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Chapter 1 : Northern Indiana - Wikipedia

History of the Regulators of northern Indiana. by [Mott, M. H.] [from old catalog] Publication date Topics Vigilance committees, Noble County (Ind.).

First there was the Ice Age in Indiana. The earliest inhabitants of Indiana were the prehistoric Indians. Native American history has been divided into sections based on the tribes and their progress. The first people to live in what is now Indiana were the Paleo-Indians, arriving about 8,000 years ago, ingressing about BC after the melting of the glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age. These people came to North America by crossing the land bridge with Asia. They hunted large game, including mastodons, and when the large mammals became extinct, they began hunting smaller game, such as bison and deer. Along with the native peoples that lived around the Great Lakes area large animals roamed. One of these prehistoric animals was the mammoth which looked like a modern day elephant. In addition, there were large wolves, saber-toothed tigers, bears and beavers. They cooked their food over open fires and used the skins of animals for clothing and shelter. As time went on hunting and gathering among the Indians changed. They began to hunt smaller animals such as deer and rabbits. To do so they had to change their weapons. Small spearheads were used in place of large spearheads. Eventually the bow and arrow was invented because it was easier to hunt small, quick animals. The Indians used the lakes, rivers and streams of Indiana to fish for food. Sometimes shellfish and mussels were eaten and the Indians threw away the shells. These shells are found by archaeologists even today and provide a glimpse into the everyday life of early Indiana residents. Scientists have also discovered that the Indians ate deer, bear, turtles and water fowl. They also collected berries, apples and nuts from the forest in which they lived. The native people created stone tools made out of chert by chipping, knapping and flaking. They differed from the Paleo-Indians in that they used new tools and techniques to prepare food. Such new tools included different types of spear points and knives, with various forms of notches. They also used ground stone tools such as stone axes, woodworking tools and grinding stones. Indiana was a paradise that provided for all the needs of its tribal inhabitants. There were only about 20,000 people living in the area. There were no horses in Indiana when the white man first came here and they had not yet invented the wheel; the natives traveled by foot and canoe. Without roads for horse drawn wagons, the Indians had no practical use for the wheel. The Native American Hoosiers created paths called portages between the lakes, streams, and rivers. They built light weight canoes and carried them from waterway to waterway. This is one of the reasons the tribes built villages near rivers and creeks. During the latter part of the period, mounds and middens were created, indicating that their settlements were becoming more permanent. Afterwards, the Woodland period took place in Indiana, where various new cultural attributes appeared. During this period, ceramics and pottery were created as well as the increase of usage in horticulture. An early Woodland period group named the Adena people had elegant burial rituals, featuring log tombs beneath earth mounds. The first mounds that Indians constructed within Indiana were burial mounds. A mound was built to house the body or bodies of the mound building Indians. The bodies were usually decorated with products the Indians had traded from other villages sometimes as far away as the Rocky Mountains. This was possibly the home of an important Indian within his tribe. The largest mound inside the park is feet across. The mound is in the shape of a circle with a large platform in the center of the mound circle. The hollow circle is wide enough to place an entire football in the center. In the middle of the mound, scientists have discovered human skeletons and other Indian artifacts. Angel Mounds in Evansville, Indiana is the location of another mound building community. Indians learned that if they placed seeds into the soil these seeds would grow into plants. This is the beginning of farming. They paid very close attention to the seeds that they were planting which would grow to feed their tribe or group. Indian farmers turned wild plants into foods which we have today: Around this time in Indiana history the Indians learned to create pottery and baskets. And because they were able to grow their own food, they started to live together in small communities or villages. Once you have a stable food supply you do not have

