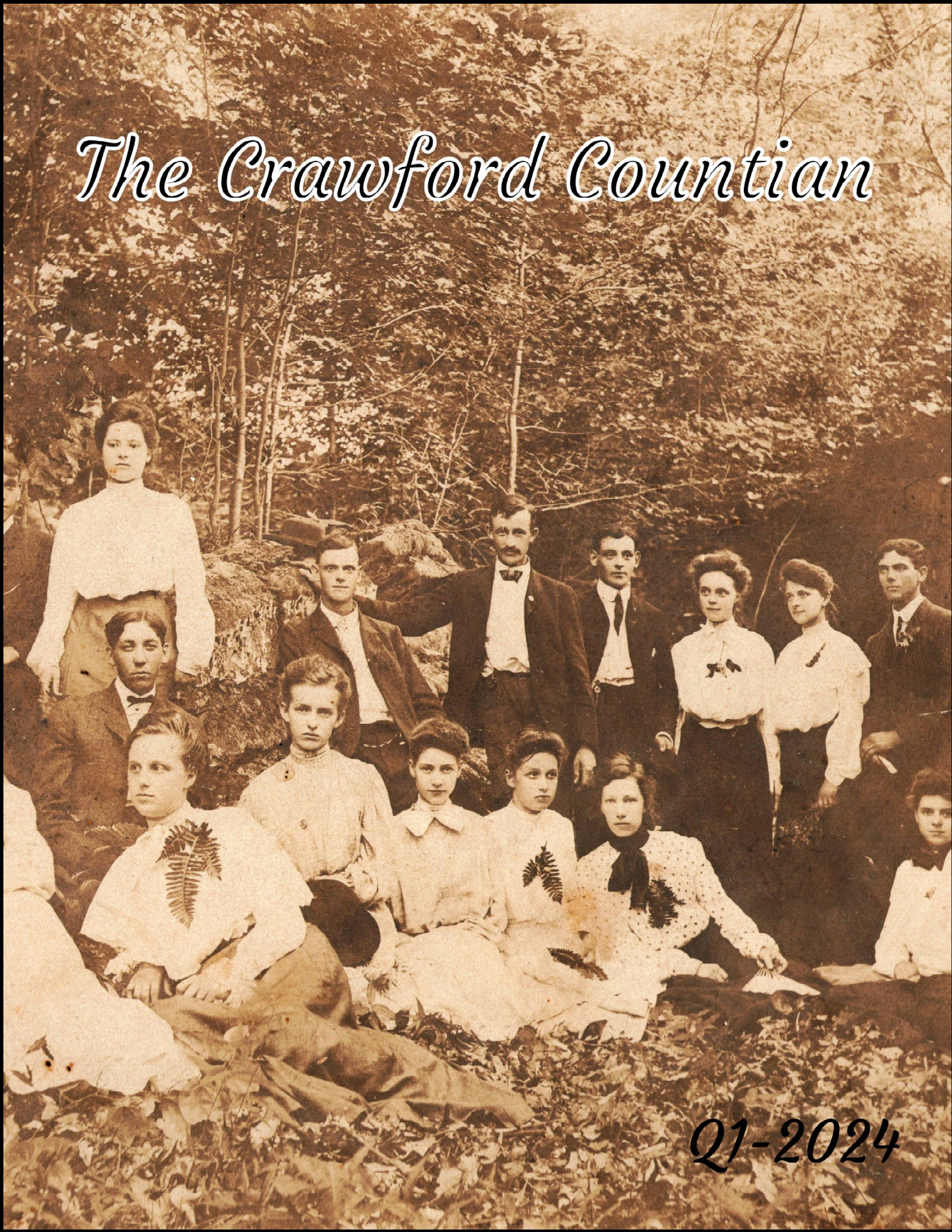


The Crawford Countian



Q1-2024

Welcome to the winter 2024 issue of The Crawford Countian! This is our slow time of the year as we will not have another meeting until March 12 (Karen Schwartz is scheduled to give a program on her Blue River project). If you are wanting to do some research, come on in Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11am to 2pm. John and Sherry Crawford have been working hard on organizing our files which will make researching much easier. I am in the process of digitizing cassette tapes of veteran interviews from the early 2000s for our youtube channel, as well as converting 8mm film for the channel as well (<https://www.youtube.com/@Crawfordcountyindianahistory>). If you have anything that may be of interest to us and would like to share it on youtube, be it audio interviews, VHS footage of some local historical interest, 8mm home footage, etc... let me know! I am still trying to get church histories. I have a little less than 20 histories accumulated so far, but always looking for more. And finally, if anyone would be interested in presenting a program for one of our meetings, you can contact me or John Crawford (email crawf.jr@gmail.com). Thanks to John, we had quite a few guest speakers for our 2023 year (most of those programs are on the youtube channel as well), and we would like to continue the trend in 2024. We are open to all possibilities! One final note, I noticed that with this issue, I have been the editor of the newsletter for 10 years now! I must say, at times it gets difficult to come up with stories. I am always open to others contributing a story or on-going section, as it would definitely help with the work load! Contact me if you are interested in helping out.



William Piper, President of CCHGS
 Email: billgpiper@hotmail.com

Cover photo: 1908 Sunday school photo from the Wickliffe U.B. church

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Mother Saves the World!!

As you read that title, what do you think of? Was she a spy or an inventor of something that tipped the balance of WWII? No. My mother was just a normal everyday person. And you may be right that she didn't save the world on her own. But, millions of good people doing their best *DID* save the world in the 1940's. The world was in chaos and at war. Millions of everyday Americans put aside their normal lives to support the fight for right. Those millions of everyday people served in the military or worked their farms to produce food or worked in plants to produce war materials. Around here, they