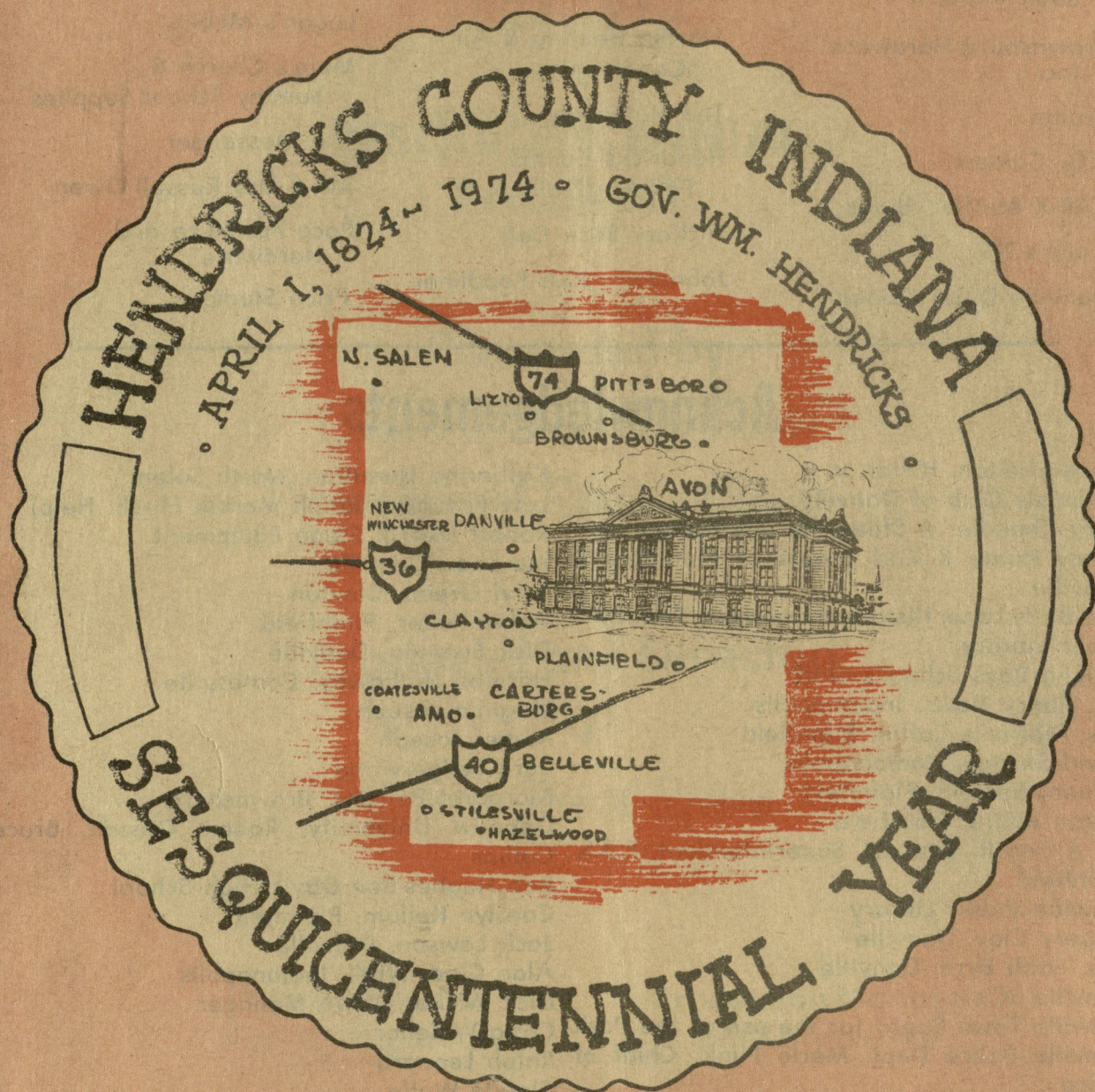


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**All the good folk of Hendricks County
who have made this Pageant possible.**

Hendricks County

1824-1974

SESQUICENTENNIAL PAGEANT

Presented by

*Citizens of Hendricks County
Sesquicentennial Executive Committee*

**Produced and Directed
by**

Charles Robert Epstein

**Technical Director
Karl C. Illg, Jr.**

**Production Manager
Bill Karnowsky**

**Choreographer
Karen Hayes Bailey**

**Music Coordinator
Mike Riggs**

Greetings
and welcome to the
Hendricks County Sesquicentennial Pageant
August 2nd and 3rd, 9th and 10th, 1974
8:00 P.M.
Ellis Park
Danville, Indiana

One hundred fifty years ago, April 1, 1824, Hendricks County was legally established and named for Governor William Hendricks who signed the act of the Legislature creating our county.

Tonight we will re-enact many of the events which occurred during this historic century and a half, paying tribute to those whose efforts have given us such a rich heritage. But why spend so much time and effort dwelling on the past? Should we not be ever forward looking, planning and striving to make the future even greater? We think not. There is much to be learned from a study of the past, and it has been said that he who does not take pride in his heritage will not produce much in the present to make future generations proud.

As the story of our county unfolds, it is our way of saying "thank you" to so many who have contributed so much toward making ours the great county it is. We wish also to express our appreciation to the hundreds of fine folks who have given time, effort, and financial aid toward the production of this pageant.

The Pageant Committee

Blanche Wean, Chairman

Act I 1823-1850

Chairman: Frances Fisher, Pittsboro

**Narrator: Dr. Malcolm O. Scamahorn,
Pittsboro**

● **Scene 1**
Our Predecessors

● **Scene 2**
Pioneer Parade

● **Scene 3**
Cabin Raising
Scene Chairman: Kenny Jones, Pittsboro
Virginia Reel performed by
the Avon Upper Elementary School.
Leader: Ann Garceau

● **Scene 4**
County Seat
Scene Chairman: Tony Guido

● **Scene 5**
Sickness

● **Scene 6**
Church
The hymn "Amazing Grace" will
be led by the Reverend Glen A.
Clarkson, Pittsboro.

● **Scene 7**
Firsts

The Early History of Hendricks County

The Delaware Indians originally roamed the area which is now Hendricks County using it for hunting and fishing. The first white settlers found them living on river bank sites with picturesque names like Wapekenway or White Salt (White Lick River) and Sho-amack or Slippery Fish (Eel River). Unlike other parts of the country, no blood was shed between the Indians and the settlers. Many of the early settlers were members of the Society of Friends, and relationships between the Delaware Indians and this group were historically peaceful from the time of William Penn when the Indians sold land in Pennsylvania.

By 1820-21 settlers began to stream into the area of what is now Hendricks County from Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These courageous people were interested in good land at cheap prices. They were also challenged by the thought of new life and adventure. They came to an area 20 miles square with additional land to the south—an area of 420 square miles or 268,800 acres. This was "the highest land between the Ozark Mountains, in Missouri, on the west, and the plateau of north of Richmond, Ind. on the east, and the region north of the Great Lakes, on the north, and the Appalachian swell south of the Ohio River, on the south, except a knob or two in Brown County." (History of Hendricks County-1885) Oak, beech, hickory, walnut, maple, and elm trees formed an abundant supply of timber with which to construct cabins.

