

PULASKI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Preserving history for a better future.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS ARE ROTATING

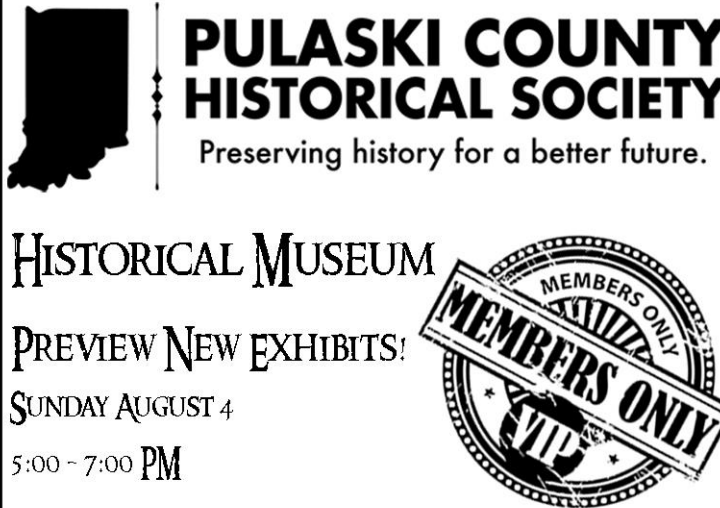
When announcing the opening of the Museum, we noted we would have intentional exhibits that change every three to six months. One exhibit - Pulaski County: The Story Of Us - will be permanent. Exhibits as we opened included The History Of Racing In Pulaski County, Remembering Medaryville, Early History Of Photography, and Arrowheads And Other Archeological Finds.

Three of these are rotating out, and one will have additions. Visitors coming to the Museum beginning in August will see, in addition to The Story Of Us, the following:

- Pulaski County WWI History (In Partnerships With The WCH Student's WWI Projects)
- Welcome To Star City
- Tom Jones Photo Exhibit: The Landscape Of Pulaski County
- Arrowheads And Other Archeological Finds, with the addition of The Mighty Mastodon projects that the Winamac 5th grade helped to build this past school year.



Historical Society Members are welcome to preview the exhibits on Sunday, August 4, from 5:00-7:00 PM.



PULASKI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Preserving history for a better future.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

PREVIEW NEW EXHIBITS!

SUNDAY AUGUST 4
5:00 - 7:00 PM

PULASKI COUNTY WORLD WAR I HISTORY (FROM STUDENT PROJECT)
WELCOME TO STAR CITY
TOM JONES PHOTO EXHIBIT: THE LANDSCAPE OF PULASKI COUNTY
THE MASTODON (WITH HELP FROM WINAMAC 5TH GRADE)

500 South Monticello Street, Carriage House

EXHIBIT SPONSORSHIP & DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM

We seek donations to sponsor upcoming exhibits. If, for example, you are passionate about railroad, agricultural or township history and you want to help support an exhibit of that type in the future, we can help you make that happen. If you want to make an object donation, understand that all donations must be approved and must include a monetary donation so we can purchase the supplies to care for and store the object.

THANK YOU

For donations contributing to the success of the museum, we continue to thank the Don & Dee Galbreath family, the Indiana Historical Society, and a number of corporate donors.

WE HONOR DEE GALBREATH



Delores J. "Dee" Galbreath, 85, of Winamac passed away peacefully Friday, June 28, 2019 at Pulaski County Healthcare Center. Born on July 23, 1933 at Logansport, she was the daughter of the late Delmar "DJ" and Harriett (Bell) Brown. She was a 1951 Star City High School graduate. On May 20, 1951 she married Donald E. Galbreath, he survives.

Dee was a co-founder of Galbreath Inc. and Galfab, Inc. She also formerly worked in the Pulaski County Auditor's office.

Dee was an avid reader, as well as antique collector and dealer. She was instrumental in many community improvement projects including providing yearly scholarships for Pulaski County high school graduates.

Dee was a member and former trustee at First Christian Church in Winamac. She was also a member of Star City Book Club, former board member of the Pulaski County Community Foundation and a trustee at Four County in Logansport.

