

Chapter 1 : Knox County, Indiana

History of Knox and Daviess County, Indiana: from the earliest time to the present; with biographical sketches, reminiscences, notes, etc. ; together with an extended history of the colonial days of Vincennes, and its progress down to the formation of the state government.

Each one holds records that may include: Other records may also be included. However, other resources do need to be consulted. Indiana began microfilming records during the Great Depression. It was one of the first states to do so. Naturalization records, court records, slave registers, Revolutionary War pension files, wills, vital records, and more were recorded for 16 counties by the WPA around that time. The Indiana State Library placed several court records and vital records on microfilm during the s and s. Unfortunately, there have been fires in 28 of the 92 courthouses in the state of Indiana. Some of them have been damaged or destroyed multiple times. For example, a fire in at the Knox county courthouse destroyed all of its records. Those records may include: Although records may go back quite far, they may be incomplete. Many records may have been lost, damaged, destroyed, or the events may never have been recorded in the first place. List of Indiana Extinct Counties Indiana has counties that no longer exist. They were created by the state, provincial, or territorial governing administration. A lot of these counties were established and disbanded within the Nineteenth century; county boundaries have altered very little since Nineteen hundred in the vast number of states. These counties need to be investigated when you are conducting genealogy research. Pay attention where the courthouse records went to if the county was abolished or consolidated with some other county. Formed in from territorial St. Formed in from territorial Knox County and Unorganized Land and abolished in Wayne Co outside of the Northwest Territory was eliminated in It was eliminated in Formed in from Unorganized Land and abolished in List of Indiana Counties with Burned Courthouses The harm to Indiana courthouses tremendously has a affect on genealogists in just about every way. Not only are most of these historic structures torn from each of our lifetimes, so are the archives they stored: Once destroyed they are destroyed permanently. Despite the fact that they have been placed on mircofilm, computers and film burn up too. The most heartbreaking side of this is the reason that almost all of our courthouses are destroyed at the hands of arsonist. A number of Indiana counties have suffered a loss of records due to courthouse fires, floods, and theft. Boone County Courthouse “ destroyed by Fire in Oct. All the records but those of the commissioners were saved.

Chapter 2 : Knox County, Indiana: History

History of Knox and Daviess County Indiana from the earliest time to the present with biographical sketches, reminiscences, notes, etc. together with an extended history of the colonial days of Vincennes and its progress down to the formation of the state government [LEATHER BOUND].

Daviess County, Indiana History and Genealogy pages of Daviess County, Indiana history and genealogy including biographical information for families An informative and historical overview of Daviess County, Indiana with the full Goodspeed Publishing Co. An important resource for the study and research of Daviess County, Indiana history including Civil War history and genealogy. Fully searchable - find any name or location instantly! The complete History: This detailed pages in all history has an incredible amount of historical and genealogical information about Daviess County, Indiana from its earliest settlement up to This is an exact photo replica of all the pages pertaining to Daviess County, Indiana including all of the historical and family biographical information. Included is biographical information for different Daviess County, Indiana families. Here is just some of the information included: You probably already have this program on your computer but if not, a free copy of the program is included on the CD. This book on CD is designed to look just like a regular book and is bookmarked to move easily and quickly from one section another. A large amount of history and genealogy information for very little cost! A truly fascinating view of Daviess County, Indiana from its earliest settlement up to If outside of the United States, please contact us for shipping costs. We accept checks, money orders and all major credit cards via the shopping cart, mail, or by phone at We will ship your order within 24 hours of receiving your payment on first business day if received on weekend or holiday. We will securely package and ship your order by First Class Mail and you will likely receive in just days after ordering! View our current shipping schedule here: [Internet Downloads](#) How to order: If you wish to pay by credit card, please use the shopping cart below checkout goes to a secure server. Please read important details here before ordering as a download: [Indiana Counties Wholesale](#) rates are available. For details, click here: Click on the links above or the navigation buttons on the upper left sidebar to view other titles available. Do you enjoy History and Genealogy? [The Lives of Our Ancestors](#) Do you like free?

Chapter 3 : Daviess County, Indiana - Wikipedia

History of Knox and Daviess Counties, Indiana: From the Earliest Time to the Present; with Biographical Sketches, Reminiscences, Notes, Etc.; Together with an Extended History of the Colonial Days of Vincennes, and Its Progress Down to the Formation of the State Government.