In the spring of 1820, the first settlers located on the White Lick River, south of what is now Plainfield near the Morgan County line. Included in this group were

Samuel Herriman, James Dunn, Bat Ramsey, Harris Bay, John W. Bryant, and George Moore. The same year Nathan Kirk settled on the West fork of White Lick while in 1821 another settlement sprang up on the East Fork.

On December 20, 1823, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, Hendricks County was officially organized and named to honor William Hendricks, the Governor of Indiana. This Act stated in part: "That from and after the first day of April (1824) all the territory included in said description shall form and constitute a new county to be known and designated by name and style of Hendricks."

In 1824 the population of the county was about 1,000 people who were located mostly in the southeastern area with a few near what is now Danville. Nathan Kirk and Jeremiah Stiles settled in the southwest corner, and Noah Bateman and others along the Eel River. Settlement of the northern tier of the county (what is now Union, Middle, Brown, and Lincoln townships) was hindered by mosquito-infested swamp, and no settler had the boldness to risk his health by settling there. As late as 1830 there were not more than 30 settlers within this locality according to the History of Hendricks County, 1914 edition. The presence of the Black Swamps resulted in a disease called "Ague." Entire families were stricken severely with chills, fever, and general disability. By 1840 Irish settlers helped to solve the drainage problems by installing wooden drainage ditches, and the migration northward increased.

Initially the county was divided into nine townships of equal area, but only four townships—Guilford,

The Early History (cont.)

Washington, Liberty, and Franklin—had sufficient population to give them a civil government. In 1824 Guilford township had a larger population than all the other townships combined.

At least two settlements vied for the honor of county seat of the newly organized county. One was at George Matlock's tavern, two miles east of Belleville, where a town had been laid out. However, the commission desired a site nearer the geographical center of the county; thus Danville was selected as the county seat due to its location and Hillsboro failed to materialize.

The new county seat was named in honor of Daniel Wick, brother of Judge William Wick who at that time was holding court in the county. Daniel Beals, George Matlock, Robert Wilson and James Downard each donated 20 acres of land to Hendricks County upon which the town was laid out. Lots were offered at a public sale which lasted three days. An order was made by the commissioners for 15 gallons of whiskey per day to assist purchasers in making their selections and estimating their value. Samuel Herriman, the Coroner, was made cup-bearer of the occasion and attended to the proper distribution of the refreshments. Lots sold for as low as \$3 and as high as \$115.

BROWN TOWNSHIP

Brown Township was one of the original nine. Named for James Brown, first settler, the township boasted 12 voters in its first general election in 1828. Until 1863 it included all of what is now Lincoln Township. The first white settler in its present area was David Sparks in 1827.

In 1914 Brown township was unique because of a lack of railroads and interurban lines as well as a scarcity of towns.

CENTER TOWNSHIP

Center Township had its earliest settlement in 1823. Its position in the center of Hendricks County led to its naming. The land is of the highest elevation in the county. The general election had 66 voters from about 200 people.

The first dwelling in the area of DANVILLE, the oldest town in the county, was constructed in 1824 by Daniel Clark. The town could also boast the first brick schoolhouse built in 1829 by Col. Thomas Nichols, the County Sheriff. The town itself was laid out by Thomas Hinton on October 20, 1824, and incorporated in 1835. Levi Jessup set up the first hotel which was a log tavern. The first teacher in Danville was Wesley McKinley and the first physician, Dr. Garrett.

In 1914 the water in Danville was praised for its "medicinal value since not a case of typhoid fever has been contracted in the town since this water has been used." ("History of Hendricks County"—1914 edition)

The first class to graduate from the public school in 1880 had one member -- Belle Kennedy. In 1914, 350 had graduated since 1880.

Ground was purchased for the Danville Park in 1913 and the name became, by ordinance, Ellis Park in honor of Harvey Ellis in 1972. The swimming pool opened for business in 1959.

In 1893 an article in the town newspaper noted that water usage for one week in the middle of July in Danville went up to 240,000 gallons for one day causing a restriction on water usage. In 1974 during the second week of July, a new one-day record of 820,000 gallons was set. An average use for summer months today would be about 600,000 gallons daily—nearly three times the peak in 1893.

CLAY TOWNSHIP

Clay Township was first settled in 1825 while the township itself was formed in 1845. The poll book for the general election in 1846 lists the names of 101 voters. It can probably be assumed that the name was in honor of Henry Clay.

The plat for the small town of PECKSBURG was recorded May 24, 1853. Named in honor of the first president of the Vandalia Railroad. Pecksburg had only 50 inhabitants in 1885.

AMO was platted in 1850 by Joseph Morris and originally called Morristown. It is said the name was changed to Amo by some "of its classical-minded citizens." The town was incorporated in 1913.

COATESVILLE is the largest town in Clay township and in 1885 had a population of about 600. Little is known about its early history since the official plat has been lost, but it is supposed that it originated sometime in the late 1860's. The town was incorporated in 1909.

HADLEY was platted March 28, 1872.

RENO, originating with the building of the Indiana and St. Louis Railroad, was established in 1870.

Although SPRINGTOWN still appears on the official highway map of Hendricks County, no information could be located concerning it.

EEL RIVER

Within its boundaries EEL RIVER Township contains five streams. Noah Bateman and Rueben Claypool settled in the area in 1824. The first general election was held August 7, 1826. The township has the distinction of having had within its borders the first distillery in the County. This was at Crum's mill in 1830.

A unique group in Eel River township was the "boulder club" organized by some of its citizens. Whenever the constable advertised any property for sale, on the night before the sale the club would carry a few bushels of boulders and pile them upon the premises as a legal notice to the constable not to offer the property for sale. Apparently this ploy was effective.

The town of NORTH SALEM was laid out in 1835 by John and David Claypool and John S. Woodward. Incorporated in May, 1899, in 1910 North Salem contained about 569 people.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

The first settler in FRANKLIN Township was Judge Nathan Kirk in 1820. Jeremiah Stiles, the founder of Stilesville, was the next settler of record in 1823. The first merchant in the area was Samuel Wicks with Dr. Mahan the first physician. August 1, 1831, saw the first general election in the area. Until 1856 the township was strongly Whig and then Republican, but in 1914 was noted to be of Democratic leanings.

STILESVILLE, named for its founder Jeremiah Stiles and located on the National Road, now US 40, was laid off as a town in 1828 and is the second oldest town in Hendricks County. While the National Road played a great role in the development of Stilesville, the passage of the railroad to the north at Amo hindered further development.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP

GUILFORD Township was the first area in the county to be entered by white settlers. In 1820 Samuel Herriman, James Dunn, Bat Ramsey, Harris Bay, John W. Bryant, and George Moore settled on White

The Early History (cont.)

