The settlers of 1834 could not obtain a foothold upon either of the two prairies; they, therefore, went to the woods; in the fall of 1834, they came in the following order: Peter Warner, William Kelly, John Knowles, Arnold Cain, William C. Graves, James Robinson and James Comstock, all of whom located west and south of Warsaw. The two last named located in the spring of 1835; they were followed, in the summer of 1835, by Metcalfe Beck and Daniel Webb; in the fall of that year numbers followed, among whom were Charles Sleeper, John W. Morris, Andrew R. Willis and John Pittenger. [Information furnished by W. C. Graves.]

During the flush times of 1835–36, when wild-cat money was plenty, the county settled rapidly, and when Alfred Wilcox came in the fall of 1827, he found settlements commenced as follows: Joseph L. Blood, east of Warsaw, where Thomas Berry now resides, and on which he died; Nehemiah Dunn, on Deed's Creek, near where Chapman's mill was built; he subsequently removed to the southern part of the State; William Groves, on the farm now owned by the heirs of his son, Daniel Groves; he died there in 1838; ——— Turner, on the farm now owned by David Baker, and in the fall of 1838, he removed with his family to Fulton County; James Stephenson, on the northwest quarter of Section 1, now owned by ——— Douglas, and died in 1838; William S. Bashford, on the east side of Eagle Lake, on the farm now owned by Julius Boss, where he died in 1851; John Bashford, on the farm south of it, and now owned by Alfred Wilcox; he removed to Marshall County, and died in 1846; a Presbyterian minister named Jones, at the outlet of Pike Lake, on the tract now known as Richhart's brickyard; he removed from there in 1838; James Boggs, on the land now owned by Robert Lathrope, near the Holbrook Schoolhouse; his house was built of hewed logs, and is still standing; he died there in 1838. This comprises all the settlements in the northeast part of the township in the fall of 1837. In the southeast part of the township, Ethel Howe had settled on the farm owned by Charles Munson, at the time of his death, and now owned by Munson's heirs. Howe died on this farm a few years later. Jacob Weiss had settled on the farm now owned by the widow of George Pierce; he sold this place to Lucius Howe, and removed to South Bend, where he died. Henry Weiss settled on the farm now owned by Jarvis Noble; he went to Germany to receive a legacy inherited by his wife, and never returned; his wife lived on the place until her death, several years later. Daniel Weiss, then a single man, lived with his brothers, and settled on the place on which he now resides; John W. Morris on a farm now owned by James Stoner; his sons, William, Isaiah and John, lived with him; William moved to Texas, where he still lives; John also moved there and died a few years ago; Isaiah J. is now living in Warsaw; Charles Sleeper on the farm now owned by ——— Gillam, and built the first grist-mill in the township; the mill was situated on Clear Creek, where the Liberty Mills road crosses the creek; the building was built of logs, and the stones were made by John Inks, of Milford, out of common niggerhead stone, and was one of the spunkiest mills ever built in the county. Andrew R. Willis had settled on the farm now owned by the widow Holstead, and died there; Dr. William Willis settled at the south end of Eagle Lake, subsequently removed to the town of Manchester; Daniel Webb, on the farm now occupied in part by the County Farm, and by his son, James T. Webb, who, at that time, with his brothers Ehud, John and Thomas were boys; James Comstock, Sr., on the farm now occupied by John Bodkin; Comstock, in company with Uncle John Pittinger, built the saw-mill on Walnut Creek, now owned by John A. Pittinger, and the second saw-mill built in the township; he also built the old Court House, or so much as to inclose the building and lay the floors. * * * Daniel Shoup lived with and worked for John Pittinger, the latter died on the place then occupied by him; John Cook settled on the place where his son Peter now resides; he and his wife both died there; his sons, John W., James, Peter and Wesley, were single and lived with their father; James Paulson, on the tract south of Pittinger's mill then and still owned by Metcalfe Beck; * * * Benjamin Manwell lived and died on the farm now owned by Samuel Leighty, his sons, Lucius and Thomas, then young, lived with him; John Ford (with his "Yes, sir!") lived on the farm now owned by Wesley Cook, and died there; John Frush, father of William D. Frush, lived on the Palestine road near what is called the "back-bone;" he afterward sold the place and died on the old Sleeper farm; Joseph R. Williams, brother of Hon. William Williams, on a tract of land now owned by Merrick Vandike; William Boggs, on the farm he now owns; the father of Andrew and Ludlow Nye, on the farm now owned by Daniel Ford; Samuel Wamsley, the farm he still resides on; John Tusing, on the farm his son-in-law, Rezin Winship, now resides on, and died in Warsaw, aged 104; * * * Milo Jones, on the farm where he now lives; Jacob Losure, in the east part of Seward Township; Samuel Yarnell, on the Tippecanoe River, one-half mile below Peter Warner; William Williams, father of Hon. William Williams, on the west side of Tippecanoe River, now owned by Mr. James; George Tibbits, on the north side of the river, farm now occupied by Martin Kinch; he died there; William Bradway, half-mile west of Tibbits, near the Indian graveyard, place now owned by Lewis Dunnuck. Of all the persons then residing within the limits of Wayne Township, who were then heads of families, there are now living only Jacob Losure, Milo Jones, Samuel Wamsley, William Boggs and James Comstock, Jr. There was a young man living with and working for William J. Pope, named David Dawson, and, in February, 1838, he and Miss Nancy Losure were married; this was the first resident couple married in town; Dawson finally settled in Harrison Township, where he died. * * * Of all the adults living in the town (now city), at the time I first saw it, only two, William Williams and Andrew Nye, are now living within its limits; * * William Williams is hale and hearty, and bids fair for a long life; Andrew Nye is in poor health and verging on the borders of the grave; Alfred Wilcox, to whom credit is due for the foregoing data, is in good health though a cripple.

