
1835

1935

Cicero
Fall Festival
and
Centennial



August 8, 9, 10

Sponsored by Cicero Commercial Club

Program

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1935

8:00 P. M.—This will be a program of music, vocal and instrumental, in which the various churches and other organizations of the town and community will have a part.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1935

8:00 A. M.—Placing of all exhibits. All exhibits in fine art department should be in by 10:00 A. M. All exhibits in flower show should be in by 12:00 N.

1:30 P. M.—Free Act—Dixie Cotton Pickers
2:30 Free Act—Solt Aerial Act
4:00 Balloon Ascension
7:30 Band Concert
8:15 Free Act—Dixie Cotton Pickers
9:00 Free Act—Solt Aerial Act
9:00 Wrestling Match

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1935

9:00 A. M.—Judging exhibits
1:00 P. M. Historical and Industrial Parade
4:00 Free Act—Dixie Cotton Pickers
7:30 Band Concert
8:00 Free Act—Dixie Cotton Pickers
9:30 Free Act—Solt Aerial Act

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1935

1:30 P. M.—Free Act—Solt Aerial Act
2:00 Free Act—Dixie Cotton Pickers
4:00 Balloon Ascension
7:30 Band Concert
8:00 Free Act—Solt Aerial Act
8:30 Free Act—Dixie Cotton Pickers
9:30 Free Act—Solt Aerial Act

Cicero's Birthday

A birthday party!! Oh, what fun!
With pleasures here for everyone.
We're celebrating, 'cause we owe
One hundred cheers to Cicero.

This party has been planned with care,
And everyone has done his share;
For Cicero deserves the best.
We want her up with all the rest.

This book was planned to let you know
Just how things were so long ago.
How first the church was built with care,
A house put here, a store put there.

How way back then in their poor way
They made the most of every day.
Each new invention of renown
Was put to use in this small town.

With God their leader and their guide,
This little town became their pride.
All that one hundred years ago,
And we are proud of Cicero.

History of Cicero

Any structure that is well built must have a foundation; likewise a town must have a setting, a state and county in which to be plotted. It appears that the territorial government of Indiana was organized in 1800; Hamilton County was organized in 1823; Jackson Township in 1833; and Cicero was laid out by Dennis Pickerill and James B. Freed January 15, 1835.

The story of how this territory received the name, Cicero, is very interesting. According to the tales related by the older citizens, one of the early settlers had a boy named Cicero, and this settler and Cicero were out fishing one day. Cicero got a little too near the edge of the water and fell in the creek. From that day forth it has been Cicero creek, with the town of Cicero upon its banks.

The first stock of merchandise was put on sale in 1835 by Duncan Hannaman, who continued in business for about three years. He then sold his store to Ira Kingsbury. Mr. Kingsbury later sold his stock to Jesse and Ellis Evans. A number of other pioneer dealers were Mrs. Schwab, who had a store at the top of the hill in west Cicero; Baird and Beasley, Wooster and Loeh; John D. Cottingham; Neal and Thompson; Daniel Kemp; W. H. Pickerell; G. W. Myers; William Neal; Reeves and Sanders; Good Brothers; M. Buskirk; Henry Martz; George Ross; and Simpson and Son.

On December 7, 1833 the first election in the township was held where Cicero is now located, and Elijah Redman and Elias Evans were elected as Justices of the Peace. The first post office in the township was established at Cicero about the year 1839, and Henry Jones was the first postmaster. He was succeeded in order by the following; Jesse Evans, John Criswell, William Neal, John D. Cottingham, Samuel Bussell, Edward Reeves, Ashbury Andrews, Richard Andrews, William Porter, Thos. D. Neal, John A. Hall, Albert Slack, John A. Hall, Shad R. Young, Charles Bardonner, Shad Young, and Alpha T. McKnight.

The early professional men of Cicero were—Doctors Van Buskirk, A. P. Finch, Clifford, Cook,

Newby, Williams, Collings, Dewey and Warford and lawyers William Neal and a Mr. Hildebrand.

The pioneers of Cicero early realized the necessity for community activities, and a band was organized in 1868 under the leadership of Marion Harbaugh. A second band soon was organized, and it was directed by Charles Six. In 1875, these bands were merged into one under the name of the Cicero Cornet Band and this band entertained the community for several years.