Lick River, south of Plainfield near the Morgan County line. First in the neighborhood of what is now Plainfield were Jeremiah Hadley, Jonathan Hadley, and David Carter. The majority of early settlers belonged to the Society of Friends. One of the first schoolhouses in the county was built in the township in 1823 on the land of Thomas Lockhart.

Guilford County, North Carolina, provided the name of the township since large numbers of the settlers came from that place. Samuel Jessup gave the area its name.

It would seem to be apparent that the name of PLAINFIELD is a reference to the Friends who were its early settlers. The town was incorporated in 1839 and laid out by Elias Hadley and Levi Jessup. The population in 1910 was 1,303. In 1914 two railroads and two interurban lines enhanced the community. Plainfield was the site of the Central Academy and beginning in 1851 the place for the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends.

A union of the Women's Reading Club, the Women's Temperance Union, and the Friday Club joining together to gather money and books aided in the establishment of a library in 1901.

FRIENDSWOOD began as a station on the I and V Railroad and in 1885 was noted for the large quantities of milk and other dairy products shipped from there to Indianapolis.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

William and Thomas Hinton, James Thompson, and Robert McCracken were among those first settling in LIBERTY Township in October 1822. One of the first schoolhouses in the county was established in this township in 1823 below Cartersburg. Another first was the Baptist Church—first in the county—established by William Pope in 1823. The township was also the site of the first brick dwelling built in 1830 for Jesse Cook just south of Belleville. Thirty voters participated in the general election of 1830.

BELLEVILLE has the distinction of being the third oldest town in Hendricks County and was laid out by William H. Hinton, Lazarus B. Wilson, and Obadiah Harris in 1829. In common with Stilesville, the development of Belleville was aided by the passage of the National Road through the town and then hurt by the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad going north of the town in 1850.

CARTERSBURG owes its existence to construction of the Vandalia Railroad which caused the town to be laid out in 1850 by John Carter for whom it is named. In 1877 mineral water was first found on the Dobbins farm five miles southeast of Danville which led to the creation of Cartersburg Springs, a popular recreation center of the late 1800's. The resort had a flourishing hotel and bathhouse, as well as pool rooms, a dance floor and even a bowling alley. Picnic tables were used for reunions and celebrations.

Transportation such as hacks ran from the hotel to meet trains at Cartersburg and Danville for the convenience of guests. Bicyclists came from Indianapolis to enjoy whole Sundays at the Springs. One of the favorite attractions was a Sunday dinner at the hotel.

CLAYTON, the largest town in Liberty township, was platted in 1851 by George W. Wills. Its original name was Claysville in honor of Henry Clay but this was changed to Clayton to avoid conflict with another

town by the name of Claysville in Indiana. The town was incorporated March 16, 1909, and in 1910 had a population of 497.

HAZELWOOD is also situated in this township.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

LINCOLN Township, one of the smallest in the county, was organized by an act of the County Commissioners in 1863 by a division of Brown Township into two very nearly equal parts. This creation was to honor Abraham Lincoln after whom the township is named. In 1914 two railroads and an interurban serviced the area.

BROWNSBURG, laid out by William Harris in 1835, originally was named Harrisburg but upon establishment of the post office, the name was changed to the present one. Incorporation of the town occurred in 1848. B.M. Logan was the first merchant in the area. In 1914 the population of 900 lived in the only town in Hendricks County which was allowed the licensed sale of liquor.

MARION TOWNSHIP

MARION Township was settled later than most of the rest of the county because of its position in the western portion and its distance from major streams. The first permanent settlements were established about 1826 by Thomas Samuels, Xury West, John and Isaac Hays, and Daniel, Thomas and David Higgins. New Williamsburg was the site of the first election, August 3, 1836, with the names of 31 voters being listed in the poll book.

NEW WINCHESTER was laid out in 1832 by Wesley Morgan and James Bronaugh. The school built there in 1908 cost a mere \$20,000.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP

Also late in being settled was MIDDLE Township where Lemuel McBee made the first clearing in 1830 and built a cabin in what is now the western part of Pittsboro. The township was organized in 1833. Alfred Lineberry taught the first school in the township in 1835 on Samuel Hill's farm and received a salary of \$10 a month.

Platted in 1834 by Simon T. Hadley and William Matlock, the town of PITTSBORO was first named Pittsburg, but the name was changed to make the name of the post office and the town agree. The first store was kept by Basil Tout and Thomas Hoadley was one of the first physicians. In 1914 the town was serviced by both the Big Four Railroad and an interurban.

A portion of MAPLEWOOD may also be found in Middle Township.

UNION TOWNSHIP

John Matlock and John Fowler made first settlement in the area of UNION Township in 1828. Bad drainage in the area hindered growth. One advantage of the area, however, was that it was good for stock since pioneers could let animals live in the woods all winter where they would usually do well. This led to an abundant development of wild hogs. All those who had ever had a hog go astray had a lawful claim on the common herd. When the hogs became fat in the fall, they were hunted down just like bears and deer by settlers with guns and dogs or else trapped.

The first general election in the township was in 1852 with 51 voters listed.

LIZTON was laid out by Jesse Veiley in 1837 and first called New Elizabeth in honor of Mrs. Veiley. The name was later contracted to Lizton at the request of telegraphers. The town, incorporated in 1909, had a

The Early History (cont.)

population of about 250 in 1914.

Other villages shown on a 1972 highway map of Union Township are RAIN TOWN, MONTCLAIR, and another part of MAPLEWOOD.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

WASHINGTON Township owes its initial settlement near the site of Shiloh Church to Robert Wilson, Gideon Wilson and Elisha Kise in 1822. Washington was one of four original townships organized at the inception of Hendricks County. It gained its name at the suggestion of Aaron Homan, first Justice of the Peace, that it honor George Washington. The first general election was August 7, 1826, when 11 persons voted.

AVON, near the center of the township, was settled about 1830. Among those original pioneers of this area of dense forests were the Hurons, Rosses, Gossetts, McClains, Jenkenses, Abram Harding, Absalom Payne, Dr. Malone, R.J. Barker, G.W. Merritt, and

James Siggurson.

The town has a history of multiple names. Originally known as Hampton in 1830, a new postmaster christened it White Lick in 1852. This name stuck for only about three months. In 1958 a peddler by the name of John Smoot opened a general store and the town became Smootsdell. A railroad worker ridiculing the name offered a new one at a later date of New Philadelphia; however, after a surveyor drove a stake with the word "avon" printed on it into the ground while the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad was being laid out, residents petitioned for another name change. This one has remained.

Another unique feature of Avon was the battle for the site of the post office between those residents on the north side of the road and those on the south. The site shifted at least three times during this argument.

Also within Washington Township is the village of SIX POINTS.

