

SCHOOLS

In Tippecanoe township the first school was taught in the summer of 1842, by Esther Jane Birney, at what is now District No 3, or Summit Chapel. She taught three successive terms of three months each for about \$9 per month. The schoolhouse was built of logs and had a cabin roof; two small windows, both on the same side of the house, and a standing board was near the windows. The pupils all went to this board to do their writing, and when they had finished they returned to their seats again. The seats were made of hewed logs. The door was hung with wooden hinges and had a wooden latch on the inside to which was attached a string, which was passed to the outside through a hole in the door, so that the latch could be raised from the outside by pulling the string; hence the old saying; "The latch string is out" The floor was made of puncheon to fit tightly together; and the building was further furnished with mud stick chimney. From this early and small beginning the township has now the comfortable school buildings all paid for, and furnished with every convenience for efficient school work. About 1850, a schoolhouse was built at Tippecanoe Town, which was also used as a place of worship and is being used as such at the present time. Some school teachers in 1879-80 in Tippecanoe Township were James M. Stewart, Guy D. Murphy, G. A. Senour, Charles H. Cooper, George A. Netherton, Mark T. Stonehill, George W. Tipton, Jacob Martin, Albert Borton and Ellie Wann, Tippecanoe had 9 schoolhouses with value of \$5,275 at the close of 1879, In 1880 there were 330 in reading class; 359 spelling; 303 writing; 98 Geography, 105 Language, 82 grammas, 264 Arithmetic, 24 U. S. History 10 Physiology, 2 Algebra and 3 Physical Geography.

CHURCHES and SCHOOLS

Tippecanoe Township first Church was built at Tippecanoe Town in 1850 by the United Brethren denomination on the lot that is now occupied as a cemetery. It was afterwards torn down and the timber used in building the schoolhouse at that place. The Wesleyan Methodists now use the schoolhouse as a place of worship. 200 Christians The next church building was erected on the farm of Daniel R. Wood, three miles south of Bourbon. It was a union church when built, but is now owned and controlled by the Wesleyan Methodists. The next church building was erected in 1836, at Tippecanoe, by Methodist Protestant denomination, which owns and controls it at this time. The next church was built at Summit Chapel and the next at Tippecanoe by the Dunkards in 1900. Making all four churches in the township

Tippecanoe Town

The original Proprietors of this town were Joseph Hall, Daniel C. Martin and Joseph Serls. It was plotted and surveyed December 12, 1850. It is located on the Tippecanoe River, in Tippecanoe township, in section 18, town 32 range 4 east and contains thirty lots. For thirty years this place was the only town in Tippecanoe township and during that time it became quite a business center for that part of the country. Tippecanoe River, which meanders through this township, entering it on the eastern boundary about the center, passing through Tippecanoe Town for milling purposes. An excellent flouring mill was erected by N. B. and P. S. Alleman, who operated it for many years. During the war of the Rebellion they also erected a woolen factory close by the mill, which they also operated until 1878, when they sold it to J. F. Van Valkenburg of Plymouth. On the night of October 25, 1878, the woolen mills were fired by a incendiary, and before assistance could reach them were entirely destroyed. An attempt was made to set fire to the grist mill the same night, but a watchman being in the mill, the attempt was unsuccessful. Detectives were put upon the track of the "fire frends" and in course of time a young man in the neighborhood was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. He was incarcerated in the county jail and soon after gave intimation of an intention to confess his guilt and

turn State's evidence against other parties who he said were implicated. Before the meeting of the grand jury, however, he succeeded in making his escape from the jail. He concealed himself for some time, but finally concluded to return and confess that he fired the property, describing minutely how the act was accomplished. He also implicated a large number of old and respectable citizens of the neighborhood as being particeps criminis in the transaction. He alleged that the object sought to be attained was the removal of the mill dam, which was averred overflowed a large section of country, produced stagnant water, causing malaria, resulting in sickness and death. He stated that meetings of those in the neighborhood affected by the dam had been held at various times, at which the question was discussed as to the most expeditious and safest way to rid of what they termed an "intolerable nuisance." According to his statement it was finally determined that if the mills were out of the way the dam would soon follow. He was selected, he stated, to do the work, the others agreeing to save him from arrest and punishment. Several of the parties implicated were jointly indicted with him, and after many vexatious delays the cases came on for trial. As to all the parties but one a Nolle-prosequi was entered, of the party who had confessed that he had been guilty of the burning; The trial lasted several days, creating much excitement and ill-feeling among neighbors and parties interested, and finally resulted in the jury failing to agree. The case was then transferred to another county on a change of venue, but the party implicated left the country and has not been heard of since and so the case never came to trail again.