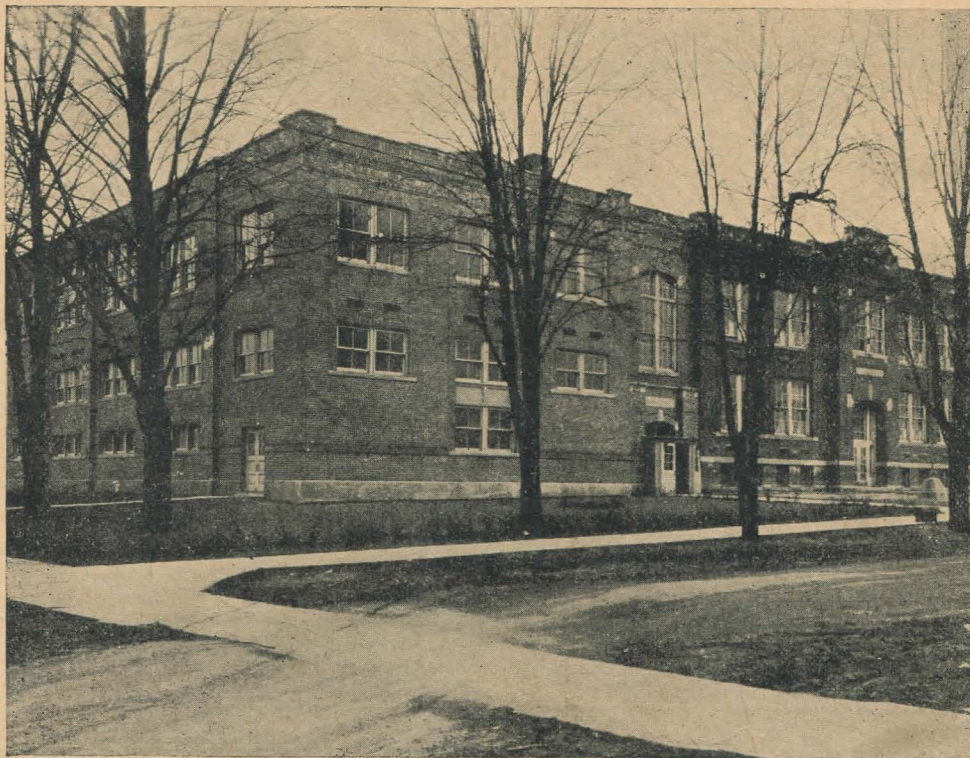
The business interests of Cicero were aided greatly by the building of a railroad through the town. The first train of cars on the old Pennsylvania and Indianapolis Railway reached Cicero on the first day of March, 1853. The railroad, no doubt, was responsible for the erecting of the Cicero Flour Mills in 1867 by John Martz and Isaac Grissom. This mill changed hands many times until 1879 when it was bought by Jacob Stehman.

Another factor that proved to be quite an impetus to the business of Cicero was the discovery of natural gas. This discovery brought manufacturing concerns into this territory. Two important industries were glass factories, one manufactured bottles and the other glass table ware. The Modes, Turner Glass Company manufactured bottles, and at one time employed about seven hundred men and women. Four furnaces were run by the bottle factory, and at that time the sign, "You are in a growing town" was quite true. The Bonita Glass Factory manufactured glass table ware; and although not nearly as large as the bottle factory, it added a great deal to the prosperity of the town.

The early settlers of Cicero came to this territory when the country was dense forest, filled with wild game, and they worked unceasingly to build a community. Each generation has contributed its part, but it is to these early pioneers that we look with admiration; and we realize that the present Cicero is greatly indebted to their sincerity, integrity, and undaunted courage.

S. R. Young

History of School



"Education is the development of the mind through the acquisition of knowledge. Education is not, as some suppose, the ability to memorize statistics, or the accumulation of a mass of facts. Encyclopedias are used for that purpose. Education makes life broader, richer and happier."

The early settlers of our country realized the truth of the above quotation, and tried to establish schools for the benefit of the younger generation. The first school in the township was opened in a little log cabin in a swampy forest where Cicero is now located in the year 1834.

Other schools followed the erection of the one in 1834. One of these was on the farm of William Taylor and was built in 1835. In 1840, a hewed log school was built on the farm of Moses Martz, and three years later a similar building was erected on the Jacob Stehman land.