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to travel around every season. In the middle portion of the Woodland period, the Hopewell people began exploration of long-range trade of goods. Nearing the end of the stage, an exhaustive cultivation and adaptation of agriculture to grow crops such as corn and squash. The Woodland period ended around AD. The incoming period afterwards was known as the Mississippian period, which lasted from to AD. During this stage, large settlements were created that had similarities to towns, such as the Angel Mounds. They had large public areas such as plazas and platform mounds, where instrumental individuals of the settlement lived or conducted rituals. Since the search for food was now not an all day, every day event, Indians spent more time becoming skilled at a certain craft. Some Indians became very skilled at making better and sharper arrowheads. Others started to make things from copper. When an Indian or whole village became skilled at one craft they sometimes exchanged their craft with products from other villages. This became known as trading. Trading is the selling or exchange of products. Indians that traded with other Indians would not only gain a specific product, but would share ideas and customs. One idea that was popular among Indians in Indiana was mound building. A mound was a hill that consisted of built up earth and stone. The Indians that learned this custom are referred to as Mound Builders. In the s there were two major groups of Indians living in the Eastern Woodlands the land east of the Mississippi River , the Iroquois and the Algonquian groups. These two groups of Indians had some similarities. They both farmed and hunted for food, used canoes to travel the waterways of North America and used wood and bark for building shelter. They also had a very important difference, they spoke two different kinds of languages. The two groups also had different customs and traditions. Within both of these groups there were several tribes. A tribe shared the same language, tradition, history and customs. A majority of Indians living in Indiana belonged to the Miami tribe. The Miami tribe was part of the Algonquian group of Indians. Out of all of these tribes the Miami were the largest. The Miamis lived in villages that were usually along waterways and trails throughout the state. Each spring the men of these Miami tribes would help the women clear the fields for planting. The Miami women were then responsible for planting and harvesting the crop. When the harvest of crops was over the entire village celebrated by having a large party with singing, dancing, game-playing and, of course, eating. In the fall and winter, Miami men left the villages to hunt. They usually hunted deer, rabbits, bear and beaver. These animals not only provided food, they provided their skins and fur for clothing. When these men returned to the village after a successful hunting trip there would be another large party. In the latter part of winter and early spring, Miami women and children went out into the woods to tap the maple trees for their sap. This sap was boiled and placed into birchbark containers. If the sap was boiled a long time it eventually turned into maple syrup. The Miami tribe, just like many other tribes, was divided into clans. The people who belonged to a clan were usually blood related. Each of the clans within the Miami tribe had their own sign, which is similar to having a last name. Within each clan there was an elected chief. There were also chiefs for the village and for the entire tribe. Usually, each chief had a group of advisors which made up his council. There were chiefs assigned just to oversee wars, oversee the community and a civil chief that was assigned to keep peace within the clans, villages and tribe. Believe it or not, there were actually two chiefs of war and the community. Beside the male chief there was a female chief. The female war chief was responsible for making certain that if the tribe went to war the warriors had the supplies they needed. The female community or civil chief was in charge of food preparation for the large festivals that were held at different times of the year.

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If you cannot grow those critical things you must mine them from the Earth. The term mineral resources covers all solid earth materials that are mined to make modern life possible. Indiana is a powerhouse of mineral resources. Indiana produces coal for energy. A major resource is coal. Indiana produces 36 million tons of coal each year. Coal is discussed in detail elsewhere. Surface mines and underground mines provide the black gold that makes most Hoosier electricity. Modern reclamation practices restore mined areas into cropland, forests, lakes, and many attractive sites for reuse of the energy-rich acres. Indiana is probably best known for her dimension building stone. Indiana Limestone properly named Salem Limestone is mined in south-central Indiana but is used all over the United States. Indiana Limestone has helped construct such iconic buildings as the Empire State Building, the Pentagon, The Washington National Cathedral, and many venerable official, commercial, or religious structures. The more widespread and less uniform limestones provide for excellent crushed aggregate, cement, chemical raw material, and for limited architectural uses. Lime, produced by heating crushed stone is used in agriculture and the steel industry. A widespread but highly variable resource is sand and gravel that was formed mostly by glacial actions of large ice sheets and then sorted by running water. Sand and gravel can be used alone as fill, for gravel roads, or residential driveways. More often the coarser parts or gravels find use as components of concrete or asphalt pavement. Sand, a finer granular material, also is important in concrete and in making mortar and in snow and ice control. Very fine grained sand finds use in foundries to make molds, and also in sandblasting, glass-making, or even as golf-course sand. Very fine grained clay-rich rocks called shales are the major ingredient in brick, tile, and other fired ceramics. In the past dozens of village brickmakers used local clays or shales to make bricks using lots of hand labor. Now a handful of very large, automated, efficient plants produce hundreds of millions of bricks each year. Specialized products such as light weight aggregate and a host of art products also use Indiana shales. Shale is also an important ingredient in cement. The coarser sandstone rocks are used as dimension stone, refractories, abrasives, and for other jobs that require hard, durable materials. Sandstones are hard, cemented stones that differ from sands that are loose grains. The soft mineral gypsum forms deposits in several parts of Indiana and supports a large wallboard industry in the Shoals area. Underground mines produce gypsum from beds several hundred feet below the hills of Martin County. Deposits of ice age peat or marl a fine grained uncemented limestone are mined in northern Indiana. These materials are used mostly for gardening. Man-made materials also find extensive use. Slag generated from Indiana steel mills is used as aggregate, especially in the Northwest where there is little mining of natural materials. Slag, flyash, and flue gas scrubber residues that form during coal combustion also find extensive use in construction. Indiana has abundant mineral resources that are carefully mined to provide the millions of tons of raw materials that each of us require each year.