WARSAW.

This beautiful young city, named by Hon. John B. Chapman, deceased, after the capital of Poland, noted in history first because the diet was transferred to it from Cracow in 1556, and for the subsequent struggles that took place there from the time that it surrendered to Charles XII, in 1703, down to the Polish revolution, which commenced November 29, 1830, and for the thousands who were slain there. Although our Warsaw did not pass through such fearful ordeals, it bore a strange similarity to that renowned city, in conflicts that, but for their taking place in a land consecrated to freedom, might have been as bloody.

The first plat of the town was filed by W. H. Knott, proprietor, October 21, 1836, and acknowledged before Jacob Rannells, Justice of the Peace; other plats of additions to the town were filed by Richard H. Lansdale and Richard L. Britton not long after. Surveyor Christopher Lightfoot laid out the town. The county seat was located here on condition that half the proceeds from the sale of lots should accrue to the county. The location reflects credit upon the judgment of the Commissioners. The retrospect enjoyed by the few that survive the hardships of pioneer life, is fitly expressed by the poet, R. J. Meigs, in the following lines:

"Where late the savage, hid in ambush, lay,
Or roamed the uncultured valleys for his prey,
Her hardy gifts rough industry extends,
The groves bow down, the lofty forest bends;
And see, the spires like other towns do rise,
And domes and temples swell into the skies."

The difference between *then* and *now* will afford profitable thought as we review the settlement. The first cabin, also used for a tavern, was built and occupied by Matthew D. Springer; it was located near the edge of what was then a tamarack marsh, now Lot 6, in Stinson's Addition, and was built of tamarack poles, with puncheon floor. The house was about 20x24; the floor laid from the north end to within six feet of the south end, which space was occupied by a fire-place, cupboard, etc. The back wall for four or five feet high was built of niggerhead rock; stakes were driven each side of the fire-place, having forks at the top, in which a pole could be placed for hanging pots and kettles over the fire. The floor was elevated about ten inches above the hearth and served for a seat. The range for beds was made by poles and forks around the walls, with hickory bark stretched for the beds to rest upon. The landlord and landlady officiated as hosts, cooks, chambermaids and hostlers, and all slept in the same room and were happy. [Description by Daniel Shoup.]

