

regular services until recent years, when, for causes not known, they became disorganized, and many of the members attached themselves to other churches.

"*Pleasant View*" *Methodist Episcopal Church*.—In January, 1842, a little band assembled at the house of Elijah Dunmuck and, under the ministerial offices of Rev. O. V. Lennon, organized a church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The following persons were the constituent members: Marshall Trussel and wife, Aquila Belt and wife, John A. Clow and wife and Elisha Dunmuck and wife. Marshall Trussel was chosen class-leader.

For a number of years the congregation continued to meet and conduct services at the house of Mr. Dunmuck once in four weeks. In 1859, they erected a frame house of worship on Section 6, 30x40 feet, at a cost of \$250, cash, much of the material having been donated by its friends. It was dedicated in the same year by Rev. J. Colchazer, and Rev. James Donahoe was chosen pastor.

Since the erection of the church, services have been conducted every two weeks.

It was formerly attached to the Leesburg circuit, but, in the present year, was transferred to Alwood circuit. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. M. Swadener, and has a membership of twenty-five.

The Sunday School was organized immediately after the completion of the church-building, and has been maintained ever since. E. Dunmuck was the first Superintendent, and served in that capacity several years, when he retired, but was subsequently chosen a second time, and is now serving in that capacity. The school is in a prosperous condition, and well organized. The number of scholars enrolled is forty.

The United Brethren Church. In the fall of 1876, the members of this denomination met at Galveston, and organized a congregation, after which they began the erection of a house of worship in the village. A building 30x54 feet was then begun on a lot set apart for church purposes by the original proprietor and founder of the village.

The church was dedicated in 1877, by Elder Sikafoos, since which time, services have been regularly conducted, and the Church has prospered. It now has a membership of sixty. Rev. J. A. Cummings is the present pastor.

The Sunday School was organized in 1877, with Jasper Goshert as Superintendent. He was succeeded by W. H. Byrer, who is now filling that position. The number of scholars enrolled is 125.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Stony Point Grange, No. 1094, was organized January 15, 1874, with thirty-two charter members. The following named persons were the first officers: S. D. Anglin, W. M.; Thomas Ross, W. Sec.; E. Wolf, W. O.; Jehu Ross, W. L.; J. G. Anglin, W. A. S.; M. Boon, W. S.; J. E. Anglin, W. T.; M. Ross, W. G. K.; W. C. Zinn, W. C.; Sarah V. Martin, W. P.; Adaline Taylor, W. F.; Almira Scott, L. A. S.; Emily O. Anglin, W. P.

Meetings are held in the hall situated four miles west of Galveston, every two weeks; Saturday evening being the regular meeting night.

The present number of members is forty-seven, and the Grange is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are as follows: J. F. Anglin, W. M.; S. D. Anglin, W. Sec.; Jehu Ross, W. L.; J. G. Anglin, W. S.; S. Thomas, W. A. S.; D. Yeiter, W. T.; D. H. Anglin, W. G. K.; M. Ross, W. C.; Matilda Martin, W. C.; Martha Ross, W. F.; Sarah V. Martin, W. P.; Lucina Martin, L. A. S. (The foregoing was furnished by S. D. Anglin, Secretary.)

Mound Prairie Grange, No. 1072, P. of H.—The charter members of this Grange, thirty in number, met on the 9th day of January, 1874, and appointed John Banks, Chairman, and C. Harman, Secretary. At the same meeting the following officers were elected: John S. Todd, Master; M. R. Robinson, Overseer; John Miller, Lecturer; Jesse W. Crabb, Steward; I. M. Powell, Assistant Steward; C. Harman, Secretary; Andrew Rarrick, Gate Keeper; Mary Jane Powell, Ceres; Elizabeth Klinger, Pomona; Liza A. Robinson, Flora; Percilla Rarrick, Lady Assistant Steward; John Banks, Chaplain; William Miller, Treasurer. They were installed by Deputy V. Calliat, of Marshall County, Ind.

Since its organization the Grange has received forty-seven accessions to its numbers, and now has a membership of seventy-seven. The following persons were elected and installed as officers for the present year (1879): Frederick Klinger, Master; Thomas W. Shanks, Overseer; Christian Harman, Lecturer; George W. Bitakoff, Steward; Henry Ulmer, Assistant Steward; John Miller, Chaplain; Jesse W. Crabb, Treasurer; John Wolf, Secretary; Andrew Rarrick, Gate Keeper; Magdalene Harman, Ceres; Rachel D. Shanks, Pomona; Leonora Miller, Flora; Mary Jane Powell, Lady Assistant Steward.