TIPPECANORE TOWN STATION

The Nickel Plate Railroad having been completed through this township from east to west, a town was laid out on the line of that road about three-quarters of a mile south of Tippecanoe Town by W. W. Burkett, John Kramer, John T. Hardesty, Elizabeth Lewallen and E. J. Martindale, February 8, 1882. It contained sixty-two lots, and on the first of November 1882, Kramer, Hardesty and Lewallen laid out an addition, the lots numbering from 62 to 90 inclusive. The town was called "Tippecanoe Town Station," at the December term, 1886, of the board of commissioners on the petition of G. W. Robert and others the name of Tippecanoe Town Station was changed to Ilion, by which name it was known until the summer of 1905 or 1906, when "Tippecanoe" was substituted for Ilion, and by that name it is now recognized by the railroad and also the postoffice department. The old Tippecanoe Town, with the coming of the railroad and the building up of a station there, lost all its vitality and the halo of the business glory that formerly hovered over it is a thing of the past. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Foster Rebecca Lodge No. I. O. O. F., Ilion, was instituted July 12, 1897 by E. J. Pascal, of Bourbon,. The following officers werw elected; Noble grand, Delilah Taylor; vice grand, Catherine Taylor; secretary, M. A. Dilley; treasurer, Amanda Taylor

Frist SETTLERS IN TIPPECANOEE TOWNSHIP

The first settlers of Tippecanoe Township were A. H. Buckman and family, James Welch and wife, who settled there in 1838. Welch was of the opinion that the future had no good in store for him, and commetted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and was buried in what is now the farm of Zaxhariah Senior and was the first white person buried in the township. James Turner settled on the farm he now occupies, the following summer, and is now the oldest settler in the township. D. R. Bearss came in 1852 from Indiana, Address was Bourbon, and was a farmer, E. Bearss came in 1852 from New York, Bourbon Address, Farmer J. Betting came in Sec 6, 1856 R. R. Bourbon, farmer; Jesse Burket came in 1845 Section 6, from Ohio R. R. Bourbon, Farmer; Simeon Blue settled in Section 29 in 1857 coming from Ohio. His address was Tippecanoe Town. He was a Farmer an Township Trustee. Others are as follows; names, Section, year , Came from,

January 6, 1859 Tippecanoe Flour Mill was started by Richard Haward of 108 South. Martin St. He was a beginier.

Red LEWELYN had a Canning Factory in Tippecanoe, which did custom canning, which was located on 331 South to last road before bridge north of river on the east and west road called the Whippoowil on thursdays at 1:30 - 2:00

JOSEPH GASKILL had a saw mill with a lathe and homing grinder, which he operated

During the Civil War the woolen mill had a lot of business

Mr. St. John purchased a Store November 29, 1903. The Shoe Shop

Blacksmith Shop, Hotel, Cider Mill, Elavator

The Physician was Dr. Lorenzo D. ELEY and his son Conroy and F. F. RINGLE, he charged \$2.50 for each visit in 1916

Heinz Salting Station had a good sourice of income for the Tippecanoe community. The more prominent cucumber growers were Jacob YANTISS, who had returns of \$83.21 from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; Valorous B. FISHER \$119.42 an acre; Charles SMITH \$119.81 and acre and Chist Martin got \$161.i0 per acre. In 1900 Charles COOPER owned the most land in Tippecanoe. He had 331 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

EARLY STUDENT AT CENTER SCHOOL

Chief BENACKS grandson Henry PEASHAWAY was an early student at Center School, which was located two and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Bourbon. Robert ERWIN attended the same school with Henry. Daniel BEARSS lived on an Indian farm.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

The frist telegraph line built in this part of the State was what was called the Ohio and Mississippi line. It extended from Chicago through Michigan City, LaPorte, Plymouth, Rochester and thence to Logansport where it intersected a line extending from Toledo, Ohio, along the Wabash river and having its terminus at Evansville, Indiana. An Office was opened in Plymouth in 1852. As the railroads was completed from Fort Wayne to Chicago in 1858, the Western Union Telegraph Company built a single line along the tracks. Business increased after the war brock out in 1861 with the movement of troops from the West to the east that they had to have an operator for the Telegraph Office both day and night. They increased the telegraph lines to forty in 1862.