The first store was by William J. Pope, proprietor; also of tamarack poles, and one-story high: it was opened in the fall of 1835, and situated where now is the northwest corner of Lake and Market streets. The second tavern was a two-story hewed log building, about 20x30, situated on what is now the southwest corner of Lake and Center streets, Jacob Losier, proprietor, built in 1836. [Contributed by M. Beck.]

The first blacksmith, Phillip Lash, came in 1836; the first chair shop was by John Giselman, in 1836; the first furniture shop, by H. Higby, in 1837. [Information by I. J. Morris.]

On the east end of the lot, now occupied by the Wright House, stood a one-story frame building, 18x36 feet, divided into two rooms, the west room being finished for a storeroom, and recently occupied by Ephraim Davis and Richard H. Lansdale as such; the east room, weather-boarded, having a stick chimney, and occupied by R. H. Lansdale, for the clerk's office. This building was burned in 1888, having caught fire from the stick chimney. On the lot now occupied by the book store of Runyan & Milice stood a one-story frame house, 16x18, weather-boarded, occupied by Malon F. Davis, County Treasurer, for a dwelling and Treasurer's office. On the west end of the lot, now occupied by the Lake City Bank, stood a log building, eighteen feet square, one-story high, and occupied as a dwelling by Clement B. Simpson, attorney. On the lot south of the Weirick House, now occupied by the widow of Samuel M. Hayes, stood a small log building occupied by William J. Pope & Co., with a small stock of goods, and presided over by (Hon.) William Williams as clerk, then about eighteen years of age. In the brush, north of the cabinet wareroom of Richard Loney, stood a small frame building, occupied by Andrew Nye as a grocery, and containing a few pounds of candy, a barrel of whisky, a bottle of brand, one of gin and a few quarts of filberts and almonds, a bench for customers to sit on and a small box stove. On the ground not far from the West Ward Schoolhouse, near where James McMurray built his residence, stood a log building occupied as a dwelling by Jacob Baker, Esq., afterward Probate Judge. On the high ground south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Depot stood a log building, surrounded with a clearing of about one and one-half acres, occupied by Ludlow Nye, afterward Sheriff; he was brother of Andrew and father of John R. Nye. South of Eagle Creek, on the Presly Boydston farm, in a small cabin lived Phillip Lash and family. He had cleared a small piece of ground that spring and planted it to corn, but the ground-squirrels were so plenty that they dug the corn up, and, it being too late in the season to replant, he procured some potatoes and planted a portion of the ground; but provisions became so scarce that he was compelled to dig up the potatoes and use them to keep his family from starving. He afterward obtained some seed and sowed the same ground to buckwheat, and finally succeeded in raising the third crop on the same ground in one season, and was living most luxuriously on the proceeds when I knew him. Arnold J. Fairbrother, Recorder of the County, held his office and lived in a log cabin situated on a knoll north of the outlet of Eagle Lake, a little south of the house built bp Adam Minear. The foregoing comprises all the buildings and all the families then residing on or near the present site of the city. During the winter of 1837–38, there were some changes made by families moving away. [Alfred Wilcox.]

An account of the subsequent changes will be found combined with the history of her schools, churches, societies, industries, etc., before and after the incorporation.

PETITION TO INCORPORATE WARSAW.