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Chapter 3 : History of Indiana - Wikipedia

Northern Indiana, from its early settlement, has been noted for being the resort of the most numerous gang of blacklegs of almost any State in the Union; and as a rendez vous for all villains in villainy no country has stood more cons The name of some of our northern counties, and cially that of.

Watch Demonstrations, Join the Fun, Learn a new skill or craft! Built by the second white settler in Noble County, Richard Stone, the now restored Tavern was opened for travelers in The tavern was the center of activity for quilting bees, town meetings, post office, stagecoach stop, jury room, jail, dance hall and rest stop for the weary traveler or drover. The building was operated as a tavern from until about the time of the Civil war when it was sold. At the time of the sale, both Ligonier, Indiana and Wolf Lake, Indiana were growing towns and each had a new hotel. The value of the tavern was lost and it was then used as a home and later as a barn. Graydon Blue, a local druggist, convinced the owner, Mrs. The Tavern is also open by appointment; Call Janet Sweeney, Each year, at festival time, a trading village with primitive camp reenactors springs up at the south end of the festival grounds to give guests a glimpse of life prior to occupation by the settlers. Civil War reenactors, both Confederate and Union, set up their camps at the North end of the grounds. It is a special treat when they fire the cannon! The property is a 1. Janet Sweeney This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it. Thad Stern This email address is being protected from spambots. Birthday, Picnic or Reunion: The renting party is responsible for clean up after the event. For additional information, contact Mrs. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.. Please consider donating to help with the preservation, new projects and maintenance of this National Historic site, that, although located right here in our small community, draws visitors from everywhere.

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About the Book. Soon after the sale of public lands in northern Indiana began in and , that country began to be particularly infested with horse thieves, blacklegs, etc.