She was instrumental in the opening of the Pulaski County Museum, and for this and her lifetime of community service, we thank her.

HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY CEMETERIES

If you are searching for ancestors in Pulaski County, Indiana, it may be helpful to know the history of the county's cemeteries.

This series will look at the townships in alphabetical order. Each cemetery in the townships will be featured.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP

St. James Church cemetery is the oldest cemetery in Beaver Township. Prior to the 1860 census, members of this congregation of German Lutherans began arriving in Pulaski County; mainly Beaver, Jefferson, Salem and White Post twps. A small church was erected about a mile north of the present structure, although no cemetery is associated with that location. In 1876, Fred & Mary Kruger deeded 5 acres in the southwest corner of section 7 (600S&1100W) to these Mecklenburg Germans for a church building and cemetery. Thus begins the St. James German Lutheran Church & Cemetery. However, for burials of members of this congregation before the establishment of this cemetery, one might look in the Rees' burial ground, now known as Roseland Cemetery.



REMINISCENCES OF E. R. BROWN

Pulaski County Pioneer 1845 - 1930 (Part 2)

Much of Pulaski County seemed very attractive to the first white settlers, particularly at certain seasons of the year and along the water courses. The land was more level and open to view than most of them had been used to seeing.

One feature was the entire absence of bushes at the first. For some reason the Indians had carefully seen to it that no undergrowth should get a start anywhere. In that respect a marked change had taken place in my childhood. From my earliest recollections, a luxurious growth of many kinds of bushes had sprung up almost everywhere. The large trees had to stand close together if these enterprising young competitors did not find a start among them, while they literally thronged the open spaces, encroaching upon the roads, filling up and hiding fence rows and persistently reappearing in cleared fields. These bushes afterwards came to be known as second growth timber.

But the first settlers reported that when they came they found none of these bushes, but large stately trees. In more level places, which included most of the county, they could look through long avenues or colonnades formed by the shapely bodies of majestic oaks and other species, canopied by their spreading and interlacing tops, and see objects at considerable distances. It was little trouble for them to find their domestic animals when turned out to pasture, as was then necessary, while they often saw deer, and other wild animals as far as their eyes would reach. Then in summer time there was an abundant growth of grass and other vegetation, much of it being tall and graceful, bowing and waving in the wind. To crown all else there was a lavish extravagance of exquisite wild flowers of many varieties and of luxuriant growth to be seen everywhere at all proper seasons. This continued to be true for many years. I do not know why it should be so, but the limited number of wild flowers I now see growing in protected places along the river and elsewhere seem dwarfed in size and lacking in coloring compared with those of the early days. It was the observation of many that wild flowers and some species of wild grasses soon began to deteriorate or disappear after the coming of white people.



**PULASKI COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Preserving history for a better future.

THE MUSEUM IS OPEN

COME SEE THE HISTORY OF US

TUESDAYS 3:00 - 6:00

THURSDAYS 3:00 - 6:00

SATURDAYS 12:00 - 4:00

500 SOUTH MONTICELLO, WINAMAC

It may seem strange but the early settlers did not seem to object to the large amount of wet land in the county. The reason probably was that most of the flat or level land in all the counties was wet and there was no larger proportion of it here than elsewhere. I recall that some of those coming from clay sections objected stoutly to our sand ridges. But others who came from localities where they had known about sandy land were not afraid of it here. A few who had come from places where the clay is very sticky, where they had seldom seen a good road or known a time when their boots were free from a load of clay, were glad for the change.

Abstracted from *Pulaski County Democrat* 17
February 1922

Submitted by Janet Onken

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER BURIED IN WINAMAC CEMETERY ABLY PLAYED HIS PART IN BIRTH OF THE NATION

By Karen Clem Fritz
Pulaski County Historian

When Pulaski County was officially established in 1839, more than 60 years had passed since the opening conflicts of the American Revolution. Most of the pioneers settling into the new states carved from the Old Northwest Territory were far removed from the struggles of birthing a new nation decades earlier in the original British colonies.

Yet, somewhat surprisingly, an early grave in the notthen-officially-established Winamac Cemetery, on the hill west of town, marks the final resting place of a Revolutionary War soldier.