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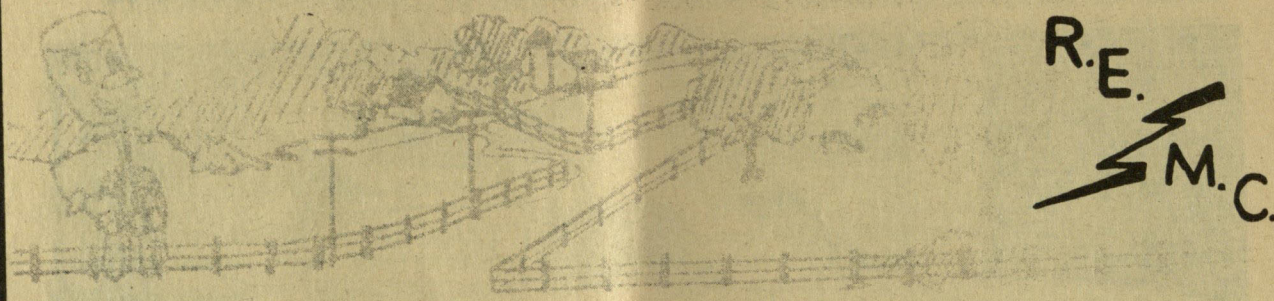
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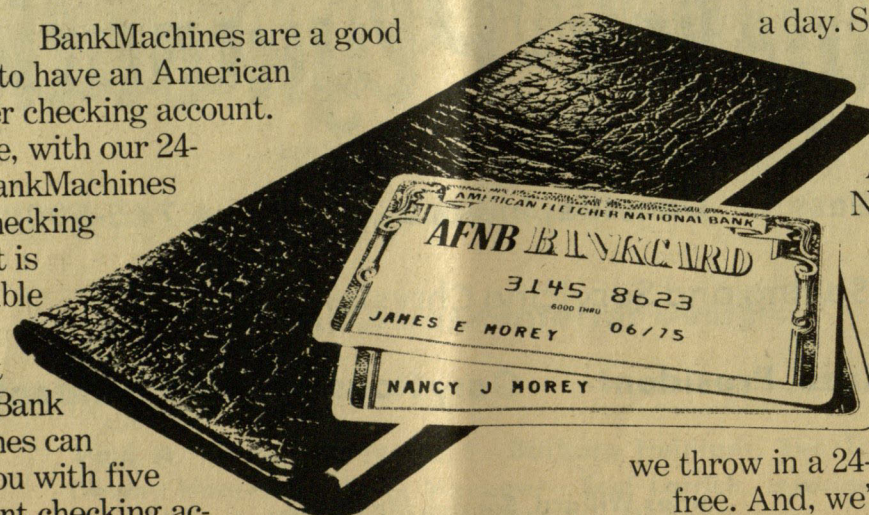
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Act II 1850-1870

Chairman: Frances English, Brownsburg

Narrator: Joseph Lease, Plainfield

• Scene 1
Medical Society

• Scene 2
Irish

• Scene 3
Underground Railroad

• Scene 4
Quilting Bee
Scene Chairman: Mary Winkleman, Pittsboro

• Scene 5
Brown and Lincoln

• Scene 6
Corn Husking
Square Dance Performed by the Square Up'ers, Brownsburg

History II 1850-1870

Slavery was a crucial issue in this period of time for the entire country and no less so in Hendricks County which had a population of 14,083 in 1850. Forty-one of these were blacks. The law required each county to keep a register of free negroes who were then protected since the register showed that they were not runaway slaves. During this time period routes known as "underground railroads" which aided escaping slaves were established. The term is said to have been originated by a Kentucky slaveowner who saw his escaping slave swim the Ohio River, wade ashore and vanish. Upon returning home, the owner gave the explanation: "He must have gone on an underground railroad." The phrase stuck and many were those who followed the route to freedom with the aid of citizens opposed to slavery.

While most of the depots are unidentified today because of strict secrecy, rumor has said that there were many. Most but not all of the individuals working for the railroad were Quakers. Levi Coffin and Robert Tomlinson of Guilford are known to have been active in the movement. One reported station was at the farm home of the Watson family about three miles north of Brownsburg on what is now State Road 267. Miss Elizabeth Manning of Danville has also reported that her great-grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark were operators of the Railroad at their brick home northwest of Danville.

Three stations are known, however, in the county. One was at the home of Addison Coffin near Hadley. There the traveler could see the lights which burned all

night at the next depot--the home of Charlie Rice, northwest of Danville near the Clark home. Rice had built a secret room behind a fireplace in the west room of his home. Runaway slaves would climb a rope ladder inside the chimney into the secrecy room which was only four feet wide by 25 feet long. The third known station was a cellar under the driveway of a barn with entrance through a trap door in the floor at the home of Job Hadley north and east of Lizton.

A recent discovery was made at the home of William Coles in Guilford Township, the house was formerly owned by Wallace Hadley. When tile was removed from the floor, a trap door was discovered causing speculation as to whether this home too was a station on the Underground Railroad.

During 1861, 2000 Hendricks County men or 12 per cent of the population enlisted in the Army of the North. The county was represented at nearly every battle of the War. The old Hoadley Homestead on North Washington Street in Danville had probably the largest single room in Danville since it occupied the entire top story. In this room Danville Civil War soldiers were mustered into the service and mustered out of the army in 1865.

The Hendricks County Medical Society was first organized in April 29, 1854, at Danville. Any regular or reputable practitioner of medicine was eligible for membership by signing the constitution of the Society and paying a \$2 membership fee. The only time the Society has not functioned since that beginning was during the Civil War when most of its members had

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History II (cont.)

enlisted. Fourteen physicians were the first signers of the constitution.

As Brownsburg, Pittsboro, and Lizton became the scene of the construction of the Big Four Railroad in the 1860's, the Irish brought their influence to Hendricks County. Coming to work on the construction gangs, they settled in Brown Township and established the first Catholic Church in the County--St. Malachy in Brownsburg.

There will be a 12 minute intermission
following Act II.

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Act III 1870-1900

Chairman: Peggy Kennedy, Brownsburg

Narrator: Ken McClara, Brownsburg

• Scene 1

Central Normal College
Scene Researcher: Nancy Sutton

• Scene 3

Plainfield Boys School
Scene Chairman: Eloise
Castetter, Plainfield

• Scene 2

Central Academy, Plainfield
1st Secondary School
of Hendricks County

• Scene 4

Cartersburg Springs
Waltz performed by five
Danville Couples. Featuring
Jim and Sue Lowry.
Music: "Tales of Vienna Wood", Strauss

History III 1870-1900

An outbreak of cholera in Lizton was a major news event in 1873. It is thought that the disease arrived with the family of William Davis on August 20 of that year. Mrs. Davis became ill the second night after their arrival and was visited by several people before she died the following afternoon. Mrs. Caleb Adams became ill with the same symptoms while at church, followed by the Davis baby and Mrs. Davis' sister. The community totaled only about 75 families and in two weeks 12 people had died as the disease reached epidemic proportions. Sometimes entire families were wiped out with members dying within eight hours of the appearance of the first signs of the disease.