THE VILLAGE OF GALVESTON.

Galveston was laid out in 1846, by Felix Miller, who was its original proprietor.

Later in the same year, William Biggs and Eli Summy opened the first store in the village, and conducted a profitable trade for a number of years. There are now two general merchandise stores, kept by Joseph S. Neeley and Hiram Bogges, respectively.

Statistics (1879).—Wheat, 51,400 bushels; corn, 95,400 bushels; oats, 18,200 bushels; grass and clover seed, 500 bushels; fruit, 13,700 bushels; wool, 4,300 pounds.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

In June, 1836, when Kosciusko County was first divided into townships, Plain Township embraced a territory six miles wide by twenty-one miles long; but the subsequent organization of Tippecanoe and Prairie Townships reduced it to its present limits. It now embraces all of Town 33 north, Range 6 east of the Second Principal Meridian. A large portion of its soil is prairie land, constituted by Bone Prairie in the east and a part of Big Turkey Creek Prairie in the west. Tippecanoe River flows through the township in a southwesterly direction, from the lake bearing the same name. With the exception of the prairies, the township was originally covered by a heavy growth of timber, of which fully 50 per cent has been removed and farms developed from the land which it occupied.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In February, 1833, Thomas and Isaac Moore, with their families, left Wayne County, Ind., and arrived in this township on the 4th day of March following. In February, 1833, two cabins were erected in the township by Elijah Harlan and John Rumbley, respectively, who, however, retired to Elkhart County, Ind., to await the consummation of the treaty with the Indians, by which the lands in this township would be offered for sale. Upon the arrival of the Messrs. Moore the cabin of Mr. Rumbley was occupied by them.

The Indians, although nominally peaceable, were troublesome, and, at the solicitation of Mr. Moore, Elijah Harlan consented to locate upon his claim, near by, for the sake of company, and, with his family, he moved to the cabin previously erected, March 6, 1833. Later in the same year, they were joined by Samuel Slookey, William Shelly, Charles Ervin, John B. Chapman, Ichabod Cuyler and Jacob Kirkendall. In 1834, came Samuel Stephenson, John R. Blain, William B. Blain and David Roudabush; and, during the year 1835, the settlement received the addition to its numbers of David Rippey and Alexander M. Blain. Prominent among other pioneers of the township were Jacob Roscbrough, Peter L. Runyan, W. C. Graves, Metcalfe Beck, W. W. Eskew and John Winimers. After the year 1836, the settlement increased rapidly in point of numbers, and some of its members having reaped crops, enjoyed a certain degree of prosperity.

In the fall of 1835, W. W. Eskew built the first frame house in the township, in which he sold groceries and whisky. It was located in the village of Leesburg.

The First White Child born in the township was Peter, son of John Winimers. He was born in December, 1833.

The First Death was that of Henry, son of John Ruby, who died April 18, 1833. Malinda Harlan died on the day following, and Maria Harlan died on the 23d day of the same month. All were buried on the land now known as the Samuel Thomas farm, on Section 10.

THE SCHOOLS.

In the fall of 1835, a log schoolhouse was erected on what is now Lot 40, in Leesburg. William C. Graves was the first teacher. Like other schools of that period, it was a "subscription school," and was dependent upon private liberality for its maintenance. Free schools were not inaugurated until comparatively recent years; but, since their introduction, they have been regularly maintained. There are now eight districts in the township, in which school is taught from six to nine months each year. The number of scholars enrolled is 391.

The Leesburg Graded School was erected in 1867. The size of the building is 40x50 feet, two stories high. The term extends over a period of nine months each year, and the school is known as an institution of a high order. The following are the teachers now in charge: Prof. L. S. Gibson, Principal; Charles Weaver, Intermediate; Alice Platt, Primary. The number of scholars enrolled is 110. (These data furnished by Mr. A. M. Sanderson.)

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1834, the first religious meeting in the township was conducted at the house of Charles Ervin, by Rev. Richard R. Robinson, a circuit preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came from Goshen, Ind. In 1836, this denomination organized a society at the same house, under the ministerial offices of Rev. William M. Fralay, with the following members: Charles Ervin and wife, John Shelly and wife, and Jacob Reynolds and wife.

In the ensuing two years, their congregation increased, and, in 1838, they erected, at Leesburg, a frame house of worship. This Church now has a membership of 146. Their present edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,000. From this beginning was formed Leesburg Circuit, consisting of Bone Prairie M. E. Church, with seventy-five members; Monoquet M. E. Church, seventy-five members, and Pleasant View M. E. Church, forty members.