A Massachusetts-born man, John Davenport, volunteered with his local militia at the age of 17 for three months service two years after the Revolutionary War began. Young Davenport continued to serve for periods each year from 1778 through the end of the war in 1781.

John Davenport was born on July 31, 1760 in Petersham. His forebears came to Massachusetts from Weymouth, England in September 1628 - just eight years after the arrival of the Pilgrims. The family became large landholders in Dorchester (now Boston) and influential in the community, according to a family history. John's father, Thomas, was a Minute Man, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Teenaged John soon joined his father in the rebellion against the British, and In 1776, he served under General Bailey as one of the "Green Mountain Boys," militia in the first year of the war.

During his time in service, John Davenport later recalled a night spent on sentry duty at General George Washington's headquarters. He had also guarded British prisoners, served as an officer's servant, built forts, and responded to Indian attacks as far away as Albany, NY. He was serving at West Point, then a fort on the Hudson, when the commander Benedict Arnold made his ill-fated deal with the enemy to betray the fort and defect to the British.

Six years after the Revolution, at age 26, Davenport married Eunice Hawes in 1787 in his hometown of Petersham, Mass. They had nine children. As the years passed - through the new nation's first government under the Articles of Confederation and then the adoption of the U.S. Constitution - the Davenport family moved first to Vermont, then New York (where John Davenport again served the U.S. in the War of 1812) and eventually to Ohio. In Ohio, the family resided in Sandusky County where in 1819, Davenport had purchased 40 acres of the newly-surveyed lands. For at least two decades, he and several of his adult children lived in Sandusky County where Davenport was appointed York Township's first postmaster.

When he filed for a pension at age 72, Davenport was infirm and nearly blind, but still vividly remembered his time serving in the Revolution, according to his family.



Students from history classes at Winamac Community Schools visited the grave of Revolutionary War soldier John Davenport in May to pay tribute to his service. They had earlier spent class time learning a little of his background.



Patrick Schuttrow's U.S. History classes and Steve Slaven's middle school history class participated in the grave decorating ceremony at the Winamac Cemetery. They honored Pulaski County's only Revolutionary War veteran, pausing for a moment of silence and a reading of the poem, *Concord Hymn*, by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In his last years, Davenport made one final move. He came to Winamac to be near his son John Jr. The old Revolutionary War soldier died there at age 78, on March 13, 1839 - about six weeks before Pulaski County and its county seat Winamac were officially established on May 6, 1839.

(John Davenport Jr. (1800-1879) was born in Vermont. He married his wife Elizabeth in Pulaski County on Dec. 26, 1839. Both are buried in Winamac.)

It is interesting to note there were two main groups of soldiers who fought on the American side during the Revolutionary War.

One group was the militia. The militia was made up of citizens who were ready to fight in case of an emergency. Most cities and communities in the colonies had a militia in order to fight off Indian war parties and bandits. Most of the men between the ages of 16 and 65 were members of the militia. They only trained a few times a year.

The other group of American soldiers was the Continental Army. The Continental Congress established the Continental Army as the first real army of the U.S. They made George Washington the commander. The army was made up of paid volunteers who enlisted for a period of time. At first, the enlistments were for shorter periods like six months. Later on in the war, the enlistments were as long as three years. The soldiers in the Continental Army trained and drilled as fighting men.

(NOTE: The Revolutionary War soldier buried in Winamac should not to be confused with John Davenport (Jan. 16, 1752 - Nov. 28, 1830) who was a U.S. Representative from Connecticut, and who also served in the American Revolution.) Sources: *Pulaski County Public Library, History.com, Ancestry.com and other internet sources*

WINAMAC CEMETERY

In May of 1844, Mary Jenkins made a trade with the county commissioners: two acres of her land to the county for an equal sized parcel of land for herself nearby. The commissioners' intent was to use the two-acre purchase for public burial. It was a sensible choice as there were already burials at that location. John Davenport, noted above, being one of the earliest. Other early burials were David Harris, also in 1839, Andrew Ingram in 1842/43, and George Ingram in 1844. No doubt there were others. There was no charge for burials and there were no deeds recorded for burials on this two-acre plot.