A resident referred to as a "practical country man" named Tack Lyons experienced symptoms of the plague and assumed he was dying. Tack rode to the drugstore—one of the few businesses which remained open during the plague's ravages—and bought some quinine. Thinking he would be dead by morning and not wanting anyone to catch the disease by cleaning up after him, Lyons made himself a bed in a straw-sack behind a neighbor's farm. He spent the night taking intolerably large doses of the quinine.

He had told neighbors to check for him in the morning, but a curious neighbor went out to see how far along his case had progressed about midnight. In the lantern's glow, he found Tack was alive, but his hearing had been seriously impaired by the overdose of quinine. His survival marked the first case of recovery in the town and came at about the midpoint of the three weeks of death.

Also notable is the death of Dr. John A. Dicks, who treated many of the early victims before becoming one himself. When his body was transferred by train to his parent's home in Fillmore, the mourners were greeted

by a large group of men at the station armed with loaded rifles. After some argument, they agreed to let the doctor be buried in the cemetery, providing that the procession not come through the town. Lizton residents had to dig the grave since the Fillmore people were afraid of being contaminated.

By the time it was over, at least 23 people had died directly from the disease while as many as 33 fatalities were reported in the town during the three-week period. Families were broken and dozens of residents moved from the community never to return. Some 38 years later, Lizton resident Roscoe Leak wrote, "Some older people say the cholera killed Lizton. There was good business and quite a lot of trade here, but it stopped and was never regained."

In 1884 there were 108 school buildings in Hendricks County of which 54 were brick. 5,836 students were taught by 147 teachers—85 of them men. Expenditures for that year were \$94,303.86. In 1914 there were 78 schoolhouses of which 70 were brick housing 4,452 students. 152 teachers were paid a total of \$76,844.58. The value of the buildings was \$395,500. 6,020 volumes were contained in the school libraries.

Since the early schools were Common or elementary schools those wishing more education had to turn to the academies. Central Academy was established in 1881 on the property of the Friends Meeting House in Plainfield and served as a secondary school from 1881-1919. Run by the Society of Friends, the school year was divided into three terms: Autumn, which began in September; Winter, beginning in January; and Spring, beginning in March. Tuition varied from \$7.80 to \$9.75 per term.

Certificates from the school were accepted at face value for entrance to Earlham, Purdue DePauw,

History III 1870-1900 (cont.)

Butler, and State Universities.

To be admitted to the Grammar School division students were required to be "acquainted with the general outlines of geography and with elements of English grammar and with arithmetic through fractions." Entrance examinations were given and regular recitations began promptly on the first day of the term.

The description of discipline stated: "Only such regulations are adopted as are calculated to develop on the part of the student industry, self-control, true courtesy, frankness, generosity and other noble traits of character which are most likely to insure happiness and success."

The use of tobacco in any form was forbidden on the school premises. Central Academy, though a secondary school, played football against Wabash, Earlham, and DePauw Colleges.

Hendricks County also was the home of even higher forms of education since Central Normal College became a part of Danville in 1878. Originally established in Ladoga in 1876 by W.F. Harper, the school was lost to Danville on May 10, 1878. Wagons provided by Danville citizens moved teachers, 175 students, belongings and school equipment to Danville where the town opened its doors to house the newcomers. Individuals of Ladoga awoke that morning to find the school leaving town. An effort to retain it

resulted in offers of free board and tuition but to no avail, and the College established itself as a part of Hendricks County.

In the period until 1946 approximately 75,000 students were enrolled at the college. In 1946 CNC became Canterbury College which endured until 1951. The site of the school was taken over later by the Danville school system. Hargrave Hall and the gymnasium are still a part of the junior high school building.

Plans for a House of Refuge for delinquent boys began in 1867 and on January 1, 1868, the institution opened just west of Plainfield with the first boy admitted January 2. By the end of that year 112 boys had been admitted. By 1872 the major industry of the school was the manufacturing of chairs and shoes by which means the boys learned a trade.

Many changes were made by Col. Thomas J. Charlton after he became Superintendent in 1880. In 1883 the General Assembly changed the name of the institution to The Indiana Reform School for Boys, and it became truly a reform school. Boys could be trained in 19 different trades from brick burning to band music.

In 1901 after Colonel Charlton's resignation, the new superintendent E.E. York changed the name to The Indiana Boys' School.

Hendricks County Republican, Inc.

6 East Main Street
Danville, Indiana

"Disseminating the news
to the citizens of Hendricks
County since 1847"

THE DANVILLE GAZETTE

10 East Main Street
Danville, Indiana

Robert E. Percy, Editor

"Devoted to the news and
best interests of the citizens
of Hendricks County
since 1880."

Margret's Chateau of Beauty

25 North Green Street
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"If your hair isn't becoming
to you, then you should be
coming to us."

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"Women's clothing and
specialty shop since 1958"

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Brownsburg, Indiana

"Bringing a fast food service
to Brownsburg since 1957."

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Florist Sales and Service Since 1957

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Serving the citizens of Brownsburg since 1910

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Glenn R. Shutt, owner

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tractors and other lawn care
equipment to the community
since 1968"

Hufford Laundry and Dry Cleaners

Brownsburg Shopping Center
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BLANCK CHEVROLET COMPANY

710 EAST MAIN ST.

BROWNSBURG, INDIANA



The Blanck Chevrolet Company was founded in 1928 by Mr. Edward Blanck Sr. and sons. Selling and servicing new and used Chevrolet cars and trucks to the people of Brownsburg and Hendricks County has become a family affair with this company. Mr. Edward Blanck Jr., now president of Blanck Chevrolet, has maintained an atmosphere of honesty and integrity in their way of doing business with people, as was established by his father from the start of his company.

Act IV 1900-1930

Co-chairman: Darlene Lewis, Clayton
Co-chairman: Arch Rinehart, Danville
Narrator: Terry Holden, Danville

- Scene 1
Interurban
"Clang, Clang, Clang Went the Trolley"
performed by the Swing Choir of
Danville Community H.S. under the
direction of Jill Poynter.
- Scene 2
Automobile
- Scene 3
Baseball
- Scene 4
Farmer
- Scene 5
Banks, Business, etc.
- Scene 6
Entertainment
- Scene 7
World War I
- Scene 8
Crazes
Charleston Dancers:
Debbie Chenoweth
Nathan Mowery
- Scene 9
Doctors

History IV 1900-1930

Since the introduction of the interurbans and rail systems into the county provided easy access to Indianapolis, the character of the Hendricks County began to change from self-sufficient to a "bedroom" community—a title still valid today. By 1902 the interurban had reached Plainfield. It wended on its way to Clayton and began operation in Amo, July 4, 1907. Service began in Danville in September, 1906. Brownsburg also had the electric railway. Although the railway provided speedy, economical service, the advent of the automobile prompted the end of the Interurban.