The terms of these early schools were of three months duration. The schools were financed by private subscription. The teacher received one dollar and fifty cents for each pupil. In 1841, a school

house was built in the western part of Cicero. Fifty dollars of public money was provided for the construction of this building. This fifty dollars amounted to about one-third of the money necessary, and the rest was obtained by subscription. In 1852, the first building was built under the new 1851 law. One lady teacher taught in this school for many years. The early schools in the vicinity of Cicero were taught by New Englanders.

In 1871, (with a school board consisting of J. E. Sharpe, President; A. S. Hetherington, Treasurer; and L. O. Clifford, Secretary,) a new three story building was planned. The original cost of the ground and building, not furnished inside, was about \$1500.00. The first and second floors and hallways were completed by August 1877. The third floor was not completed until the autumn of 1895. At that time, the number of pupils far exceeded the accommodations and it was necessary to complete the third floor. Near 1900, a two room building was also added to take care of the increasing number of pupils.

The erection of these buildings cost Cicero con-

History of School (Continued)

siderable money and necessitated rather high taxes. In 1909, the community suffered a heavy loss when the three story building was struck by lightning and burned. School was conducted for the next few years in the two room building and in various rooms in the town. Mr. Frank Hartley was the superintendent at that time. In 1910, a new commodious brick building was erected at a cost of \$10,000.00. Under the trusteeship of Mr. Jensen in 1924, this building was much improved and many conveniences added at a cost of \$58,000.00. This is, of course, the present school building of Cicero and it is indeed quite a growth from the little log cabin of one hundred years ago.

The story of the organization of the studies, and the management of the school, shows also a decided growth. The teachers in 1871, were Alzo Dewey, higher classes, Thomas Neal, intermediate, and Nathaniel Dewey, primary. The primary school was not to begin until in December, the other schools began in October. At this time, the teachers were to take complete charge of their rooms and ten cents per day was deducted from their salary if they failed to do this. In 1877, a motion was carried requiring each pupil outside of Cicero Corporation to pay the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month in higher subjects, one dollar per month in intermediate subjects, and seventy-five cents in primary subjects. The word subject is used and not grades because up to this time the school had not been graded. Those living in the corporation over the age of twenty-one years were to pay the same in each department that the outsiders paid. This money was to be paid strictly in advance each month. Another interesting thing that we find in the minutes of 1879 is, "Orders forbidding ball playing or any other kinds of games on school premises. School house and grounds are not to be used for any kind of amusement. All public meetings forbidden in the house. Posters printed and posted to this effect."

The Cicero school was graded in 1876 and the teachers the following year were—O. H. Brackledge, Principal; S. P. Dunham, Lillian Taylor, and Anna Bray, grammar, intermediate and primary teachers. The school was conducted as a common school until the administration of Frank A. Gause who organized the high school in 1898. Music was required in all grades from 1896. Physical education was made compulsory in 1924. The last reorganization of the school was in 1929, when the school was organized on the 6-6 plan. During this time of course, many new subjects had been added to the curriculum and the number of teachers had greatly increased but a brief history such as this will not allow all of these

details.

The Cicero school was a corporation school until 1919 when it became a township school. George Buchannan was the township trustee at this time, and John Kreag was the first principal of the school as a township school. The consolidation of the schools of Jackson Township began in 1923 and was completed in 1930. All rural schools were discontinued by 1930 and the three consolidated schools, Arcadia, Atlanta, and Cicero remained in the township. Cicero school now has an enrollment of about three hundred and fifty pupils.

The Cicero school has had a gradual growth and now meets all the requirements of the state school laws. Many teachers have served faithfully in the schools and have each done their part in making the Cicero school a better school. According to the school records one teacher, Cyrella Huffman, served longer than any other as a teacher in the public school. Miss Huffman began her services in the year 1905-06 and taught until the end of the school year 1927-28. In recognition of her connection with the Cicero School, we dedicate the following poem to her.

22 yrs

Building A Temple

A builder builded a temple,
 He wrought it with grace and skill;
 Pillars and groins and arches
 All fashioned to work his will.
 Men sair as they saw its beauty
 "It shall never know decay.
 Great is thy skill, O builder:
 Thy fame shall endure for aye."

A teacher builded a temple
 With loving and infinite care.
 Planning each arch with patience,
 Laying each store with prayer.
 None praised her unceasing efforts
 None knew of her wondrous plan,
 For the temple the teacher builded
 Was unseen by the eyes of man.

Gone is the builder's temple,
 Crumbled into the dust;
 Low lies each statley pillar,
 Food for consuming rust.
 But the temple the teacher builded
 Will last while the ages roll,
 For that beautiful unseen temple
 Is a child's immortal soul.