The Sunday school was organized at Leesburg, in 1848. Andrew Nichols was the first Superintendent. The present incumbent is William Armstrong. The average attendance is 125 scholars.

The Oswego Baptist Church.—This Church was organized in October, 1837, by Rev. James Martin and Daniel French, with the following constituent members: Ezekiel French, Elizabeth French, Nancy A. Lepper, Anderson Ashby, John Powell, Lena Lepper, Sarah Moore, Dorothea Powell, Rebecca Merritt, Elizabeth Nil and Moses Powell. They have a substantial house of worship at the village of Oswego, in which services are regularly conducted by Rev. D. W. Sanders, their present pastor.

The Sunday school was organized in April, 1868, and is in a prosperous condition. The present Superintendent is M. D. Hunt.

The Disciples, or Christians, have a small church at Leesburg, but, having no regular pastor, conduct services at irregular intervals.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized at Leesburg, in 1834, by Rev. James Worth, who still survives, and now resides in the State of Oregon. In 1840, the congregation erected a small frame house of worship at Oswego, and Rev. John F. Kerr was installed as pastor, and W. W. Cowan, Thomas Kirkpatrick and James Blain, Elders. The Church prospered and its numbers increased, and, in 1859, the old building was replaced by a larger and more commodious edifice. Rev. J. F. Kerr died while in charge of the congregation. In later years, many of the members removed to other localities, and the congregation became greatly reduced. Rev. John Anderson was the last installed pastor. Since his retirement from the charge, services have been held at irregular intervals, only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roads.—The first road in the township was surveyed in 1834 or 1835, by James R. McCord, of Goshen, Ind., from Goshen south, through the present sites of Leesburg and Milford.

Grist-Mills.—In 1835, Levi Lee built the first grist-mill in the township. It was on the bank of Tippecanoe River, between Monoquet and Oswego. In 1841, a grist-mill was built on the Tippecanoe River, at Oswego, by Messrs. Willard and French. The building has since been removed.

In 1857, David Roudabush built the first steam flouring-mill in the township, at Leesburg.

The excellent water power of Tippecanoe River offers superior advantages to the milling enterprise, which have been well improved. There are now two saw-mills in the township, whose motive power is supplied by this stream. There are also three saw-mills and one flouring-mill operated by steam.

The First Store.—In 1834, John R. and William Blain, of Highland County, Ohio, brought a small stock of merchandise and opened a general store in Bone Prairie. In 1835, they removed their store to Leesburg.

The second store in the township was kept by Barbee, Willard & French, in 1837.

The First Hotel was built at Leesburg, in 1835, by W. W. Eskew. It was a small frame building, and its accommodations were correspondingly limited.

The First Blacksmith-Shop was established at Leesburg, in 1834, by John McConnell, who continued engaged in the trade many years at that place.

Woolen Mill.—During the war of the rebellion, when the demand for woolen goods was great, and prices high, a large woolen mill was erected at Monoquet, by E. F. Scholl. It was conducted successfully for a number of years, but is not now in operation.

The First Physicians.—Drs. Z. C. Johnson and N. A. Chamberlin were the first physicians in the township. They located at Leesburg in 1838, where they practiced in partnership about two years, when Dr. Johnson removed to Oswego. Dr. E. S. Blue was also one of the pioneer physicians, having settled at Leesburg in 1839 or 1840.

Post Offices.—Turkey Creek Post Office was established on Section 4, in 1834, and John B. Chapman was appointed Postmaster. In the latter part of 1835, the office was removed to Leesburg, and Jacob Rannells appointed Postmaster.

In 1840, a post office was established at Oswego, which has been maintained ever since. Ezekiel French was the first Postmaster.

THE VILLAGE OF LEESBURG.

Leesburg, the oldest town in Kosciusko County, was laid out by Levi Lee, in August, 1835. The first lots were offered for sale in that month, and only one was sold. The purchaser, Dr. Sellick, of La Gro, Ind., failed to comply with the conditions of sale, and the lot was subsequently sold to Metcalfe Beck, who erected upon it a store and residence, where he remained for a number of years. During the early years of the existence of the village, its residents entertained high hopes of future greatness for it. At one time, it aspired to the county seat; at another, a plank road was projected, to begin at Leesburg, pass through Oswego and Fort Wayne, and terminate in Cincinnati. Leesburg was the nucleus from which sprang other settlements in the county, and many present residents of Warsaw began their business career and resided there. In point of age, few towns or cities in the northwest are its seniors. Chicago is but little older. Its natural advantages encouraged the aspirations of its citizens, who looked confidently forward to the time when Leesburg should be a large and populous city. Appropos of these high hopes, and probably inspired by the same, a prairie poet poured out his feelings in an ode, beginning,

"Immortal Leesburg! Earth's metropolis,
Before whose luster cities fade to naught."