Comes now, on this eighth day of March, 1854, Andrew J. Power and John Rogers, and present the petition of divers citizens of Warsaw, in Kosciusko County, State of Indiana, being more than one-third of the whole number of qualified voters residing in the territory intended to be embraced within the limits of the town intended to be incorporated, and file the said petition as follows, to wit:

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Kosciusko County, State of Indiana. Your petitioners, citizens of the town of Warsaw, respectfully represent that, preparatory to an application to your honorable body for an order granting the incorporation of said town, a survey and census thereof having been made as provided by law, the survey made by S. R. Gordon, as follows, commencing at the southwest corner of Section 8, in Township 32, north of Range 6 east; thence north 83° 12′, east 194 p. 12 links; thence north 3°, west 12 p. 10 links; thence south 3° 12′, west 23 p.; thence north 3°, west 68 p. 20 links; thence north 82°, east 65 p. 14 links; thence north 4° 30′, west 80 p. 7 links; thence south 83° 150 p.; thence north 3° 30′ 11 p.; thence north 51°, west 53 p. 11 links; thence north 56°, west 62 p. 15 links; thence south 4° 30′, east 250 p. 15 links; containing 236 acres, $26\frac{3}{10}$ p. The census taken on the 4th day of February, 1854, shows that the resident population was at the date seven hundred and fifty-two (752). Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body to grant an order providing for the incorporation of said town of Warsaw, as by law directed February 27, 1854. The said petition having attached thereto the affidavit verifying the facts alleged therein, and the said John Rogers and A. J. Power, who are signers of the said petition, having caused an accurate survey and map to be made of the territory intended to be embraced within the limits of such town by a practical surveyor, showing the courses and distances of the boundaries and the quantity of land therein, the accuracy of which survey and map has been verified by the affidavit of S. R. Gordon, practical surveyor, who made the said survey and map which is annexed thereto. And it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Rogers and A. J. Power, two of the signers of said petition, and who intended at the time to make this application, have caused an accurate census to be taken of the resident population of said territory, as it was on the 4th of February, A. D. 1854, which census appears to the satisfaction of the Board, exhibits the name of every head of a family residing within such territory on the said last mentioned day, also the number of persons then belonging to every such family, and it also appearing that said census is verified by the affidavits of the said John Rogers and A. J. Powers, the persons who took the same. The said map being certified by G. W. Fairbrother, as having been subject to public examination from the 6th of February, 1854, to this date, to wit, the 7th of March, 1854, in the Recorder's Office in said town of Warsaw; and it also appearing that the said Recorder's Office is a convenient place within the said territory for the examination by those having an interest in said application, for a period of not less than four weeks, and the Board being satisfied that the requirements of this act have been fully complied with, it is hereby ordered and declared that the above described territory shall, with the consent of the qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, be an incorporated town, by the name of Warsaw; as specified in said application. And it is further ordered and declared that the qualified voters resident in said territory do meet at the Court House in said town of Warsaw, on the 25th of March, to determine whether such territory shall be an incorporated town; and the Auditor of Kosciusko County is hereby directed to cause ten days' notice of said meeting by publication in the Kosciusko *Republican*, a newspaper published in said territory, and by posting up copies of said notice, not less than ten in number, at the most public places in said incorporated town. And the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NELSON BAKER,
SAMUEL WALLACE,
JOHN MCNEIL, } *County Commissioners.*

The city of Warsaw was organized under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to repeal all general laws now in force for the incorporation of cities, and to provide for the incorporation of cities, prescribing their powers and rights, and the manner in which they shall receive the same, and to regulate such other matters as properly pertain thereto." Approved March 14, 1867.

The election to decide whether to incorporate under city charter was held April 19, 1875, resulting in 278 votes for incorporation, and 200 votes against incorporation. The election for city officers was held May 4, 1875, resulting as follows: Mayor, H. S. Biggs, who has served ever since, until the spring of 1879, when William Cosgrove was elected; City Clerk, Charles H. Ketchum, who has been retained ever since; M. H. Parks was appointed Deputy City Clerk, and confirmed by the Council, and has held that office ever since; S. B. Clark has served as City Treasurer continuously; Joseph A. Wright, Marshal, 1875–76; John H. Killinger, Marshal, 1877–78; James Wynant, Assessor, continuously.

First Ward Councilmen.—T. C. Stuart has served since the organization of the city; Levi Zumbrum, 1879; S. W. Chipman, 1875; B. P. Wright, 1876–77; O. P. Jaques, 1878–79.