To operate the telegraph the operator had to learn the telegraph Alphabet and how to operate the machine. In those days messages were taken and conversation carried on between operators on what was called paper instruments. These instruments were made so that strips of paper an inch in width could pass through between the cylinder and pen lever when the line was being used by any operator on the circuit and the impression made on the paper, which enabled the operator to decipher the message by dots and strokes.

William E. ELLIOTT of Tippecanoe was totally Deaf and was the first telegraph operator in Tippecanoe township in Marshall County. Mr. Elliott could distinguish the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph Alphabet. The Morse Code was envented by Samuel F. B. MORSE about 1843. Mr. Elliott represented the New York, Chicago & St Louis Railroad Company known as "The Nickel Plate" rood as agent and operator for twenty-six years starting in 1891, after the completion through Chicago. Mr. Elliott hearing became worse and he was unable to detect any sound.

Mr. ELLIOTT, early began to learn telegraphing operators caught messages that were sent them by letting log strips of paper run through their machines. On which the pen leaver left the indentations of the letters and words so that operators could take their time and decipher the message at their leaisure. But since that time paper instruments. As they were called, was abandoned and

operators had to read by the sound of the instrument and, pencil in hand, have the message written out in full when the operator at the other end of the line has finished sending and closed his key. The telegraph letters are made entirely of dots and dashes properly spaced, and to an inexperienced ear when rapidly made by an operator on his instrument, convey no more meaning than the sounds produced by the falling of shot in a tin pan.

In order for Mr. ELLIOTT to keep his job with the railroad company, he adapted an old time telegraphs operators' idea, by loosening the hammer on the telegraph sounder and read the dots and dashes by sight. There were times when the train dispatcher frequently called "T P" Station without any answer from Mr. Elliott because he was watching so he tried attaching a metal cord to the sounder and holding a metal plug fastened to the cord in his mouth. This didn't work to good so he took a two foot peice from the butt end of a horsewhip, which he attached a metal plate to one end and the other end was fastened to a telegraph sounder, Elliott placed his forehead to the plate and his problem was solved. For years he has received the code through his frontal bone and through a horsewhip. Mr. Elliott is fifty-five years of age, in 1908 but he is still regarded as one of the most expert sending operators on division of the road on which he works. The achievement of Mr. Elliott has probably never been equaled in the history of telegraphing the word over.

TELEPHONE

The latter half of 1878, the telephone came into use, but was considered only as a toy. It was connetted to the telegraph wires. It is similar in appearance to a mouthpiece to a speaking tube, which the voice is forced over the wirers and can be heard by a listener at the other end of a long distant wire listing through a similar tube. The Bell Telephone company was the first Company in Marshall County in 1878. The price of the telephone was to high so Mr. C. A. REEVE secured their franhise in Marshall County and Dr. D. C. KNOTT an excellent system. The Peoples Mutual Telephone Company had it main Office at Silver Lake, Indiana severing Mentone and Tippecanoe. The bills for 6 months were \$6.00 in 1909 with toll calls \$.10. On December 14, 1915 the receipts changed from Silver Lake to Mentone. November 11, 1916, Allen Long signed them. The exchanged moved to Mentone and Collector was A. T. Mollenhour ; Loren Busenberg signed one August 10, 1920 - ANovember 15, 1920 to May 15, 1922 John Creighbaum was with the Farmers Co-operative Telephone Co. Dr. Signed receipts were by J. Long 3 months for \$4.50 with a discount of 75¢. June 1, 1923 the Company was changed to the Tippecanoe Telephone Company Dr, with receipts signed by O. S. and W. L. Gaskill & O. S. Yasxier. Some of the telephone numbers were NO. 2 and No. 11 on 30 Tippecanoe. The telephone Bill was 6 months for \$3.00 in June 1, 1923.