But its anticipated greatness did not come. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad reached Warsaw in 1854, and with that event the glory of Leesburg began to wane. Its palmy days were from 1836 to 1854, during which period it was the chief business point in the county. The prairies were called "Egypt" by settlers in other localities, who came hither to buy corn, and Leesburg was the mart for the sale of merchandise. There the settlers from the Bel River purchased their goods when they came to the prairies for corn. John R. Blain, M. E. Horan, Jonathan Moon and Edward Archibald were then established merchants, and their occupation both lucrative and pleasant.

Leesburg was once regarded as the center of the community, and was quaintly termed "the hitching-post." It may be, not inaptly, spoken of as the Rip Van Winkle of this county, since, after a slumber of many years, its quiet is now disturbed by the din and bustle of railroad traffic, and it has awakened to a degree of life and business activity.

Leesburg Grave-Yard.—The history of this place, which, at the time, was painfully interesting, is summed up in the following subscription paper:

"We, the undersigned subscribers, do promise to pay the sums annexed to our respective names to the Trustees that may hereafter be selected, for the purpose of paying for a piece of land that has been bought of James Mason, near the town plat of Leesburg, by W. B. Blain, Levi Perry and Jacob Rannells, who were appointed for the purpose of selecting and purchasing a piece of land for the uses and purposes of a burying-ground for said town and neighborhood.

John R. Blain.....	\$5.00 paid.	William Shelly.....	4.00
Henry Lee.....	2.00	Robert Robinson.....	1.00
James Knight.....	2.00	Michael E. Horan.....	1.00
Peter L. Runyan, Sr.....	5.00 paid.	David Rippey.....	3.00 pd.
Joseph Blue.....	1.00	J. W. Coy.....	3.00 pd.
E. S. Blue.....	3.00	Jonas Hacker.....	1.50
Daniel C. Clark.....	50 paid.	John W. Dunmuck.....	2.00
A. Buckley.....	1.00	Thomas Rumbly.....	50 paid.
M. Beck.....	3.00 paid.	John Greer.....	50 paid.
James Blain.....	2.00	E. P. Davis.....	1.00 paid.
A. Sears.....	1.00		

The amount paid was \$20.50. The balance, \$19.50, was raised by subscription, with an excess of 11 cents, and the \$40 paid to James Mason for one and one-half acres of ground for a *grave-yard* for Leesburg and the neighborhood. The final settlement was made April 4, 1849. [The foregoing data was furnished by Metcalfe Beck, who has the original manuscript.]

From an address prepared by William C. Graves, we learn the following: "*The Seal of Justice of Kosciusko County* was located at Leesburg until its removal to Warsaw by Commissioners appointed for that purpose."

The First Tailor.—Samuel Johnson was the first who raised "the standard of the goose" in the village of Leesburg, and the young men at once began to "rally around the banner of broadcloth."

Leesburg was the first recorded village in the county, although others were recorded in the same year. Its aspirations have been referred to in a foregoing article. We quote farther from the address of Mr. Graves: "The towns north of us, to wit: Goshen, South Bend and La Porte, and south, Plymouth, Rochester, Logansport, Peru and Wabash, possessed the great advantages over us of being situated upon the roads first opened in the northern part of the State, having obtained a good start when the 'flush times' of 1836 came about. For instance: Being away from the thoroughfares, a town in Northern Indiana was remote and obscure, if not located on what was called 'The Great Michigan Road,' running from Indianapolis by way of Logansport, Rochester and Plymouth to South Bend and La Porte. Not to live on that great road (which none ever traveled but to curse, nor left without praise and thanksgiving for his merciful deliverance), was to be a backwoodsman. When any of us ventured into the precincts of the villages thereon, their inhabitants would 'put on airs,' and affect to regard us with as much curiosity as we do the Aztec children."

"But many of these villages have outlived their pretentious notions, and some have relapsed to their original nothingness."

MONOQUET VILLAGE.

BY METCALFE BECK.

EARLY TIMES; DAVE BURELLE; MONOQUET THE INDIAN CHIEF.

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve,
And like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

The changes and mutations of time have ever been in the past, and are likely to be in the future, a fit theme for human reflection. To muse on things of "early days" could be possible only to the old if the pen of the