Rupp Map showing producing oil green and gas red wells in Indiana. Oil and gas is produced from a number of fields located dominantly in the southwestern and east-central portions of the state. Storage and Transportation of Natural Gas Indiana has an extensive system of interstate and intrastate pipelines. These are high-pressure large-diameter steel pipes that are buried underground. Natural gas is also stored underground in Indiana in two basic forms: These reservoirs are filled in times of low demand summer and drawn down in times of peak demand winter. Geologic Information There is a science devoted to the discovery of economic accumulations of oil and gas. Much of the data held by the IGWS is very specific, but other information is general in nature and can be used by a variety of concerned parties, including landowners, oil and gas professionals, and regulators. Additional information, including the current geometries of the individual fields and maps of counties at a scale of 1: Exploration and Development Oil and gas are explored for and developed by private corporations. There are many small companies within Indiana that conduct this type of work, many of which are based in the southwest portion of the state. The latter is a trade organization that includes many operators working within the state. Oil and Gas Leases Pipelines red , metropolitan areas orange , and gas storage fields black. IndianaMap allows interactive mapping of petroleum wells, oil and gas fields, and other features in Indiana. Individual landowners typically negotiate a private agreement with an oil or gas company that is interested in exploring for and possibly producing petroleum on their property. These agreements are known as "oil or gas leases" and typically extend for a period of several years. Landowners are often compensated by receiving rental fees for the number of acres in the lease and a one-eighth royalty payment on the value of the oil or gas produced. Information about leases and leasing can be obtained from a variety of sources including the Extension Service of Purdue University , the American Association of Professional Landmen , and many oil and gas legal professionals. These groups and agencies are able to assist the concerned landowner in understanding their rights and opportunities relative to oil and gas exploration and production. Regulation of Oil and Gas Operations Exploration, drilling, production, and abandonment of oil and gas operations within the state are overseen principally by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas. Information about the acquisition of permits, the regulation of producing wells and associated facilities, and the plugging, abandonment, and restoration of well sites is also available from the Division. Beginning in and continuing into the first decade of the twentieth century, gas and then oil were discovered and developed in east-central Indiana. A wild unregulated boom ensued that ultimately resulted in thousands of wells being drilled. As gas and oil production declined in northern Indiana during the early s, new discoveries were being made in the southwestern part of the state known as the Illinois Basin. Production reached a peak in at over 12 million barrels for the year, and has declined gradually since then. For a more detailed short history, see Oil and Gas in Indiana. Problems with Oil Field Operations To report a possible violation of the oil and gas law, a crude oil or saltwater spill, or water-well problem that might be related to oilfield operations, persons should contact the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas. Oil, Gas, and Ground Water Brines from geologically deep levels can be introduced into shallow aquifers through corroded well casings. Leakage around oil-storage tanks and pipelines can also introduce oil contamination. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas is charged with petroleum exploration, production and site abandonment activities, underground injection control, test hole drilling, and geophysical surveying operations.

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Chapter 5 : Noble County, Indiana: History

Excerpt from History of the Regulators of Northern Indiana Northern indiana, from its early settlement, has been noted for being the resort of the most numerous gang of blacklegs of almost any State in the Union; and as a rendez vous for all villains in villainy no country has stood more cons The name of some of our northern counties, and.

Evidence exists that humans were in Indiana as early as the Archaic stage â€” BC. It domesticated wild squash and made pottery, which were large cultural advances over the Clovis culture. The Hopewells were the first culture to create permanent settlements in Indiana. About 1 AD, the Hopewells mastered agriculture and grew crops of sunflowers and squash. Around AD, the Hopewells began to construct mounds used for ceremonies and burials. The Hopewells in Indiana were connected by trade to other native tribes as far away as Central America. It was a period of rapid cultural change. One of the new developmentsâ€”which has yet to be explainedâ€”was the introduction of masonry, shown by the construction of large, stone forts, many of which overlook the Ohio River. Romantic legend attributed the forts to Welsh Indians , who supposedly arrived centuries before Christopher Columbus reached the Caribbean; [9] however, archaeologists and other scholars have found no evidence for that theory and believe that the cultural development was engendered by the Mississippian culture. Their settlements, like those of the Hopewell, were known for their ceremonial earthwork mounds. Some of these remain visible at locations near the Ohio River. The Mississippian mounds were constructed on a grander scale than the mounds built by the Hopewell. The agrarian Mississippian culture was the first to grow maize in the region. The people also developed the bow and arrow and copper working during this time period. They had a class society with certain groups specializing as artisans. The elite held related political and religious positions. Their cities were typically sited near rivers. Representing their cosmology, the central developments were dominated by a large central mound, several smaller mounds, and a large open plaza. Wooden palisades were built later around the complex, apparently for defensive purposes. Mississippian culture marked the high point of native development in Indiana. These herds became important to civilizations in southern Indiana and created a well-established Buffalo Trace , later used by European-American pioneers moving west. Five American Indian Iroquois tribes confederated to battle against their neighbors. The Iroquois were opposed by a confederation of primarily Algonquian tribes including the Shawnee , Miami , Wea , Pottawatomie , and the Illinois. The tribes were semi-nomadic, used stone tools rather than copper, and did not create the large-scale construction and farming works of their Mississippian predecessors. The war continued with sporadic fighting for at least a century as the Iroquois sought to dominate the expanding fur trade with the Europeans. They achieved this goal for several decades. During the war, the Iroquois drove the tribes from the Ohio Valley to the south and west. They kept control of the area for hunting grounds. The Iroquois gained the military advantage after they were supplied with firearms by the Europeans. With their superior weapons, the Iroquois subjugated at least thirty tribes and nearly destroyed several others in northern Indiana. The French attempted to trade with the Algonquian tribes in Indiana, selling them firearms in exchange for furs. This incurred the wrath of the Iroquois, who destroyed a French outpost in Indiana in retaliation. Appalled by the Iroquois, the French continued to supply the western tribes with firearms and openly allied with the Algonquian tribes. The war finally ended in with the Great Peace of Montreal. Both Indian confederacies were left exhausted, having suffered heavy casualties. Much of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana was depopulated after many tribes fled west to escape the fighting. Around the Miami invited the Lenape to settle on the White River. Hostilities with the tribes began early. The Piankeshaw killed five French fur traders in near the Vermilion River. However, the tribes also traded successfully with the French for decades. French fur traders from Canada were the first Europeans to enter Indiana, beginning in the s. The Terre Haute highlands were once considered the border between the two French districts. The French established Vincennes as a permanent settlement in Indiana during European rule, but the population of the area remained primarily Native American. La Salle came to explore a portage between the St. Joseph and