worked at the "powder plant" or "bag plant" in Charlestown, IN or the defense plants in Indianapolis. Everyone put aside normal life and dedicated their time and energy in a common effort. There is something to be learned from this time in history. Something to be learned about the great things we can do when we do our part and work together. This is the story of one of those millions of great people. It's the story of how my mother played a small but important part in saving the world!

Mother (Marjory Pauline Standiford Crawford) and Dad (William Arthur Crawford) were married by Leonard Cummins in English on July 4th 1943. Mother was 18 and Dad was 19. Soon thereafter they headed to Indianapolis. There were jobs to be had there. The United States had been engaged in WWII since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941. These newlyweds needed work and Dad was anxious to support the war effort. He was medically disqualified to serve but he knew he could serve in other ways. He got a job at the Ertel Machine Company in Indianapolis. His total wages for 1943 was \$2616.44.

Mother got a job at The Lukas-Harold Corporation (is this why my oldest brother was named Harold?). Here is a picture of her at about this time.



She was paid \$0.50/hour. Here is a paystub for 12/30/1943.

311	050	01555	016	0311	000	0000
12	30	43	146	0	9713	CRAWFORD MARJORY
DO NOT FOLD THIS						
THE LUKAS-HAROLD CORPORATION						
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA						
YELLOW CARD MUST BE SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE IN ORDER TO RECEIVE IT IS TO BE GIVEN TO PAYROLL AUTHORITIES AT TIME OF PAYMENT WHITE CARD RECEIVED IN PAY ENVELOPE IS A STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED. WE SUGGEST YOU SAVE CAREFULLY AS IT IS THE BASIS OF AN UNEMPLOYMENT OR OLD AGE BENEFIT.						
IMPORTANT: ANY CHANGE IN ADDRESS OR MARITAL STATUS SHOULD BE REPORTED ON THE FORM PROVIDED FOR THAT PURPOSE (FORM 100)						
EMPLOYEE NO.	EMPLOYEE NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	HOURS WORKED	HR. RATE	GROSS EARNINGS	NET EARNINGS
1230431460	CRAWFORD MARJORY	9713				

But how, do you ask, did my Mother save the world? Well, let me tell you. She worked in a secret facility making Norden bombsights and that was a key to the Allied victory in WWII. So, as far as I'm concerned, "My Mother saved the world!!" ☺



Norden Bombsight, used in the B-17, B-24 and B-29 bombers in WWII

John Crawford in front of a B-17 Flying Fortress. In the middle of the nose bubble is a big black device. That's a Norden bombsight. Logan, Utah 8 Sept 2023.