BANKS

The Argos State Banks, Argos, Indiana took over the Tippecanoe State Bank at there Home office. Mrs. E. C. (Lydia) SELLERS came to Tippecanoe each Wednesday and Saturday to transact business for those unable to go to Argos starting August 14, 1928. The Argos State Exchange Bank was first organized in 1884 as a private bank by William RAILSBACK and T. O. TABER, and was named the Exchange Bank of Railsback & Taber. In June 1890 it was organized into a State Bank with a capital stock of \$25,000, with William Railsback being the first president and T. O. Taber casher. The Tippecanoe State Banks President was W. L. Yantis, Vice President, Welcome J. Miller with E. H. Sellers Cashier and Lydia Sellers Asst. Cashier.

William YENTISS was the next one to become trustee after Simeon BLUE who came to Tippecanoetown in 1857 and settled there from Ohio. In July 23 1913 Melvin M. BECK and August 27, 1917 it was Charles CREIGHBAUM, who owned and operated a grocier Store in Tippecanoe and later move to Wisconson with his wife Emma VINNINGCreighbaum and his six children Rex, Gordon, Ruby, Opal Kenneth and Robert.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Justices of the Peace from organization of the County to 1880, were Samuel R. COONS 1851 - 1854. He trustee for Tippecanoe Township in 1847 also. Emos STUCKY in 1851; James TURNER 1853-1855; Enos STUCKY agane in 1856; George A. METCALF 1856-1860; Simeon BLUE 1861; Louis HOLLOWAY 1865-1870; and again 1874-1878; C. LATHAM 1866; William A. HILL 1870 and again in 1874; and Isaac SEVOLT 1876.

EARLY SETTLERS IN TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP

N. BYBEE	Section 31;	A. PARKER	Section 35;	S. P. HODGES	Section 36
D. WHETSTONE	31;	Harim HORN	31;	J. J. YANTISS	31
J. KESSLER	32;	C. HORN	32;	W. HORN	29 & 32
J. W. YANTISS	29;	James TURNER	28 & 33;	W. BLUE	19
Simeon BLUE	19;	E. LEWALLEN	24.		

PIONEER LOG CABINS

THE FIRST REAL EMIGRATION TO MARSHALL COUNTY began in the early spring of 1836. They built temporary domiciles of poles and bark, similar to wigwams, into which they moved their household effects and lived after a fashion until log cabins could be erected. The cabins were built of rough, unkewn logs, covered with clapboards, had an outside chimney made of sticks and "daubed" with mud.

The pioneers had to clear the land with axes, adyes, cross-cut saws, hatchets, augers and drawing knives. Everything was made out of wood. They chaped down selected trees of the proper size. They measured off the length of the logs according to the size the house was to be, and cut an equal number for the sides and ends. Yoke of oxen were necessary to haul the logs in place, and men enough to assist in raising them into the building, so the neighbors were invited and one of them brought along Broad and Berrys, and in a few hours a cabin was built. The rafters on which the roof was to be placed were made of small poles fastened to the top logs and the gable center rafter by means of wooden pins driven into holes bored with an auger. The roof was of clapboards which were cut out of red oak logs sawed the proper lenth with a cross-cut saw. A maul and wedge were used to splet it into small blocks, after which a "fro" and mallet properly applied by the "horny" handed son of toil priduced a fair substitute for shingles that came into use later. These clapboards were fastened on by binding them down with heavy poles laid on them along the ends where they were uoned together.

Four or five feet in length of as many logs at one end were cut out for a fireplace, which was wakked up outside with niggerhead stone and plastered over with mud. The chimney, hilt of small sticks was continued a foot or two above the top of the house. At one side a door was cut out and a door made out of hewn poplar timber., fastened together with oak pins was hung on wooden pegs with rawhide straps. The latch was of wood which was fastened in the inside in a slot. A leather string attached to the latch on the inside hung through a hole on the outside. To unlatch the door from the outside you had to pull the string and the latch would raise out of its socket and the door swung open. There were no nails, door hinges and iron latches or window glass or lock.

A window was cut out near the door and greased paper or white muslin were placed over window openings to let the light in. The floor was made of punch-ions hewn out of small poplar logs and a split broom made out of a small hickory sapling and some soft soap and water vigorously applied served to keep the rough floor reasonably clean.