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Kankakee rivers, [31] and Father Ribourde, who traveled with La Salle, marked trees along the way. The marks survived to be photographed in the 19th century. The French built a series of forts and outposts in Indiana as a hedge against the westward expansion of the British colonies from the east coast of North America and to encourage trade with the native tribes. The tribes were able to procure metal tools, cooking utensils, and other manufactured items in exchange for animal pelts. Although the forts were garrisoned by men from New France, Fort Vincennes was the only outpost to maintain a permanent European presence until the present day. The Jesuits conducted missionary activities, lived among the natives and learned their languages, and accompanied them on hunts and migrations. Gabriel Marest, one of the first missionaries in Indiana, taught among the Kaskaskia as early as 1675. The missionaries came to have great influence among the natives and played an important role in keeping the native tribes allied with the French. Although no pitched battles occurred in Indiana, the native tribes of the region supported the French. The rangers moved south from Detroit and captured many of the key French outposts in Indiana, including Fort Miamis and Fort Vincennes. No longer able to effectively fight the British in interior North America, they lost Indiana to British forces. By 1763, the French were entirely forced out of Indiana. During the next year, British officials negotiated with the various tribes, splitting them from their alliance with Pontiac. Eventually, Pontiac lost most of his allies, forcing him to make peace with the British on July 25, 1763. As a concession to Pontiac, Great Britain issued a proclamation that the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains was to be reserved for Native Americans. Fort Miamis was maintained for several years because it was considered to be "of great importance", but even it was eventually abandoned. Many did leave, but the British gradually became more accommodating to the French who remained and continued the fur trade with the Native American nations. Later, ownership of the claim was transferred to the Indiana Land Company, the first recorded use of the word Indiana. However, the Virginia colony argued that it was the rightful owner of the land because it fell within its geographic boundaries. The Quebec Act was one of the Intolerable Acts that the thirteen British colonies cited as a reason for the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The thirteen colonies thought themselves entitled to the territory for their support of Great Britain during the French and Indian War, and were incensed that it was given to the enemy the colonies had been fighting. This influence caused the Northwest Indian War, which began when British-influenced native tribes refused to recognize American authority and were backed in their resistance by British merchants in the area. The occupation was accomplished without firing a shot because Clark carried letters from the French ambassador stating that France supported the Americans. These letters made most of the French and Native American inhabitants of the area unwilling to support the British. Yohn The fort at Vincennes, which the British renamed Fort Sackville, was abandoned years earlier and no garrison was present when the Americans arrived to occupy it. Captain Leonard Helm became the first American commandant at Vincennes. In February 1781, Clark arrived at Vincennes in a surprise winter expedition and retook the town, capturing Hamilton in the process. This expedition secured most of southern Indiana for the United States. While marching to Detroit, the militia stopped to sack Kekionga. The entire militia was killed or captured. Present-day Clark County is named in his honor.

Chapter 6 : Full text of "History of the Regulators of northern Indiana"

*History of the Regulators of Northern Indiana (Classic Reprint) [M. H. Mott] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from History of the Regulators of Northern Indiana Northern india, from its early settlement.*

Chapter 7 : Northern Indiana

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