Frank Hiatt

History of Elevator

omit

Any town, however small, located in an agricultural district would not be complete without a place for the elevating and distributing of grains. Early in the life of Cicero the need for an elevator became manifest; however the grain merchants did not have a very profitable business in Cicero until a railroad was built through the town. In 1853, Sam Dale received a share of stock as part payment for his labor in the construction of this railroad. Since most of the work of grade building was very slow at this time, almost five years were required to complete the road.

Within a short time after the first freight was moved over this road, several warerooms were established in Cicero. These however changed hands frequently. Auston Turner operated a wareroom located on the east side of the track across the street from the depot. A man by the name of Brundy also merchandised grain through this wareroom. John D. Cottingham & Son were in the grain business located where Ira Lowe resides. Oliver Mann traded in grain with his equipment located where the traction station is situated. Allen & John Sanders were grain merchants, and they operated a wareroom where Dewey & Son's Coal yard is located. This became the property of a partnership consisting of James Carson, Joe Harrison, Cap Reaves and Ike Grisson. Scott Carson and Catesby Dalé purchased grain along with other early grain merchants. Theodore Warmon's father moved a grist mill from Millersberg to Cicero about 1875. It was this mill that Jacob Stehman purchased and moved to the grounds now occupied by the Big 4 Mineral Company.

Mr. Stehman established the first mill and elevator and he operated it for several years. Henry Stehman later became owner, and he also ran the mill for a number of years. Mr. Mabbit and Mr. Gray were partners in these properties for a few years, and then the Stehman family regained possession and later sold to Robert Porter. Carey Roubush purchased these properties from the Porter family in 1917 and within a week sold to John Curran.

About 1892, E. E. Cornthwaite started in the grain business along with his saw mill, he was located south of the Farmers Co-operative Company building. Later he moved his location where their equipment is located. This plant however burned in

1913, and was rebuilt the same year. Mr. Cornthwaite and Mr. Porter were the only grain merchants until 1917. The Cornthwaite properties were also purchased by Mr. John Curran. Mr. Curran established his office in the south properties, and only used the north elevator during the rush movement of the grain.

During the period from 1914 to 1920, the Co-operative Elevator organization was establishing exchanges and elevators in central Indiana. Word came to some of the farmers near Cicero, that a Co-operative Elevator would be established in Arcadia. Four men from Cicero attended this meeting hoping that they might have a Co-operative Company in Cicero.

The party in charge of the organization turned a deaf ear to their requests; they left the meeting somewhat disappointed but not entirely willing to give up. They called on the County Agricultural Agent and asked him to notify all the farmers in the Cicero community and call a meeting to organize a company. This was done, and these four men called on the farmers and sold stock to be confirmed at the meeting. \$18,600.00 was raised to make the purchase of operating equipment. John Curran sold both the elevators to the newly organized company, and this made only the one elevator in the town.

This company, with John Curran as manager, began operating in May, 1920. The months following the purchase of the elevator proved to be very disastrous in the devaluation of all commodities and especially farm products. A heavy loss was sustained within nine months after launching the new company. Mr. Curran resigned as manager, and E. E. Cornthwaite was placed in charge. He guided the company through the early years with very creditable results. In June 1925, Mr. Cornthwaite retired as active manager of the Company, and Karl Applegate became manager, and is the present manager.

The history of this Co-operative Company would be incomplete if the names of the four farmers who helped to establish the company, were withheld. They are Albert Good, Newton Wiles, E. E. Applegate, and Ellis Sarig. To these men Cicero is indebted, as it was through their efforts that a large volume of business was turned to this collectively owned organization.

Karl Applegate

Christian Church

By Marjorie

The Disciples of Christ met at Cicero in the home of John Slack on the second Lord's day in April 1837 and organized the Cicero congregation. The members of this congregation met for worship in private homes and in school houses until the year 1858 when, the record shows, a new church house was built.

Stephen McKinley and Levy McKinley, his wife, for the consideration of one dollar, paid by William Pickerill, Edward Hall and Robert Cooper, trustees of the church, sold to the said trustees the lot in Cicero on which the present church now stands. This transaction took place and the church deed was signed on the 30th day of August 1851. A one room frame building was erected.