As best I can recall Mother said she played her part by working in the tool room of the plant. Here is some interesting information about this secret plant she worked in. This is an article from "The Weekly View" on 29 Aug 2013 titled "The Indianapolis Top Secret That Helped Win World War II" and written by Steve Nicewanger.



The Lukas-Harold Corporation, Indianapolis

“New production facilities were springing up everywhere and both men and women were going to work in numbers never been seen before. In the spring of 1942, few people took notice when an isolated tract of land bounded on the north... Not that many folks resided in the area at the time and there was a great deal of undeveloped farmland on that area on the east side. There was some speculation as to what was being constructed. A prisoner of war or Japanese American interment camp? A military induction center or ammunition depot?... People working on the project were ordered to keep a tight lip, but that was standard operating procedure for just about any endeavor during the war...

...Indianapolis was selected because it was centrally located, it was a railroad center, and was far enough inland that it could not easily be bombed by enemy aircraft... In 1943, the Center became fully operational as the Lukas-Harold Corporation...

The secret was that the Norden Bombsight was being developed and constructed for naval use at the NOP. The Norden Bombsight has been called the technology that won the war in Europe for the Allies and its technology and design were top secret. It was developed by Dutch engineer Carl Norden, who had come to America in 1904. He developed the bomb sight in 1931 but as the speed of airplanes increased and the altitude at which they could fly increased, his company had to keep updating and improving the bomb sight. By 1942 the bomb sight had been automated and advanced to the point where American Army Air Corp and Navy bombers could drop bombs with greater accuracy and at a much higher altitude than ever before. This increased the range of the American bombers, helped them better dodge enemy anti-aircraft fire, and more accurately take out the designated targets. When the Enola Gay flew over Hiroshima and dropped the A-Bomb, the bombardier used a Norden Bombsight.

By 1944, the Indianapolis Naval Ordnance plant was the leading producer of the Norden Bombsights. Other ordnance was being produced there, but it was the bombsight that was the key. While many Indianapolis residents had become aware of the plant's existence, *because the project was so top secret, very, very few were aware of what was being made*

there. Even after the war was over, much of the NOP production was hush-hush. It was a number of years before the general public was made aware of what had been happening at the facility during the war...

The Naval Ordnance Plant or Naval Avionics Facility Indianapolis is starting to become a faded memory. But its role in producing the Top Secret that helped United States Air Forces to victory in World War II and the part it played in helping the United States stay safe and secure in the next 40 years of its existence can never be forgotten”.

That is the story of how my Mother, and millions of others like her, like you and me, saved the world. It's a story of how, when times are hard, we too can save the world by doing our part, working hard and working together!

- John Crawford

Dog Creek School photo, 1904 (thanks to Jenny Watson)



THIS PICTURE, submitted for publication by Michael Real, of English, is of the Dog Creek School. of 1904. The teacher, pictured at upper left, was George Real. In the front row, left to right, are George Dooley, Nellie Lee, Dolly Longest, Sophie Dooley, Hazel Dooley, Goldia Lee, Lula Brown, Sarah Lee, Harry Roach, Floyd Way, Izetta Real, Michael F. Real, and Chester Moore; middle row, Arnold Lee, Oliver Brown, Roy (Buck) Longest, Oliver Mathers, Emma Strothers, Lela Real, Mary Moore, Emma Key, Lela Real, Rella Lee, Orville Hall, May Real and Jim Brown; back row, George Real, Luther Brown, Nellie Moore, Jose Meloy, Della Lee, Marion Meloy, Roy Moore, Oliver Dooley and Jerry Lee.

History of the Wickliffe U.B. / Methodist Church

I am presenting to you three different histories involving the Wickliffe United Brethren - United Methodist Church. I am pulling these from Jim Kaiser's files that his family has donated to the CCHGS.



History of Wickliffe UMC - by Lillie Kaiser

My parents were small children when the church was built. My father lived in the area near Newton Stewart and as a young man helped float logs down the Patoka River to market.

I was born here in Wickliffe, just a short distance from the church. However, my parents moved away shortly afterwards to Dubois County. Then in 1918 we moved back to the Wickliffe community and I started going to the United Brethren Church here.

The church has been an inspiration to all who attend all of these years. Benjamin Harrison was President of the U.S. when the church was built. Counting all the Presidents down to the present time, President Bush is the 15th President.