They had very little furniture. Bedsteads, tables, stands, benches, chairs, shelves etc. were made by hand on the spot by the hand of the house. A bed was made by boring holes in a log of the wall at the proper height from the floor, and into these sticks were driven horizontally. The other ends being supported by upright stakes or posts, To support the bedding on framework, they took withes or bark or deerskin thongs to woven a bottom. Privacy was secured by fastening a concealing curtain to the high outer supporting bed posts.

Hooks were fashioned from the forked or crooked branches of trees for hanging clothes and forked sticks with the addition of pins inserted in the longer made pothooks, which were caught over a pole or cross tree that was fixed in the fireplace a safe distance above the pots being hung on the pins. Later bricks were used for fire places with "trammel hook," formed of a flat bar of iron hooked at one end, while at the other an adjustable hook could be raised or lowered as desired and secured by means of an iron pin inserted in the holes that were drilled along the bar. Swinging cranes of iron were used after the invention of brick chimneys. These set in iron eyes imbedded in the masonry, could be turned freely, the long arm carrying the pots out over the hearth.

The first cooking utensils were the rotund, bulbous iron pots and long handled frying pan and iron ovens. A "jonnycake" board was made out of oak clapboard was used to bake cornmeal dough.

Dutch ovens were made from small boulders or bricks and mortar or tough clay, wrought and beaten into shape and burned by slow fires built inside. The coals were raked out and the baking set upon the floor, the body of the oven retaining enough heat to do the cooking.

Gourds were used for drinking cups, wash pans and milk pans, ladles and baby rattles and to darn the family socks over.

Metal warming pans were filled with live embers were used to warm the sheets on a cold night; lanterns of reformed tin, tinder boxes filled with flint, steel, little powder horns and "punk" from rotten logs were used to start the fires; candle molds with balls of cotton wicking; long tin horns and conch shells to call the men to dinner.

Girls and some boys were taught to weave on a loom and to spin yarn from wool and flax on a spinning wheel. A large spinning wheel was for woollen material and a small one was for flax. The wool was sheared in the spring from sheep, thoroughly washed and dried, and picked and carded, and woven and the cloth cut and made up into garments for the family.

The fleece of wool was sorted, the fine from the coarse, and carded by means of hand cards made of short bent wire thickly fastened into leather, which was in turn fastened to a small board about 3 by 4½ inches thick, to which handles were fastened. Two cars were used, with a small amount of wool on one which, the carder would hold one in his left hand and pull with the other in his right hand until the wool had been thoroughly torn to pieces, when it was made into a small roll, about half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter and five or six inches in length.

Linen was made from flax. When the flax stalks were ripened, it was pulled up by the roots and laid down in swaths to cure and latter bundled and put under cover. A flax break was made having a lever with grooves in it, so when the flax was placed on the break and the lever was pressed down on it with sufficient force the straw inside would be broken, leaving the fiber undisturbed. To get out the pieces of straw out of the fiber it had to be carefully "saitched" or "wingled." This was done by setting a board upright and rounding off the top, ~~shape like a butcher knife with a proper handle was~~

to make it even and smooth. An instrument made of hickory wood, about three feet long, shape like a butcher knife with a proper handle, was used to do the scutching. Taking a hand full of broken flax in his left hand, close to the lower end, and throwing it over the top of the board, and taking the "scuteher" in his right hand he beat away, turning it in his hand as often as necessary until the broken straw was out and the fibers left. It was run through a hackel to separate the coarse part from the fine. It was then wound tightly on a distaff, which was a necessary attachment to the old spinning wheel. Starting a thread from the flax on the distaff, setting the wheel in motion and keeping it going by foot power to spin thread which was woven into cloth.

The pioneers dried fruits and berries, also vegetables. They hunted deer, rabbits and fish which were plenty around their homes. They planted corn and raised hogs and sheep and cows. The pigs were penned up for a while then turned loose in the woods and when fall came, the sow would come back with a litter of pigs.