Second Ward—D. R. Pershing, 1875–76; James H. Cisney, 1877–78; A. J. Blair, 1875; A. T. S. Kist, 1876–77; Thomas J. Nye, 1878–79.

Third Ward.—Nelson Nutt, 1875–78; James McMurry, 1875; R. Hitzler, 1876–77; Charles V. Pyle, 1878; Daniel Deeds, 1879.

Board of Health—Hon. James H. Carpenter, M. D.; C. W. Burket, M. D.; I. B. Webber, M. D.

City Attorney—E. J. Greene has held the position since the organization of the city.

City Civil Engineer—Caleb Hughes, appointed in 1878.

BOATING AND SKATING.

Sailing and rowing are not only delightful means of enjoyment, but admitted to be among the most potent physical means in bringing about a healthy development of body and mind, thus happily uniting pleasure and profit—to say nothing of the romance in the re-unions of the "lads and lassies," in which "children of a larger growth" may join to advantage.

Center Lake is now presenting great attractions to the citizens of Warsaw, and, erelong, will find a place in the tourist's guide-book. This beautiful body of water is something over a mile long, and about half a mile wide; ample for yachting and rowing for pleasure. Even professionals may win laurels here, and the uninitiated have but to enter into the exercise to become infatuated. It may not be necessary to enroll under long names, as "The Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association," "The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen," or "The Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen," however well merited the honors of such associations; but with those and every lover of out-door sports, it will be found profitable to take advantage of the weather and enjoy a ride on one of those beautiful yachts, with swollen sail and a spanking breeze, dart through the water like a monarch of the wave, and then, anon, lulled by gentlest zephyrs, dream the hours away; or, grasping the oar, with sturdy stroke, send the blood seething in its devious course, ravishing every sense—so invigorating and beautifying is the influence. On the sheeny bosom of its crystal waters, poetry and song will leap forth with power, almost divine; their natal sweetness enhanced as the beautiful craft, freighted with genial company, glides like a fairy "'neath the moon's silver light," enchanted by the dulcet strains of the "Silver Cornet Band," until the trite realities of life are lost in sweet illusion, and we dream "'tis fairy-land."

The good people of Warsaw have not only dreamt this dream, but made substantial preparation for its actual enjoyment, by building beautiful yachts and row-boats, among the most prominent of which are:

Yachts.—"Pinafore," owned by M. B. Funk, C. V. Pyle and others, an elegant boat, that cost $150; "Peerless," W. B. Funk, cost $100; "Paul Standish," W. L. Standish, cost $150; "None Such," W. H. Eggleston, cost $75.

Row Boats.—"Ark," owned by W. L. Standish; "Blue Band," E. V. Long; "Continental," O. P. Jaques; "Centennial," M. Phillipson; "Flora," Mrs. W. B. Funk; "Ellenor," Hart and Woggamon; "Kosciusko," J. H. Rousseau; "Pauline," S. B. Frasier; "Venture," C. V. Pyle; "Long John," Samuel Weirick.

And still there's more to follow. There are many boat houses along the shore, and a temporary landing to facilitate the pleasure of entering and leaving the boats. Arrangements are being perfected to construct a permanent wharf and boat landing, extending into the lake on either side of Buffalo street; and it has been suggested that a boat of sufficient size to erect a band-stand of Pagoda architecture upon, will one day be built and anchored in the middle of the lake, from whence the grand harmonies of music will come, mellowed by the water to those on the shore.

It is not improbable that a carriage way will be constructed around the lake, and embowered with trees, thus utilizing the advantages of the situation in the most charming manner.

Skating.—Center Lake is fed by springs, and its waters are so deep that they are always clear. "The most beautiful ice of the season," from twelve to fifteen inches thick, is formed all over it. This resplendent coat of armor is to ice what French plate glass is to the ordinary substance of that name. So pure and perfect are its prisms, that the colors of the rainbow may be reflected by a piece of it when held at a proper angle. On that sheeny field "the skatist" may run, skip and jump with perfect abandon. To the looker-on,

"How blithe lads and lassies skip and play,
As though 'twere spring, not winter's day;
Joined by the aged, yclept stiffened knee,
In wondrous feats of agility!"