Many happy gatherings and many important events have taken place in the world since the church was built. In 1890, Wyoming became the 44th state. In 1907, women began to fight for suffrage and was able to vote in the 20's. In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt became the first U.S. Chief Executive to ride in an automobile. In 1908, Orville Wright tested the army's first airplane. In 1914, transcontinental telephone service between New York and San Francisco was connected.

I read H.H. Pleasant's "History of Crawford County" and found a few references to people and events around Wickliffe. Pleasant mentioned John F. Zimmerman was elected to office and did much to update the schools. Some references were made to great revivals in the churches during this time.

Along came World War I. Several local boys gave the supreme sacrifice, one was Kiper Melton born at Wickliffe. Our church was here to comfort and help the bereaved. I still remember the ringing of the church bell when the war was over.

World War II was a difficult time but our church was still here with everyone trying to do our part in the war effort. All will remember the end of food rationing, especially coffee, in 1943, and the end of the war in 1945. In 1953, the Korean Armistice was signed. Remember the celebration in 1976?

Among the first ministers I remember was Rev. Davis. He had two small children. He would put the oldest child in the chair behind the pulpit while he preached.

In those days it was only possible to have preaching service every two weeks, so the people attended the Methodist church on alternate Sundays. So I think it's fitting and proper to list those preachers: Dennis Kinlow, who is now President of Asbury College, Sam Willis, Lloyd Christler, Henry Galloway, Curry, Howard Martin, Wilber Doan, and others.

The "Lake People" have added much to our services and membership has increased. Also, the Eckerty UMC merged with us in 1985.

Happiness is having the church here at the present time for the people to come together to praise and worship our God, who is the same yesterday, today and forever.

The Wickliffe United Methodist Church -by Fred Dillard

It is a pleasure for me to write a short and incomplete history of the Wickliffe church. I have enjoyed the fellowship of the good rural farm people that worship here since the year 1919.

The "Report of the Church Study Survey" made by the Evangelical United Brethren June 1, 1963 states: "The Parish church is the most criticized, often misunderstood and falsely accused of all our institutions. She is jostled by many world pressures. She is scarred and imperfect but the most enduring institution we have. She is older than the nation, and as long as those who helped to build her, supported and enjoyed the fellowship and the worship which she provided live, she will always be alive in their hearts and memories."

The men and women who built the Wickliffe United Brethren Church were the devout, honest, hard-working immigrants that came from Germany, Switzerland and other countries across the sea during the latter half of the 19th century. These were the Limps, Stempleys, Gottfrieds, Moerys, Leasers, McCartys, McWilliams, Reisens, DeWitt, Weidman, Rudys, Sinclairs, Atkins, Ritter, Osborne, Zimmerman, Painter, Murray, Rowlands and others.

They first built a Lutheran Church near the site of the present church. Rudolph Moery, a Swiss teacher, was the pastor. When the older generation passed away, this church was abandoned.

The next generation built the first United Brethren Church about the year 1889. It was this church that was to have the period of the greatest growth, most successful revivals and largest membership under the leadership of some able ministers. Among these, Reverends Lutes, Eskew, Osborne, Nossett, Byrum, Hardy, Andrews, McClary, Toten and others. A revival by Rev. William Byrum and later by Rev. Harry Taylor increased the membership of the church very much.

By the year 1956 the old church building became obsolete after being remodeled in 1907. It was decided in that year to build a new modern church. The board of missions of the E.U.B. church made a survey and decided that the church had no future.

This was the decade that the third generation was leaving the farm and going to the city. This resulted in a decrease in membership to 51 members. The board of missions and the superintendent gave the trustees permission to build the church if they would provide the funds. That we decided to do by donating labor and materials. Soon, we raised \$22,000.

It would not be fitting here if I did not digress to recognize the efforts of one ardent and God loving woman that donated so much to the new church. I refer to Lula Stempley. It was once suggested that it be named the "Lula Stempley Church". Two others that should be remembered are Louisa Zimmerman and Minnie Eckerty. And then there were many others - Thomas Stempley furnished the mill to saw and plane the lumber. Rev. Everett McFarland, beginning his ministry as a young man from the Wickliffe Church spent man hours building it.