The first meeting was held in this new church on Tuesday, November 16, 1858. This meeting was opened with prayer and scripture reading by Brother C. W. Harrison. At this meeting, new officers were elected and a new record was made of the church members. This building was used for worship purposes until the year 1916 when a new building was erected at a cost of \$10,000. It stands on the same lot on which the first building stood. The new building was dedicated December 17, 1916.

The Christian Church of Cicero has successfully functioned for ninety-eight years, and a spirit of harmony and loyalty prevails among its members.

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Marjorie Small

Hinkle Creek Church

It's a long, long trail over the pathway of events that has led from the establishment of the first Friends Church in Jackson Township to the present celebration of a century of community progress. "The Meeting House" was beautifully located on a prominence overlooking Hinkle Creek, from which it received its name. The location is five miles southwest of Cicero on the south boundary of the Township, at the corner of both Noblesville and Washington Townships. This site was selected on rolling ground owing to the early lack of drainage. To extoll the christian efforts of those pioneers of the past, who founded Hinkle Creek Church, and to propagate their influence through future years is one of the chief purposes of the present membership of the congregation.

This part of the township was settled in the early thirties by several families of Friends, having come from Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Tennessee, and as early as 1833 meetings were held for worship in the various homes. These were continued at regular intervals until an organization was effected in June 1836. The first house, which was of logs, was built in that year.

The organization was known to Friends as a "Preparative Meeting" and was a branch of Westfield Monthly Meeting. In the early forties, it became itself a Monthly Meeting. The meetings were regularly held and faithfully attended, both on "First Day" and on "Fifth Day" of each week, no matter the distance or the condition of the weather. There was also a "First Day School" held preceding the morning worship on the Sabbath. There was never any prearranged program for service by these devout religious pioneers. The first trustees were James Harris, Jacob Carson, and Samuel Sumner. These men purchased three and one-half acres from Joseph Sumner for their permanent location.

During the forties, the first frame building was erected, being twenty-six by twenty-six feet. This house was destroyed by fire in 1872, and it was replaced the same year by the present structure, which was originally thirty-six by fifty-two feet. It was very simple in construction. The building was divided into two rooms of equal size by a partition, with shutters that could be opened when desired, making one large room. The real purpose of the partition was to provide a room for the men and one for the women for the separate transaction of the business of the Meeting. During the worship hour, which was held in one room, the men sat on one side of the aisle and the women on the other. At the north end of the rooms there were four "gallery" seats facing the au-

dience. These were occupied by ministers and official members. There was always some one appointed by the meeting who was known as the "head of the meeting", whose duty it was to time the opening and closing of the service. James Rees served as the first head of Hinkle Creek Monthly Meeting. Gabriel Willits served for many years in this capacity and was succeeded by his son, Henry Willits.

In the early order of worship, Friends did not feel the need of a Pastor for their meetings, thereby affording more liberty for service as dictated by the Spirit. Jacob Carson was the first clerk of the Monthly Meeting and his wife, Esther Carson was the first recorded minister. In later years their son, Amos Carson and his wife, Lydia E. Carson, were recorded as ministers. Other early christians who gave sufficient evidence of a call to the ministry and were recorded for gospel service were William Haworth, Jackson Morrow, Albert Willits, Raymond Holding; and in later years, Burnie Cook, Ward Applegate and Richard Wiles.

The edifice was remodeled several years ago making it more commodious, the labor being mostly contributed by members. More recently the church has been modernized by replacing the old windows with Memorial art glass and providing a basement dining room and kitchen for social purposes.

The large cemetery adjoining the church is kept in fine order by the trustees and through the interest of the membership. The Meeting has an interest bearing fund for the maintenance of the cemetery, insuring its permanent care.

Hinkle Creek Church now has a membership of two hundred and six, and the present trustees are Clark Burris, M. C. Beals, Lora Pickett, Anthony Johnson and Raymond Horney.

Perhaps all the sons and daughters of these pioneer Quakers of a hundred years ago, who located in Jackson Township and became a part of its physical and spiritual development, have departed these earthly scenes, but many of their grandsons, their grand-daughters and their great-grand-children have taken on their mantle of usefulness in the community, remembering with gratitude the sturdy qualities of character in their ancestry.

Of these descendents, there are those who have held steady and are now holding responsible civic and religious positions. They have added materially to a substantial citizenry that takes pride in what has been achieved for their community and for future generations.