During this time period Hendricks County was also home of a famous baseball team—The Danville Browns. One wit has stated that the only reason a park was built in Danville was to provide playing fields for the games. One of the team's better years was 1913 when it posted wins over rivals such as Central Normal, the New Palestine Greys, the Bridgeport Independents, and the Ladoga Giants. At least one member of the team went on to play big league ball with such greats as Ty Cobb.

Agriculture was the number one industry of the county. Farmers owned nine-tenths of the taxable property and also controlled the banks. The advent of the gasoline engine made farming even more profitable as it allowed farmers to work more land annually.

New banks began competition with the oldest—Danville First National Bank established in 1863. These were the Coatesville Bank in 1902; First National Bank

of Plainfield, 1903; Danville State Bank in 1904; and Bank of Lizton, 1910.

Other businesses in the county included the Tile Manufactory, Brownsburg; The Publishing Association of Friends, Plainfield, which published all the literature for Sunday Schools of the Friends Church in the United States and Canada; the Grant Stone Store, Clayton; The House of Hadley, Danville, organized by F. Brewer Hadley in 1910 which sold made-to-measure clothes and provided many jobs for college boys who were wondering where their next meal would come from; De Atley and Spangler Hardware, Lizton; and James W. Keeting and Pace, North Salem.

Producing 75 barrels of flour per day was the Vanarsdell and Shaw Mill in Clayton while the Danville Light, Heat, and Power Company was furnishing power for Plainfield, Clayton, Pittsboro, Brownsburg and many county farmhouses by 1914.

Carnegie libraries were constructed in Hendricks County—Danville in 1903, Plainfield in 1913, Coatesville in 1915, and Brownsburg in 1918.

Besides reading and trips to Cartersburg Springs, county residents could find entertainment by attending the Chautauqua in the summer for a fee of \$2 per person for the entire week of performances.

World War I had its affect on Hendricks County, and in 1917 the army registration totaled 1,409 from the county.

In this period 38 physicians were registered in the county's Medical Registry and made house calls on the 23,000 residents of the county. Among them were

History IV 1900-1930 (cont.)

Thomas Adams, North Salem; Amos Carter, Plainfield; A.W. Davidson, Brownsburg; John S. French, Pittsboro; Charles F. Hope, Coatesville; O.B. Reynolds, Clayton; Asa M. Strong, Belleville; and H.C. Summers, Amo.

The Press

The first known newspaper in Hendricks County was the **Danville Weekly Advertiser** established in 1847. Over a period of years the paper changed names and ownership but continued publication. These name changes included the **Danville Advertiser**, 1855; **Hendricks Republican**, 1856; **Danville Bulletin**, 1857; **Hendricks County Ledger**, 1858; **Hendricks County Union**, 1864; **Danville Union**, 1876. The final name changes were to the **Hendricks County Republican** and then simply **The Republican**, the present name. The paper has been served by 18 editors and is currently edited by Betty Jean Weesner. It is the only remaining letterpress paper in the county.

Other newspapers which were printed in Danville were the **Progress** in 1877 which survived for six months; **Butcher Knife**, 1856-1860; **Democrat**, 1878-1881.

The **Danville Gazette**, still in existence and the only Democratic paper in the county, was established in 1880 and is presently edited by Robert Percy.

Residents of Plainfield were treated to the **Once A Week** beginning in 1862. It became the **Plainfield Progress** from 1883-1904 when the name changed to the **Friday Caller**. In 1916 **The Messenger** was established from the **Caller** and today makes its appearance twice weekly—the only paper in the county to do so. Editor is Dennis Abell.

The **Hendricks County Flyer**, a non-subscription weekly, also headquartered in Plainfield, came into being in 1965 and is published by Thomas Holzknicht.

The fifth paper in Hendricks County today is **The Guide of Brownsburg** edited by Don Richer. Its predecessor **The Brownsburg Guide** published its first issue April 10, 1963. The paper serves the area formerly covered by the **Pittsboro Sun**, and **Lizton News**, which were merged by the **Brownsburg Record** later purchased by **The Guide**.

The **Brownsburg Record** began in 1881 as **The Modern Era** with a name change to the **Brownsburg Courier** before it became the **Record**.

The **Pittsboro Sun** existed from 1893 until its takeover by the **Record**. **Salem Reporter** from 1884-1885 and the **North Salem Herald** which was established in 1892 and was still in existence in 1914.

Clayton readers began with the **Clayton Enterprise** (date unknown) which became the **Clayton Weekly Press** in 1914.

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Ron Betancourt, Parts Mgr.
Kathryn Ransom, Office Mgr.

Ray Daugherty, Service Mgr.
Rex Dugan, Sales Mgr.
Denny Savage, Body Shop
Mgr.

THE NORTH SALEM STATE BANK

North Salem, Indiana

"Serving Hendricks County since 1923".



PLAINFIELD
1 HOUR
Cleaners

Modern Progressive Service Corporation

Originally opened by Guy Brumett in 1957 who was joined by Carl Sims one year later. Charles and Wilma Snodgrass, Plainfield residents, purchased the cleaners at 119 N. Vine on May 2, 1966, and placed it under the management of their son-in-law, Terry Pitcock, Plainfield.

The original business opened by Charles and Wilma Snodgrass in April, 1969, at Mel Rae Shopping Center was destroyed January 1970 by fire and relocated at 119 N. Vine, Plainfield. It is now managed by their daughter, Barbara Fivecoat.

In May 1970 the Sinclair Station at 202 E. Main, Danville, took on a new look—ART'S ONE-HOUR CLEANERS, opened by Charles and Wilma Snodgrass under the management of their son, Arthur Snodgrass.

In October 1972 all three business locations were incorporated under the name Modern Progressive Service Corporation. The Businesses are all presently home owned and operated.

Serving
DANVILLE
and
PLAINFIELD

President—Charles Snodgrass
Vice-president—Wilma Snodgrass
Treasurer—Arthur Snodgrass
Financial Sec.—Carolyn Pitcock
Recording Sec.—Barbara Fivecoat



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Alterations • Tailoring • Costumes
• PLAINFIELD •



Art's
ONE HOUR
Cleaners
• DANVILLE •

PENCE OLDSMOBILE

U.S. 36 East

Danville, Indiana

Don Pence, Owner

Sales Dept:

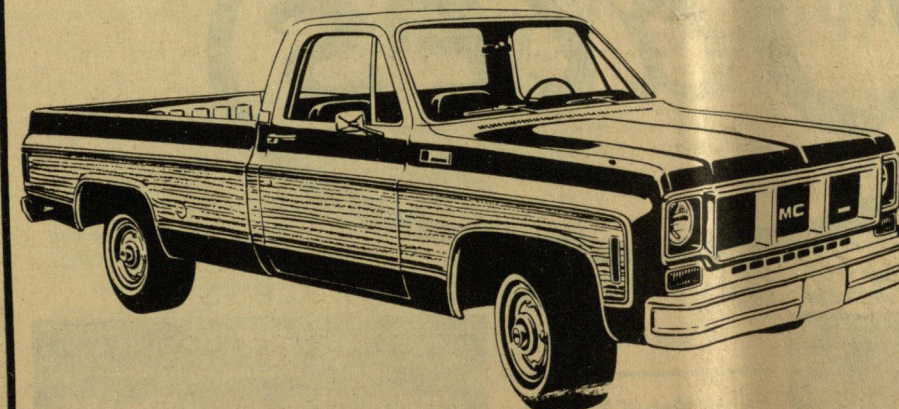
Charles Porter
Dwayne Linton

Service Dept:

M.E. Wace
Woodrow Bacon
Pat Walsh

Office:

Hazil Watson

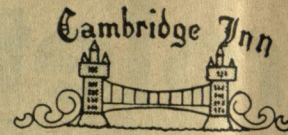




VARIETY STORES



CAFETERIAS



CAFETERIAS

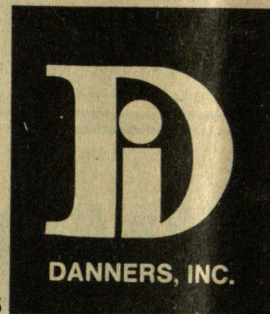
DISCOUNT CENTERS



SERVING BROWNSBURG SINCE 1960.
SERVING DANVILLE SINCE 1952.
SERVING PLAINFIELD SINCE 1961.

70

- VARIETY STORES
- CAFETERIAS
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Golf Professional

FAMILY



CENTER

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to Serve You

INDIANAPOLIS

Chapel Hill Shopping Center
7425 W. 10th St. at Girls School Rd.

Act V 1930-1974

Chairman: Margaret Baker, Danville
Narrator: Joe Stevenson, Danville

- Scene 1
Depression
- Scene 2
Central Normal College
- Scene 3
Electricity
- Scene 4
Tornadoes
- Scene 5
School Consolidation
Cheers and Dances performed
by selected students from
Pittsboro, Lizton, and Danville
Co-ordinator: Julie Smith, Pittsboro
- Scene 6
Indiana Boys School
and Indiana Law
Enforcement Academy
- Scene 7
Hendricks County Hospital
- Scene 8
Finale
Pledge Of Allegiance: Mike Adamson, Plainfield

A Note on the Finale

From the exultations of King David to today's folk and rock choruses, the inspirational power of sacred hymns has never flagged. Hymns are songs by which the heart communicates with God. One of the grandest hymns to come out of America was written by Julia Ward Howe. Her "Battle Hymn of the Republic", sung to the rousing tune of a camp-meeting song, was published during the Civil War, in 1862.

We have chosen "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as our finale because it expresses our triumphant joy and thankfulness that God has been so good to our country, and especially to our Hendricks County. It is sung by an all-county chorus of trained and untrained voices. If you will enjoy it more, sing with them!

History V 1930-1974

The thirties dawned but not brightly as the depression hit Hendricks County along with the rest of the country. County citizens needing work assisted in removing fences for widening roads in the county and took part in conducting the concensus as part of WPA projects. Throughout the county, citizens struggled to survive.

As the depression eased, World War II rose on the scene and again the county contributed its young men.

As if that were not enough, Central Normal College ceased to exist in 1946 although its facilities housed Canterbury College until 1951 when college training vanished from the county.

Electricity and its growing use also influenced the

county during this time. In 1936 the Rural Electric Membership Corporation (REMC) came to Hendricks County providing service to 400 farm homes. Now it serves 9,000 homes.

The largest electric company in Indiana, Public Service Indiana, established its general headquarters in Plainfield in 1951 bringing to the area approximately 600 employees. Serving 12,300 customers in Hendricks County, PSI reaches a half-million commercial and private customers throughout a 69-county area.

The fates not being satisfied with a depression and a war, on Good Friday, 1948, a tornado swept through the county leaving Coatesville, Hadley, and the western half of Danville in ruins. Loss was estimated in

History V 1930-1974 (cont.)

the millions of dollars and 14 people died. County residents soon pitched in to repair and rebuild. Those who suffered no losses aided those who had.

Education in the county began to assume a new look. Eleven high schools could be found in the area: Amo, Avon, Brownsburg, Clayton, Danville, Lizton, New Winchester, North Salem, Pittsboro, Plainfield, and Stilesville. Educational improvement, however, led to consolidation and there are now six progressive school districts in Hendricks County. Avon, Brownsburg and Plainfield remain the same. Amo, Clayton and Stilesville combined to become Cascade High School and part of the Mill Creek School System. Danville and New Winchester became Danville Community Schools, while Lizton, North Salem, and Pittsboro will soon move to a new Northwest High School, part of the Northwest School district.

The Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield, under the guidance of Superintendent Alfred R. Bennett, has also undergone significant changes. Each boy is evaluated as an individual. His treatment program varies according to his individual needs and achievements. Following individual evaluations, boys are assigned to living groups sharing the same basic problems. Every cottage has a team which assists each boy with his individual problems. The Academic school offers full elementary, junior high and high school courses with one co-educational course in which the boys work with the Girls' School to produce the school paper. This paper, the *Herald*, began in 1893 and is one of the oldest continuing publications in the county. Vocational education offers training in 11 different skill areas. Athletics and recreational programming including handicrafts and arts, movies, and social activities are carefully planned and supervised to fill in leisure time. Over 400 volunteers visit the campus each month.

Also in Plainfield is the new Indiana Law Enforcement Academy which is located on a 313-acre site near the Boys' School south of Plainfield. The first phase of this complex is due to open soon with the second and third phases now on the drawing boards.

Located on the east edge of Danville, the Hendricks County Hospital was dedicated May 21, 1962. Special credit must be given to Beta Sigma Phi sorority of Plainfield whose members started the ball rolling for the hospital. Thousands of others worked and contributed to the project. The hospital is noted for

its friendly atmosphere. This summer sees the addition of a Mental Health Clinic to the medical facilities in the county.