The trustees John Stempley, John Moery, Russel Zimmerman, Imogene Moery, and Fred Dillard contracted with the Bartle Bros. To build the church. Lester Rout was the architect.

The bedford stone structure was completed and dedicated on June 2, 1957. The prayer of dedication was given by Rev. Bond. Deloris Dillard sang "Bless this House". The prayer of litany and sacred rite was said by Dr. Glenn O'Dell, Supt. Of the Bedford District.

For twenty-one gracious years we have been happy to worship the Lord, the great Jehovah in the new church. Even though our membership has decreased we hope with the completion of the Patoka Lake to make the church available to the many people that may repopulate the region.

We are glad to have had a part in giving to the U.M. church two of its better ministers, Reverends Harry Taylor and Everett McFarland.

The E.U.B. church was merged with the U.M church on June 15, 1968.

On the next page, I have included a photo taken in 1908 of the U.B. Sunday school class. Unfortunately no names are on the back of the photo (remember folks, label your photos!!!)



And finally, the following history accompanied the centennial program in 1989. It is written by **Mary C. Hauswald.**

"The Wickliffe church was founded by Rev. I.E. Haskins as a United Brethren in Christ church in 1854. A building was erected in 1889 and remodeled in 1907. At the time the church was erected, there was a Methodist church within sight of the building and over the years the two groups worshipped together every two weeks. When a new church building was built by the Evangelical United Brethren in 1957, the old Methodist church closed and merged with the United Brethren." (this was from the "New Albany District History" 1984)

The Lincoln Hills parish was formed in June of 1970 under the leadership of Rev. C.W. Askren, Rev. R.M. Creelius, and R.W. Stark. Wickliffe is part of this parish. In 1977, a parish parsonage was erected near English.

"Many farms and homes in Wickliffe area were taken in the Patoka Lake Reservoir and many members of the church moved away. However, with the opening of the resort and camping area

in 1980, the church began to realize new opportunities and responsibilities for ministry to visitors of the recreation area." (this was from the "New Albany District History" 1984)

In 1985, the Eckerty United Methodist church merged with the Wickliffe congregation.

The Great County Seat Relocation to English



1897 photo of the courthouse in English

This article is a reprint from the book Courts and Lawyers of Indiana: Volume II that was originally published in 1916.

Crawford county was organized by the Legislature on January 29, 1818, and the act became effective on the 1st of the following March. Prior to this time the county had been a part of Harrison county, which had been organized October 11, 1808. Probably no county in the state has had so much difficulty in getting its county seat located as has Crawford, and, owing to the fact that the early records are not complete, it is practically impossible to trace the various struggles through which the county has gone in an effort to get its county seat located.

The commissioners who were designated in the act creating the county to locate the seat of justice, selected Mount Sterling, which at that time was the only village platted in the county. Within three years, however, the citizens of the county appealed to the Legislature for an act providing for the relocation of the seat of justice, and the act of December 21, 1821, specifically said that the county seat was to be moved from "Mount Sterling." It was taken to Fredonia, a town on the Ohio, and it

seems to have been kept there until 1843. At least an act of the Legislature passed January 4, of that year, provided for its removal from that place. The third county seat was Leavenworth, and in this village a solid stone court house was erected in 1848 at a cost of five thousand dollars. The next chapter in the history of the county seat opened in 1893. A short time prior to this date, the Southern railroad had been built through the county and the citizens at once began to agitate the removal of the seat of justice to some site on the railroad.

The present town of English had been laid out on the railroad under the name of Hartford, but while William H. English was in Congress he obtained the location of the post office at Hartford and, in recognition of his efforts in this direction, the citizens of the town changed its name to English. It was this place which was to become the fourth county seat, but it was not until after a struggle which has no parallel in the history of Indiana.