SPRINGS AND DUG WELLS

Water was used from springs if there was one close. A five or six square foot hole would be dug in the lowest ground nearest the cabin and from twelve to thirty feet deep or until the first surface vein of water was struck. A barrel or square box would be sunk in the bottom into which notches would be cut, or auger holes would be bored into it to allow the water to seep in through the gravel or sand or blue clay. This hole in the ground was boarded up with heavy boards split out of red oak logs to prevent the well from caving in. A rope was tied to a wooden or tin bucket was lowered to get the water. For wells that weren't too deep a long, slim pole with a hook and fastener at the lower end would be used. Deep well sweeps were made by erecting a large post in the ground from twelve to fifteen feet. A long pole, heavy at the butt end and tapering until it was small at the top end, was fastened into the top of the erect pole, in a socket cut for the purpose, through which a two inch auger hole was bored and a hard, seasoned hickory pin was inserted. To the top end was fastened a small pole or a rope or chain of a length about the depth of the well, to the lower end of which the bucket would be attached. The lower end of the sweep rested on the ground. To get water the bucket was put over the top of the curbing and let down to the bottom of the well by pulling the top off the sweep down. A sinker, a stone or piece of iron, was attached to the bail of the bucket, which turned the top of the bucket sideways, when the water would run in and fill it, then it would be pulled up to the top and emptied into the bucket or other vessel at hand used for that purpose. There were no pumps up to 1840 and probably to 1850. The Indians got their water from the lakes, rivers, branches, creeks and ponds, wherever they happen to be located. They scraped out turnips and used the shells to drink out, also gourds, wooden cups and later tin cups, even hats were dipped into the creeks and springs, sometimes large leaves of the paw-paw bushes, which were made into the shape of a ladle, Jack - knives were used to cut cups and bowls out of soft wood.

This information was taken from Thomas McDonald's Book published in 1908 "A TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA" He was the owner and publisher of the Plymouth Paper in Plymouth, Indiana.

Tippecanoe Schools Past and Present.

The summer of 1842 marked the beginning of formal schooling in Tippecanoe Township. Summit Chapel was the site selected for the one room Log building presided over by Esther Jane Birney. She had her pupils cipher and spell at the standing board as she majestically surveyed her charges.

This new school boasted two windows, hewn log seats, a puncheon floor and a mud stick chimney. It is indeed remarkable that Miss Birney did not have to pay her pupils for the right to rule over such a domain, but instead, she was awarded about nine dollars a month for all of the three, three month terms she spent at Summit Chapel School.

It is perhaps an interesting item to note that this school was begun six years before the "free school" question came up for a vote in 1848.

Somehow, it seems rather sad to pass the many abandoned buildings that once housed our township school system. Perhaps "abandoned" is not quite the proper word, for some have found use in storing hay, protecting machinery, and providing shelter. Nostalgia plays a large role in our lives, and it is a common pastime to dream and talk about yesterday. From our car windows we momentarily view a deserted school. The conversation turns to marble games outside the open school room window on a sultry autumn day, the smell of a freshly washed slate, the taste of the tin dipper, and those shivers that ran down your spine as someone's slate pencil squeaked. Do you remember the punishment for ringing the bell; for going fishing on a hot spring afternoon?

In some manner, our memory seems to picture again these things only they are bathed in the Golden light of yesterday.

By 1908 Tippecanoe Township boasted eleven one-room grade schools, and one high school. This High School opened in 1891 with professor S. A. Laird in charge. The building had three classrooms which contained around one hundred pupils, of this number, only forty were in what we would call High School.

It seems that an old frame church, located near the present fire house, became part of the town school. Grades one through five attended there while six through eleven and sometimes twelve, went to Professor Laird Domain. From what records have been preserved, a four year High School did operate for some years, but then the school began to send its seniors elect to Argos. During the turn of the century, through its first decade, the Old Tippecanoe High School held a prominent position in the county. Professor Laird had a fine reputation as a teacher and his pupils had a thorough grounding in the fundamentals, as well as such subjects as, advanced Algebra, Plane and solid Geometry, and three years of Latin. At that time, it was figured that a girl's mother was probably the best person to provide a course in Home Economics.

The Township provided, the parents prodded, and the boys and girls attended school. Almost all of the one-room Township Schools continued in operation until the present building was erected in 1917. The idea of giving up the one-room grade schools was quite an issue. Many felt that it was "cruelty unlimited" to take their children so far from home just for grade school. There were other complaints about expense, losing local control of the schools and so on. However, Tippecanoe Township was built, a High School, Charles Craighbaum was the trustee. It was his job to relocate teachers and somehow transport pupils.

There was a rather unique heating system installed. The idea was quite good but I've been told that the operation of this inventor's dream was next to impossible.