Later in December of 1844, it was ordered by the Board of Commissioners that Wm. M. Lemon be allowed \$1.50 for surveying a Lot for a grave yard, under the direction of George P. Terry, County agent.

Pulaski County Commissioners' Record & Winamac Cemetery Inscriptions.

PULASKI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 135
Winamac IN 46996
info@pulaskihistory.net
www.pulaskihistory.net
www.Facebook.com/
PulaskiHistory

Officers

President: Ryan Harrison
Vice President: Kathi Thompson
Secretary: Janet Onken
Treasurer: Lin Morrison
Curator: Natalie Federer
Past President: Kathi Thompson

Board Members

Term Ending 2020: Mary Conner,
Ryan Crawford, Becky Dilts
Term Ending 2021: Brian Capouch,
Louise Gudas, Mike Shurn
Term Ending 2022: Raye Anne
Absher, Sara Kroft, Jolie
Simmermaker

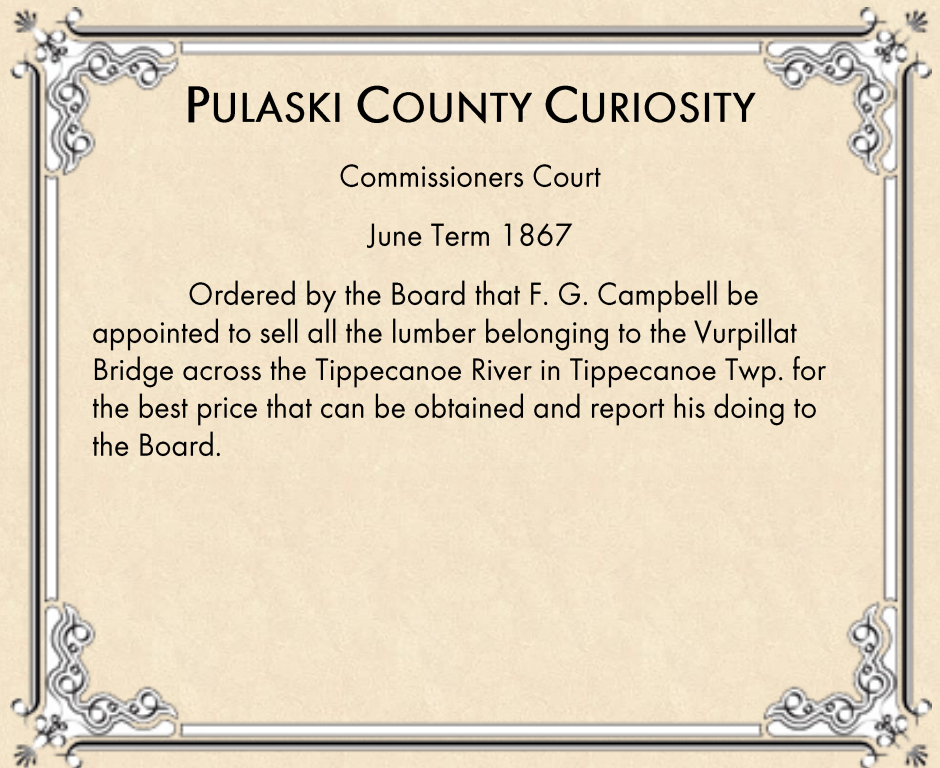
MEMBERSHIP

- \$30 Individual
- \$40 Family
- \$80 Sustaining


2018 was a banner year for the PCHS. The re-located museum was made possible through a significant grant from the Indiana Historical Society, several smaller grants, donations, and support from PCHS members. In 2019, we continue to recruit and train volunteer docents for the museum.

Membership information can be found on the website: www.pulaskihistory.net.

Pulaski County Historical Society
PO Box 135
Winamac IN 46996



Ask The Historian!
Pulaski County Historian Karen Fritz
Pulaski County Public Library
(Winamac)
2nd Tuesdays 1:00 - 3:00



Ask The Genealogist!
Pulaski County Genealogist Janet Onken
Pulaski County Public Library
(Winamac)
every Monday 4:00 - 6:00