The difficulties with the Indians in Indiana were incidental to the efforts of Gov. Harrison to break up the Confederacy at the head of which was Tecumseh and his brother, the Shawnee Prophet, the headquarters of whom were at Prophetstown. The general history of these efforts of Gov. But the incidents with which the early settlers of Daviess County were immediately connected, end in which some of them were personally engaged, are necessarily here introduced. William McGowen has been mentioned as one of the earliest settlers. He lived, as has been previously stated, near the present site of Mt. One evening, early in the spring of , just after Mr. McGowan had retired, an Indian put his gun through an opening about a foot square in the wall of his log cabin and fired at him as he lay in bed, lodging several buckshot under his left arm. This Indian, or Indians, if there were more than one, was not pursued. Not long after this first painful incident, John and William Smith and a Mr. The Indians waylaid them at what was then called the "narrows," and near the farm since known as the Houghton farm. Hence the erection of suitable forts, suitably located. The entire number of these forts erected in Daviess County was ten, but only five of the ten were erected in These five were as follows, with their locations: Hawkins Fort, located on Hawkins farm, on the southeast quarter in Section The other five were as follows: The following is a list of the heads of families that assembled in each of the first five forts named: Ragsdale, Thrice Stafford and Alexander Stephenson. There was a largo number of young men in this fort, among them Wiley R. John and Josiah Wallace; John. The young men were John Bratton, John, Joseph. Samuel and Josiah Culbertson. Young men and boys: These names comprise a list of nearly, if not quite all the male inhabitants of Daviess County, at the breaking out of troubles with the Indiana.

Chapter 4 : Historical Facts of Indiana Counties Guide

Full text of "History of Knox and Daviess County, Indiana: from the earliest time to the present; with biographical sketches, reminiscences, notes, etc. ; together with an extended history of the colonial days of Vincennes, and its progress down to the formation of the state government".

Johnson Bruceville Opened under C. Carpenter and assistants with flattering prospects. The normal seems to be a permanent institution. Nancy Steen has the honor of being the pioneer schoolmistress of Steen Township. She taught for a number of years in the vicinity of where Wheatland now stands. A very prominent teacher of the time was James I. Other teachers followed these whose names are not recalled. Steen Township now has 9 schoolhouses and a school term of 6 months. These schools were in the regulation log house, with dirt floor, mud chimney, clapboard door and paper windows. One of the first teachers in this neighborhood was M. Johnson, and another was John Clark. Very few even of the old pupils are alive who attended these schools. Anna Rollin was the pioneer female teacher. At these schools the families of Andersons, Scomps and Slinkards attended. In the lower part of the township schools were taught by John A. Telf and a Mr. The latter taught about the year James Polk, still living, was one of the first teachers in Edwardsport. The first schoolhouse in Edwardsport was a log building and was blown down in a storm in or In this house Martin Lucas kept store for a time. The next house in the place was built in , which is still in use. As an effort was being made at this time for the creation of a new county to be called Logan, an erroneous idea had for a long time prevailed that this house was intended for a court house for the new county. Its peculiar appearance doubtless tended to confirm that idea. The building was erected through the influence mainly of Alfred Simonson, Dr. Irving, David Killian and Thomas Curry. The building contains three large and a number of smaller rooms now used for recitation rooms. Five teachers are employed in these schools, the length of the term being 7 months. The teachers for were C. Cockrum, principal; Emily Keith, assistant and teacher in the high school; Emily Culbertson, grammar grade; Emily Hollowell, intermediate, and Lida Smith, primary. The school building at Sandborn was erected soon after the laying out of the town. The building is a 2 story brick and contains 3 schoolrooms. The course is the same as others in the county. The enrollment of the school is about pupils. Elmore Shirtz is principal of the schools, and J. Pickel teacher in the intermediate department, and Miss Threlkeld in the primary. This is a beautiful brick building of 2 stories high and elegant finish. The schools are well patronized and since their organization have been well managed. Johnson is principal of the schools, Mrs. Mamie Breton teacher in the intermediate department, and John Buck in the primary grade. Since all the schools of Bicknell, Sandborn and Edwardsport are under the control of the township trustees they are of the same length and have the same courses. This was built after the pioneer plan. Among the early teachers in this part of the county were John Black, G. Brewster and William Gambel, all of whom have long since passed away. The families of Adams, Williams, Seltzers and Weltons attended this school. To the children in the west and northwest part of the township schools were held at Indiana Church. A schoolhouse was built, or a house used for school purposes, on the farm of Samuel Langdon, where Mr. Langdon himself taught for a time. Royal Oak, near the northeast part of the township, was another favorite place for schools. John Donaldson, a very good teacher, was one of the first teachers at this place. Paddock, a native of New York, taught at the same place for a time. James Mundy, a good teacher, and Robert Jordan, a very indifferent one, were employed at a later date. Houses were built also on the farms of Snyder and Roberts. There are now 11 schools in the township with an average length of 5 months. What few schools there were, were either taught in old private houses that had been abandoned, or temporarily improved buildings. The first teacher in the township is said to have been Samuel Goodwin. He was an excellent teacher for that day. Another excellent teacher of Decker was Thomas Jones; he was from the East. James Simms and John Small were teachers at a later date. Among the attendants at these schools were the families of Deckers, Dicks, Anthises, Jacobuses. Nearly all of these have passed away. The rapid increase of school funds and development of the waste lands of the township have enabled the people to provide more liberal means of education. There being no towns or villages in the place, schools are confined wholly to the country. The township now supports 6