County Notables

It is not possible to mention all those from Hendricks County who have made their mark on both the state and the country, but among them are: Jennie Craven Ralston—Indiana's First Lady while her husband, Samuel Ralston served as Governor. Kenneth C. Hogate—Her nephew, editor of the *Wall Street Journal*. Forrest Tucker—stage and screen celebrity. Judge John V. Hadley—well-known jurist and editor-in-chief of the 1974 Hendricks County history. Adelle Davis—famous author and speaker on the subject of nutrition. Lottie Grow—artist and writer. Mabel Leigh Hunt—author. Homer Hargrave—president of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Arthur Trester—secretary of the Indiana High School Athletic Association in whose honor the Trester Award is given for mental attitude. Clifford Relander—author and sculptor. Lenore Marting—writing under the pseudonym of Hilea Bailey, author of many mystery novels. Vera Hall—known nationally and statewide as a journalist. Second woman president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. Hugh Wilson—weaver of coverlets. Sam Thompson—baseball Hall of Fame. Crawford Parker—Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. Herman B. Wells—president of Indiana University. Adeline Craven Hayden—well known for her work in hospitals and the recipient of a citation from the Queen of England. Marion Shearer—Conn King of the world. John Kendall—past president of the Indiana Bar Association. Dr. Malcom Scamernhorn—past president of the Indiana Medical Association. Robert Percy—past president of the Hoosier State Press Association. Henry Cox—past president of the Indiana State Superintendent's Association. Art Himsel—past president of the Indiana Association of Counties and member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Counties. Robert Bales—State Representative. Dr. Herbert Sears—Worthy Grand Patron of Indiana Order of Masons. Norma Terrell Hamilton—Worthy Grand Matron of Indiana Order of Eastern Star. Everett Turner—founder of Spencerian Business College, New York.

Congratulations to Hendricks County
from

Baker and Son 1923-1974

In 1906, Charles E. Baker came to Hendricks County where he became widely known as "The Rawleigh Man". He plied his trade for several years selling remedies, flavoring extracts, ground spices and stock food, traveling in a black wagon pulled by a team of ponies.

In 1923, he established Baker and Son Funeral Home, which is marking its 51st year in the same location.

In 1924, he opened a furniture store which he later changed to Baker Hardware, now celebrating its 50th anniversary.

In 1933, he was joined in business by his son, C. Rawleigh Baker.

In 1943, Rawleigh Baker purchased Baker and Son Hardware.

In 1946, he established the Danville Radio and Record Shop.

In 1949, he bought Baker and Son Funeral Home.

"Baker and Son" it was from the start in 1923. "Baker and Son" it is today. Fortunately, Charles E. Baker lived to see not only his son, but a grandson and namesake, Charles William "Bill" Baker, owner of Hall Baker Funeral Home, Plainfield, follow in his footsteps, and a younger grandson, Bruce Baker, well on his way.

Baker and Son Funeral Home

387 E. Broadway

Baker and Son
Hardware

101 S. Washington

Danville Radio
and Record Shop

Danville

71 S. Washington



Hendricks County Bank
and Trust Company

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

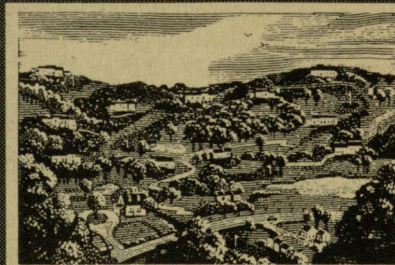
Keith P. Foist, President

Robert D. Hale,
Executive Vice President

1 East Main Street, Brownsburg
1649 East Main Street, Plainfield

"Serving the people of
Hendricks County
since 1908"

**THE 100 MILLION DOLLAR TOWN
HAS THE FINEST GOLF COURSE
IN THE MIDWEST.
NATURALLY.**



PRESTWICK

Exit I-465 at U.S. 36 West, continue west on 36 through Avon. Turn south on County Road 625 E. and follow the signs.

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Danville, Indiana

"Selling Furniture at a Reasonable Price"

Richard Bennett

Owners

Floyd W. Hufford

Poynter Insurance Agency

U.S. 36 East

Danville, Indiana

What is now Poynter Insurance Agency, Inc. had its beginning June 1, 1951, when Luther Poynter purchased the George Moore Insurance Agency at 12 West Main Street in Danville. In 1954, Rome Osborn became a partner in the agency, and the name was changed to Poynter and Osborn. This partnership was dissolved in 1956 and the name was again changed to Poynter Insurance Agency.

A branch office was approved in Avon in 1966 to accommodate the growing business and to better serve eastern Hendricks County. In July, 1968, the agency moved into its present location, a brick colonial building, 3 miles east of Danville on the southeast corner of U.S. 36 and County Road 300E. Since this location was nearly midway between Danville and Avon, the two offices were consolidated into one. Also in 1968, the agency was incorporated with the following officers (which remain the same today):

Luther Poynter, President

Albert Poynter, Vice President

Max Poynter, Secretary/Treasurer

Walt's Motors

**310 West Main Street
Plainfield, Indiana**

**Dodge, Dodge Trucks, AMC
Complete line of used cars**

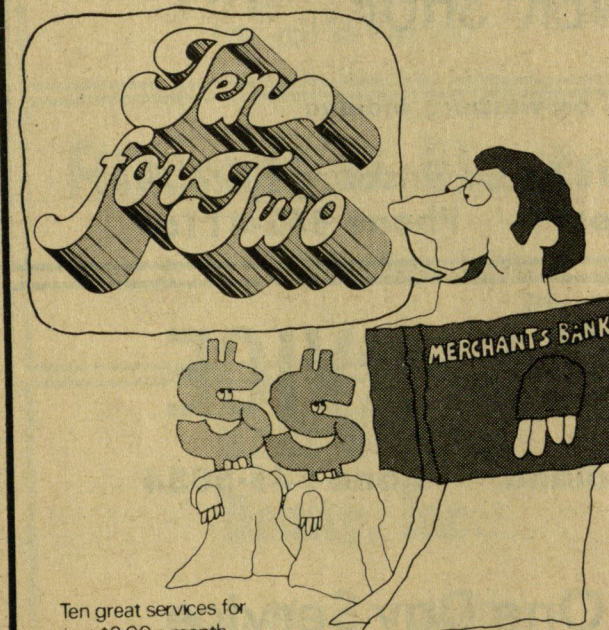
**WALT DININGER,
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COUNTY!**



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10. 10% reduction of installment loan annual finance charges up to three years for paying on time

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The best possible way with
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Real Estate Agency Since 1950
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Chester V. Parker, Owner



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"Selling Fords Since 1954"

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All Types of Signs and Lettering

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the growing community of

HENDRICKS COUNTY!

Best wishes for continued
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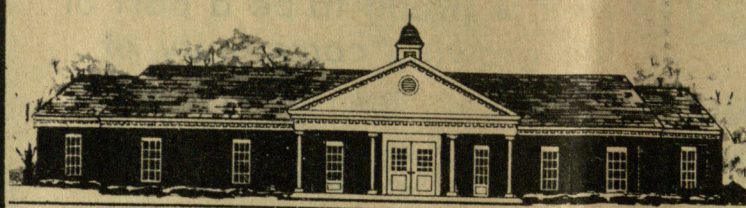
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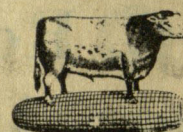
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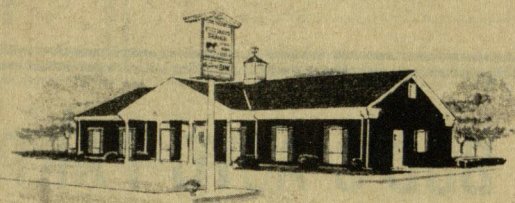


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