In October, 1893, a meeting was held at English by the most enterprising citizens of the northern part of the county, at which time a committee composed of William F. Richards, William T. Beasley and William T. Carr was chosen to lead the fight for relocation. During the fall of this year, James R. Pro bought the Marengo Observer, moved it to English and changed its name to the English News. Pro at once opened up the county seat question and, of course, advocated its immediate removal from Leavenworth to English. The committee which has been appointed to take charge of the fight employed Judge Charles Jewett, of New Albany, and Judge C. W. Cook and Major W. Funk, of Corydon, to represent the interests of the English advocates. The committee next appointed petitioners in all of the northern townships of the county and another corps of petitioners at large, who were to secure the names of all those in favor of the removal. Among the men who were selected to do this work were R. L. and G. W. Sloan, W. W. Temple, T. B. Cummins, M. J. Brown, Dr. C. D. Luckett, H. A. Brown, H. J. Brown, J. R. Crews and William and John Luckett. Each petition provided for twenty-five signatures and when they were filled, they were returned in person by the ones securing the signatures and sworn to before A. J. Goodman, a notary public.

Goodman handled all of the petitions and turned them over to J. R. Pro and W. W. Temple, who verified them and then returned them to Goodman, who placed his signature to them and filed them in his office. All of this work was done in November, 1893, and the net result showed a majority of the qualified voters of the county in favor of moving the seat of justice to English. Now follows the most exciting struggle which has ever been witnessed in the state. On the first Monday of December, the English adherents, armed with these petitions (and so some say, with more formidable weapons), formed what might be called a skirmish line, reaching across the county from east to west, and on that memorable day made a drive for Leavenworth to meet the county commissioners, Amos Adkins, James G. Thurston and A. J. Scott. In the course of their trip across the county they gathered the names of an additional one hundred and eighty petitioners, which, with those already secured, gave the English people a handsome majority in their favor. On their arrival at Leavenworth, at two o'clock on the same afternoon, they at once entered a motion to file with the first petitions the names of those secured on their rush across the county that day. The real fight was now on. The remonstrators, that is, those who were opposed to relocation, were

represented by Robert J. Tracewell, of Corydon, and J. L. Suddarth and John H. Weathers, of Leavenworth, while the English followers were represented, as heretofore mentioned, by Charles Jewett, C. W. Cook and W. Funk. For two hours and a half a wordy encounter was engaged in and at half-past four the commissioners announced that they would grant the prayer of the petitioners. But the Leavenworth citizens were not disposed to abide by the decision of the commissioners. They at once took an appeal from this decision to the Crawford Circuit court, got a change of venue to the Harrison Circuit court and from there they finally took it to the Washington Circuit court, where it was tried before Judge Davis, an Appellate Judge. The trial which followed was filled with dramatic incidents. The petitioners had a large map of the county made by the county superintendent, Charles Robertson, in which he had located every town, school house and church in the county.

This map was placed on the court room floor before the witness chair, in plain view of the jury and witnesses. The map proved to be of wonderful help in furthering the cause of the English people. Three weeks of legal warfare ensued, but the Leavenworth lawyers could not save the county seat for their clients. The English advocates had won every contest from the commissioners' court to this final decision and were naturally very jubilant over their success. It seemed that the struggle was over, but, although English had been declared the county seat, the town did not yet actually have the county records in its possession, nor, of course, was there a court house or any suitable building to receive them. The committee in charge of affairs at English at once began to build a court house, but they had only fairly got started when the Leavenworth adherents filed an injunction which stopped everything. It was claimed that the county was so heavily in debt that the building of a new court house, such as had been planned by the county commissioners, would completely exhaust the county treasury. Nevertheless, the injunction was finally set aside and the work of building the court house pursued with renewed vigor. It is interesting to note in this connection that the court house was not built in the town of English. At this time there was a law which provided that no county seat could be relocated within four miles of the county line, and, unfortunately, English was less than four miles from the northern boundary of the county. But this did not dampen the ardor of the citizens of English. They selected a site on the top of a hill a half mile south of the town, trusting that the town would eventually grow until it included the court house site. Another reason for locating the court house outside of the town limits was the fact that the title to the land on which the town of English was built was faulty and it was very evident, in view of all that had transpired, that the new court house must be erected on land for which a clear title could be secured.