schools, 1 brick house and 4 frame houses, and has a school term of between 5 and 6 months. The well-known Shaker settlement at what was called Shakertown, was the seat of learning for that peculiar people, as far as education went with them, as early as The rudiments of an education and the peculiar tenets of their doctrine were taught the children there were among them with zealous care. One of the first schoolhouses built in this township was on the farm of Sproatt, who was one of the first settlers in the township. This house was erected about the year Another house was built on the farm of John Ochiltree, some distance from the Shaker settlement. The families of settlers mentioned in the chapter on settlements attended these schools. Among the early teachers in this township were Judge Latshaw, who taught about the year Another was Charles Shaw, who was a fine scholar, but a very eccentric Yankee. James Carnahan was both a teacher and a preacher. James Polk, the talented octogenarian, was also an early teacher. Many others might be mentioned, but their names only are remembered, though their characters were enstamped upon the hearts of the young of that day. A peculiarity of the Shaker school was that the sexes were taught in different departments; the boys were taught by male teachers, and the girls by females. The rapid increase in wealth and population, as well as an increase in culture, has led to the establishment of a sufficient number of commodious houses for the accommodation of the children of the township. Good brick or frame houses have taken the place of the old log house, and teachers of training have taken the place of uncouth pioneer teachers. The schools have been managed with ability by Dr. Pugh for the last four years, and there are now 9 buildings outside of Oaktown, with an average length of 6 months. Schools have been taught in Oaktown since the laying out of the town. The house is built in a beautiful spot surrounded by a grove, and capable of accommodating about pupils. This, the graded school, has 3 departments-primary, intermediate and high school. Of the first, Mrs. Templeton is principal and school apparatus, and instruction is given in the high school in some of the higher branches in addition to the common school course. This house was of the regulation size, about 16x20 feet, with dirt floor and stick and mud chimney. A log was cut out on one side for a window, and closed by greased paper. He was a good teacher for the time, but was considered tyrannical. Daniel Webb and Stephen Webb were also early teachers of that section. Rice sister of ex-Gov. Williams and Robert McCoy are believed to be the only ones living. Many schools were taught in private houses or barns. Adams, of Petersburg, taught school as late as After the adoption of the new constitution schoolhouses began to become more numerous. The first were generally log houses, built partly by the State and partly by the assistance of the community where they were located. Within the last two decades these old log buildings have been replaced by handsome frame structures. The township now has 16 schoolhouses outside of Monroe City, and a school term of at least 6 months in the year. Until the incorporation of Monroe City the schools were under the control of the township trustee, but since the incorporation they have been under the control of the school board. The present school building is a 2 story frame, erected in It is insufficient for the wants and comforts of the growing town of Monroe City.

Chapter 5 : Families of Daviess County, Indiana INGenWeb project

History of Knox and Daviess County, Indiana (Source: Internet Archive) History of Knox And Daviess County, Indiana (Source: My Heritage) (\$) An illustrated history of the state of Indiana, includes Daviess County (Source: Internet Archive).

Chapter 6 : Knox County, Indiana - Wikipedia

knox and daviess, INDIANA From the Earliest Time to the Present ; with Biographical Sketches, Reminiscences, Notes, Etc.; Together with an Extended History of the Colonial days of Vincennes, and Its Progress down to the Formation of the State Government.

Chapter 7 : Daviess County, Indiana: History

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Originally Daviess County was a part of Knox County and that remained the case until a special law was enacted on Dec. 24, In that same law it was written by Jonathon Jennings that Washington was to become the county seat.

Chapter 8 : KNOX & DAVIESS County Indiana IN, History and Genealogy Ancestry DVD B36 | eBay

Source: History of Knox and Daviess Counties, Indiana - Goodspeed, Chicago (, Goodspeed Publishing) - transcribed by J.S. CHAPTER XI (pg) Educational History of Knox County. A connected account of the progress of education from the earliest time to the present, together with a.

Chapter 9 : Knox County Indiana

The History of Daviess County, Indiana on this CD was originally published in a volume titled History of Knox and Daviess Counties, Indiana published in by Goodspeed Publishing Co., Chicago.