMUEL	19	SHEPHERD KATHRYN	89	THOMPSON HARRY H.	19	WILHITE MYRTLE	90
MARLEY PAUL	51	MOON MARY R.	17	PHILIPS GEORGE	11	ROOKER ISAAC	111	SHIELDS SETH	32	THOMPSON MILORED U.	109	WILLIAMS BASIL	71
MARLEY J. L.	54	MOON JOSEPH	47	PHILLIPS	44	ROOKER OTTO	118	SHIRLEY EDITH	44	THOMPSON PACE	43	WILLIAMS ART	61
MARLEY BONITA C.	35	MOON RAY	54	PICKARD R. B.	57	ROOKER CANDACE	29	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON MELISSA R.	58	WILLIAMS JOHN	72
MARTIN HAROLO	96	MOORE SAMUEL	67	PIERCE CARRIR	107	ROOKER OTTO	44	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY	26
MARTIN ROBERT	51	MOORE CALVIN	51	PLAIN NELLIE	89	ROOKER SAMUEL	111	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY E.	63
MARTIN DON	108	MOORE ELIZA	72	PLAIN NELLIE	90	ROOKER WILLIAM	12	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY MRS.	94
MARTIN JAMES	12	MOORE SAMUEL	3	PLUMBER LEVI	12	ROOKER SUSIE	97	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MARTIN JOHN	12	MOORE SAMUEL	80	POE FRANCES	19	ROOKER T. B.	23	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATHEWS LOREN	65	MOORE SAMUEL	27	POE KELLY	65	ROOKER CAB	115	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATHEWS J. L.	20	MOORE MARGARET	57	POLLOCK DARLENE	79	ROOKER S. N.	18	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATHEWS J. L.	49	MOORE S. N.	12	POOLE JOSEPH	28	ROOKER CAP	37	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATHEWS CROSSING	27	MOORE SAMUEL	61	POOLE JOSEPH	28	ROOKER SAMUEL	43	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATHEWS J. L.	53	MOORE WILLIAM	25	POTTER BILL	26	ROSS MRS.	26	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATHEWS MIRAM	12	MOORE SAMUEL	72	POWELL LENORE	94	ROSS	23	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATTHEWS JOHN	5	MOORE SAMUEL	7	POWELL J. M.	51	ROSS P. W.	41	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATTHEWS JOHN	6	MOORE ELIZA	77	PRESCOTT	51	ROSSITER HENRY	12	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MATTHEWS WILLIAM A.	67	MOORE MARGARET	28	PRESCOTT MRS.	18	ROUCH JUDDY	107	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MAYNELL FARM	12	MOORE SAMUEL	76	PRESCOTT MINNIE	18	RUBEN RICHARD	119	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MAY DAN	12	MOORE SAMUEL	16	PRITCHARD RONALD	119	RUSHER LEROY	70	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MAY MRS.	39	MOORE ELIZA	76	PRUDEN RANDY	96	RUSIE HENRY	43	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MAYS	12	MOORE SAMUEL	32	PRUDEN RANDY	96	RUSIE ANOS W.	113	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCARTY ALFRED	43	MOORE EVERETT	57	QUILLLEN RUTH	19	RUSIE H. H.	48	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCARTY ALFRED	44	MOORE SAMUEL	11	QUILLLEN CHARLES F.	63	RUSIE FOREST	26	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCLELLAN WILLIAM	72	MOORE SAMUEL	17	QUINN MOLLY	43	RUSIE JOHN HENRY	81	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCLOUD JOHNNY	17	MOORE WILLIAM	92	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE ART	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCLOURE WILLIAM	33	MOORE MARGARET	28	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCONN L. C.	29	MOORE SAMUEL	74	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRACKEN SAMUEL	67	MOORE SAMUEL	77	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRACKEN	43	MOORE SAMUEL	77	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRARY LIZZIE	90	MOORE SAMUEL	93	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRACKEN HOUSE	67	MOORE SAMUEL	93	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRACKEN ROBERT	67	MOORE SAMUEL	93	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRARY MARY	89	MOORE SAMUEL	76	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCCRARY	39	MORGAN ELIHA	44	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAIN WILLIAM	117	MORGAN EMMA	91	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAIN ESTHER	109	MORGAN ELIAN	115	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAIN WILLIAM	39	MORGAN EARNEST	61	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAIN WILLIAM	99	MORIARTY JAMES	71	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAIN WILLIAM	3	MORLEY SHERRY	79	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAINS WILLIAM	17	MORRISON PERRY	22	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCELWAIN	17	MORY MAURICE	115	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCFALL J. W. J.	74	MOUTON ETHEL	94	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCFALL DAVID	74	MUNDY O. H.	56	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCGUIRE JOHN	40	HUNSON BERTHA MOON	47	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCKEE AUDE	64	MURPHY LOU	107	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCKEEVER JAMES	38	MURPHY THOMAS	12	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCKILLAN ADAM	91	MYRICK DELVIN	27	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCNABB ANDREW	12	NADLE HARRY DR.	102	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCNABB BETSY	12	NETTZEL JIMMIE O.	32	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCEFF	39	NELSON CHARLES	13	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCHICHOIS RIGGS	56	NELSON ED	96	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCPHERSON CARRY	29	NELSON CHARLES	3	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCPHERSON WILLIAM	12	NELSON W. B.	48	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCPHERSON JUDGE SMITH	34	NELSON CHARLES	48	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MCVAY JAMES	118	NEWBY	68	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HENDENHALL BEN	12	NEWBY ARTHUR	29	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HENDENHALL IRA	12	NEWBY WILLIAM	29	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HERRIMAN CHARLES MRS.	93	NEWBY WILLIAM	30	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HERRIMAN CHARLES MRS.	84	NEWBY ARTHUR	30	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HERRIMAN CHARLES MRS.	94	NEWBY HILTON	30	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HEBER WILLARD	108	NEWCOMER BUILDING	19	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HESSER SONJA	108	NEWMAN JOHN	24	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
HEWCOMB IRENE	59	NIEMEIER DENVER	64	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILES J. W. MRS.	100	O'BRIEN W. D.	66	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILMON WATCH SHOP	25	OLLEMAN LORRIS	15	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILMON ERVIN C.	99	OSMENT JESS	90	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLER CHARLES E. REV.	65	OVERMAN ISAAC	76	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLER TOM J.	65	OVERMAN ISSAC	67	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLIKAN LLOYD	66	OVERTON WILLIAM D.	18	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS J. H.	118	OVERTON RUBY	96	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS JOHN	29	OVERTON NINNIE	18	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS EMMA	81	OWENS JONATHAN	91	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS AARON	28	PALMER ELEANOR	97	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS GAIL	81	PARK WILLIAM B.	99	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS PLEAS	43	PARKER I. E.	29	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS W. O. MRS.	51	PARKER OMER	51	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS J. H.	34	PARK RILEY	99	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS GAIL A.	99	PARSONS JODY	107	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS J. H.	55	PATTON GEORGE MRS.	74	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS KAREN	86	PAYNE A. C.	33	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS FANNIE W.	88	PAYNE A. C.	33	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS W. O. MRS.	94	PEARSON DAVID DR.	106	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63
MILLS DICK	97	PEARSON IVA S.	81	RAUSDALDE KATHRINE	16	RUSIE HENRY	47	SHIRLEY EDITH	115	THOMPSON W. L. DR.	84	WILSON HARRY JR.	63