The new court house was sufficiently completed in April, 1894, so it could be utilized and now the question arose as to the securing of the county records. On Saturday, April 24, 1894, the committee of English citizens who had been managing the court house fight held a meeting to decide upon some definite plan of action. They felt that the Leavenworth people would not surrender the records without a struggle and they wanted to be prepared for any emergency which might arise. At this crisis an old soldier of the Civil War, A. J. Goodman by name, offered to engineer the removal of the records. At this meeting, just mentioned, Goodman asked the committee, through R. L. Sloan, to resign, which they promptly did, and then Sloan moved that the whole matter be

entrusted to Goodman. The committee evidently had sufficient faith in the ability of Goodman to get the records and when he laid his plan of action before them, they gave their consent. Goodman informed the committee that he was going to descend in semimilitary fashion on Leavenworth on the following Monday and get the county records, even if it was necessary to resort to actual warfare. On the night of April 24, 1894, the campaign was worked out in detail. All of the saloons in English were ordered closed until Monday evening and every man who enlisted pledged himself to abstain from any intoxicating liquors until Monday night. Goodman figured that by that time the county records would be safely deposited in the new court house in English. On this Saturday night, horsemen were sent to all parts of the county, soliciting two-horse wagons, horseback riders (who, by the way, were instructed to arm themselves), and every man who was in favor of the removal. This army was to assemble at English on Sunday, April 25, 1894, at noon.

The start was set for one o'clock Monday morning. On Sunday two-horse wagons, men on horseback, and all armed, began to pour into English. The wagons were carefully numbered and parked and each driver given his number. The arms and munitions of war were loaded in the front wagon. Three men, well acquainted with derrick work, were assigned to wagons which had been fitted up with block and tackle for loading the heavy safes. Three sledge hammers were provided and three men were assigned to their use. They were to be used in case the county officials refused to unlock their doors, and, for fear that the sledge hammers would not suffice, a few sticks of dynamite were secured and taken along to be used in an emergency. It was currently reported that the Leavenworth people would resist any efforts to take the records and it was also reported that they had made a veritable fort out of their court house. Three men were selected to handle the dynamite and one of them was given a nickname on that account. At half past twelve o'clock on this eventful Monday morning, Goodman ordered his cavalry to mount and proceeded to drill them in true cavalry fashion for half an hour. At one o'clock sharp the command was given to start and the county seat army was off for the home of the enemy, fourteen miles away. At seven o'clock the inhabitants of Leavenworth were given their first view of the invading army — ninety-six two horse wagons, eighty-two mounted and fully armed horsemen, and foot soldiers to the number of four hundred and seventy-eight. A committee at once waited upon the county officials and the latter after sizing up the invaders and noting their strength, promptly informed the committee that the court house doors would be opened at eight o'clock. As the town clock tolled the hour of eight, the doors of the court house swung open and the men, who were delegated for each separate office, marched in and proceeded to carry out and load the records. While this was going on, the bulk of the invaders stood at arms, while the Leavenworth people stood aghast. And thus the records were secured. After the last book was in, the cavalcade slowly wended its way out of the village, and, by five o'clock of this eventful Monday, every record was safely deposited in English. Thus ended the most picturesque county-seat fight ever staged in the state.

Previous meeting minutes.

Dec 12, 2023: no meeting took place, but rather our annual Christmas dinner.

Nov 14, 2023

(minutes taken by William Piper)

At 6:30pm, the meeting began with a moment of silence and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Program: Gary Roberson gave a 70 minute presentation on his experience with various local caves. The entire program was recorded and can be viewed at the CCHGS youtube channel, www.youtube.com/@Crawfordcountyindianahistory

Minutes: Last month's minutes were reviewed with one correction. Annette Gilliland made a motion to accept, Roberta Toby seconded. The motion passed.

President: The water heater was installed in the CCHGS building thanks to the help of Ben Wishart. He provided his services for free, and we thank him very much!

Vice President: Nothing

Treasurer's Report: Beginning balance \$11,972.31. Total deposits equaled \$890. Bills totaled \$1,481.98 (insurance payment and water heater purchase included). Ending balance \$11,380.33. Memberships 59, Library 1, Corporations 2, Free Memberships 2.

Archives: Roberta Toby mentioned trees will be moved to behind the flag poles at the Veteran's Memorial. Also mentioned that bricks have been accumulating water and will need to be fixed.

Proctor House: Nothing

Next meeting, Dec 12, will be our annual Christmas dinner with no program.