Skating, on such a field, becomes an enchantment irresistible, and affords equal opportunity of developing strength, as well as grace in motion.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The following persons met, March 25, 1873, in the rooms of John N. Runyan, over the Post Office, and organized themselves into a company and elected officers, to wit: A. J. Blair, President; John N. Runyan, Secretary; Thomas Woods, Treasurer; H. F. Berst, A. T. S. Kist and A. F. Ruch.

This company, by written agreement, were to build an opera house, with stores below, and rooms for societies. Books were opened and the Secretary authorized to make assessments for the purposes expressed in the compact, to wit: to erect a building, 130 feet long by 60 feet deep, having six stores on the ground floor and a basement under them; the opera-room, including the lobby and stage 130 feet deep. The stage is large and well supplied with scenes and an elaborate curtain. The audience-room will seat over one thousand, while the gallery will seat two-thirds that many more. The room is well ventilated and lighted, is easy of entrance and exit.

The architecture of the building is of modern style. The plan was drawn by B. G. Cosgrove, although the plan was modified by the company. The original intention was to erect a building for about $25,000, but the improvements necessary to place it on a par with similar buildings added to that amount $20,000 more, making a total of $45,000.

The management was left almost entirely to Mr. J. N Runyan, whose artistic taste had much to do with the comfortable arrangement and beauty of the hall. This expenditure shows a praiseworthy effort on the part of the company, one which is highly appreciated by the citizens, not only of Warsaw but vicinity, even attracting parties from adjoining counties.

POST OFFICE.

The establishment of the Post Office at Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., according to the report by the First Assistant Postmaster General, dated April 2, 1879, was in February, 1837, and the Postmasters as follows:

Jacob Baker, Postmaster, Warsaw	established	Feb. 11,	1837.
George W. Stacey, Postmaster, Warsaw	appointed	Oct., 19,	1841.
William C. Graves, "	"	July 16,	1842.
Silas V. Miller, "	"	June 2,	1845.
Ernst Vordermark, "	"	July 31,	1845.
Harvey W. Upson, "	"	April 23,	1849.
G. W. Scott, "	"	Feb. 23,	1856.
Thomas L. Graves, "	"	April 30,	1853.
William C. Gordon, "	"	July 11,	1855.
Theo. W. Strain, "	"	Aug. 20,	1860.
Peter L. Runyan, "	"	March 29,	1861.
Presidential—			
Peter L. Runyan, "	re-appointed	April 25,	1865.
Andrew G. Wood, "	appointed	Nov. 2,	1866.
John N. Runyan, "	"	March 19,	1867.
John N. Runyan, "	"	Jan. 23,	1871.
John N. Runyan, "	"	Feb. 26,	1875.
John N. Runyan, "	"	Feb. 26,	1879.

Annual statement of the business of the office, from April 1, 1878, to April 1, 1879, reported by John N. Runyan, Postmaster:

GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS.

Amount from postage stamps sold	$2,983 59
Amount from stamped envelopes sold	433 22
Amount from box rent collected	400 00
Amount from postal cards sold	372 71
Amount from newspaper stamps sold	117 10
Amount from newspaper wrappers sold	10 61
Amount from unpaid postage collected	5 54
Amount from waste paper sold	1 92
Total	$4,324 69

GENERAL ACCOUNT EXPENSES.

Mail messenger and expense account	$ 336 00
Postmaster's salary	1,800 00
Net proceeds paid Government	2,188 69
Total	$4,324 69

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Cash balance on hand March 31, 1878	$ 76 48
1,810 domestic money orders issued	16,426 90
Domestic fees on same	201 80
Three British international orders issued	32 10
British fees on same	1 25
Drafts by the Postmaster on the Postmaster, New York	11,200 00
Total	$27,938 53