Meeting ended 7:50pm

Attending: William and Robin Piper, John and Sherry Crawford, Roberta Toby, Louie and Diane Mitchell, Tyler Gallien, Carol Groves, David Black, Gary Roberson, Christine Harbeson, John Benton, Annette Gilliland, Wesley Summers, Angela Thompson, Edward Whitmire, Georgianna Wiseman, Andy and Glenda Laswell, and R. Newton

October 10, 2023

The meeting began at 6:30pm with a moment of silence followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

Program - The "Your Pilgrims" program was presented by John Crawford. He began by talking about the Pilgrims and their journey on the Mayflower. It was a long journey of 3,200 miles which took 66 days at the speed of 3 miles per hour. He displayed a list containing the names of all of the passengers on board which included 54 Separatist Puritans, 31 economic immigrants, 14 indentured servants, and 30 crew members. Three people died and some babies were born. Many of the Pilgrims had been living in exile in the Netherlands due to religious differences. John told some amusing stories of events that occurred during the trip. They landed in Massachusetts which was not their original destination. The first winter was very hard and only about half survived. The first Thanksgiving meal was prepared by the only 4 women who survived. These Pilgrims are important to us because about 30 million people today are descendants of them.

Mike Hasenstab presented the 2nd part of the program on how to trace your ancestry back to a person on the Mayflower. He detailed his own search over a period of years. He showed a list of common last names that go back to the Mayflower. He referenced the tools to use in your research. And, if successful, you can join the Mayflower Society. This program on the Pilgrims was both entertaining and informative.

Minutes - were reviewed. One correction was noted, a misspelling. Louie Mitchell made a motion to approve, Diane Mitchell seconded, and the motion passed.

President's Report - The newsletter is out. Several appreciative comments were made about it.

Vice-President's Report - Tyler Gallien gave an update on the hot water heater. His dad had examined it and said that it needed a new anode which he could put in for \$400. A discussion followed about repairing the old heater which may not solve the problem of the bad odor or whether to go for a new water heater. The big expense is for the labor to install it, not the heater itself. After some said they could help with the installation, it was decided to go with a new heater.

Treasurer's Report - The beginning balance as of September 1, 2023, was \$12,074.25. Donations of \$400 were deposited. Expenses were \$501.86. Ending balance is \$11,972.30. Membership is 62.

Archives Report - Roberta Toby reported that the American Legion Post in Milltown was having an event on Oct 22 from noon to 3pm with guest speakers, a pitch-in meal, and music. Funds raised will go to support veterans.

Proctor House - is closed for the winter.

Meeting adjourned at 7:40pm

Attending: Carol Tomlinson, Louie and Diane Mitchell, Bob Roberts, Roberta Toby, Judy Hasenstab Howerton, Jon Howerton, Mike Hasenstab, Carolyn Hasenstab McAdams, Lance Stroud, Angela Thompson, Bill and Robin Piper, Faye Horton, Cheryl Allen, John and Sherry Crawford, Annette Gilliland, Judy Faith, Tami Redding, Tyler Gallien, Maria Wishart and Edward Whitmire.

Membership Dues

Dues for the Crawford County Genealogical and Historical Society are \$15 per year for single memberships, \$20 for family or \$25 for corporation/businesses. The fee is due each June as the new year starts in July. A renewal form is available on the website, www.cchgs.org.

Send your check to:
Sharon Morris
CCHGS Treasurer
P.O. Box 162
Leavenworth, IN 47137

Meetings

The Crawford County Historical and Genealogical Society meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, 6:30pm, at the CCHGS Headquarters (310 Oak Circle, English IN). You can call 812-338-2579 to confirm.

Website:

www.cchgs.org

Social Media:

Search for "Crawford County Historical and Genealogical Society" on FACEBOOK!



Books for sale

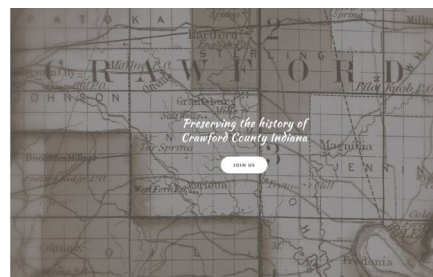
Our book list has been REVISED!! Some out of print titles have now returned and we are also offering DIGITAL versions of most of our books. The digital versions will be sold on CD-R in PDF format. Check our website, <http://www.cchgs.org> for more information!

The Crawford Countian is the official newsletter of the CCHGS.

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