Mary Wicker

Methodist Episcopal Church

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Cicero was organized in 1843 with forty-three constituent members. The first building used as a Church by this denomination is still standing at the corner of Buckeye and East Street. It was first a private residence, but it was later fitted up for a church by Dr. Wm. Clifford, one of the early residents and members of this denomination. The members worshiped in this house for four or five years then they went to the schoolhouse to hold services, and this house became a private residence again.

The schoolhouse was a small building located in the west part of the town. Here they held services a few years. In 1854, the members erected a building at a cost of \$1,500.00. It stood on the lot north and adjoining the home of Mr. Sowers, his house being the parsonage.

This class was reorganized by Rev. J. V. R. Miller, one of the pioneer preachers of that time. The pastor at the time was Rev. M. P. Armstrong; he, however, was transferred to another charge before the building was completed. It was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Lamb, the presiding elder at that time. During this time, the church was on a circuit, including the Cicero Church, the Church called the Mt. Pleasant M. E., located northwest on land donated by a Mr. Noble. Many homes were used for services where churches could not be reached readily. Later at Arcadia, a class was organized and was added to the circuit, and also, the present Salem Church.

The early Church was a very comfortable frame building. It had no foundation under it; but each corner and the center was supported by huge boulders, leaving plenty of room for hogs to root, sleep, and often fight under it, which was nothing unusual in that age. There were two entrances with steps to them. One door for women, the other for men, leading directly into the auditorium. The men were seated on one side of the room, the women on the other, a partition running through the center of the room was as high as the tops of the seats. Another row of seats was next the wall; an aisle separating them. The room was heated by two large box stoves, one on

each side of the room. The corners on each side of the pulpit were filled with seats also, and each one was called "The Amen Corner". A very nice pulpit, carpeted, an altar, and some nice pulpit chairs made a very well furnished church for the times.

This Church was the scene of many weddings, funerals, and other happenings, which go to make up the history of any community. As the class prospered, many of the more progressive members began to talk of adding an organ to accompany singing. Among the older members this caused much dissension. Several of them going to other churches to worship. An organ was added, however, but after a few useful years met a tragic end by the hands of a fanatic. Fired by his religious zeal, he entered the church during a revival service, carrying a sledge hammer and saying the Lord had commanded him to destroy the organ, which he did. After several more years of worship in this building, it was completely destroyed by the cyclone of June, 1880, which visited the town and did so much damage. This left the congregation without anything to start with.

The Christian Church offered the use of their building for services until some arrangements could be made. The Methodists worshiped there until about the following year when a new building was completed so far as to allow them to continue worship in a church of their own.

As the town was beginning to build towards the east, it was decided to secure a site for a church in that part of town. So a lot was bought, located where the home of Mr. George Jessup now stands. A frame building was erected, with the exception of probably a foundation it was not much of an improvement on the old building. The custom of seating men and women separately had become an out of date custom by this time and only one door was required. An organ was placed in the church without question or objection.

The church grew. Many of our good business men and citizens became members. Young Peoples' Societies were organized. The Ladies Aid Society

Methodist Episcopal Church (Continued)

came into existence at this time. All of these made an active progressive church. This denomination was also helped by the growth of the town. Especially when the glass factory came, some of these people made active faithful members. About this time many of the members began to see the need of a new building to meet the changed conditions and began to discuss the need of a new church. After much objection, discussion, work and planning, it was fully decided to erect the present building.

The women's societies, both young and old, and the work they did to bring about the erection of this church need special mention. They were tireless, and

efficient, nothing too arduous for them to undertake. During the pastorage of Rev. Fisher, much of the money was raised and plans were put into the hands of a building committee for the church. However, Rev. Fisher was changed to another charge before the building of the church and did not see it completed. Rev. Hardingham followed him and saw the church completed and dedicated by Rev. Marbel, the presiding elder, in the summer of 1913. A very complete, modern parsonage was built in a few years making a valuable church. All of the property has been entirely out of debt for many years, a matter of which any church should be proud.

Bethel Lutheran Church

The Bethel Lutheran Church of Cicero, Indiana, was organized on October 12, 1856, by the Rev. Ambrose H. Scherer, who was at that time serving the Mt. Pleasant congregation north of Cicero. There were eight charter members of this congregation and services were held in an old school building in Cicero.

In 1859, the Northern Indiana Synod was entertained by the Bethel Congregation.

The congregation increased in members, and the members desired to have their own church building. On September 20, 1862, a lot was purchased for \$44.40. Funds were raised by assessment; each of the ten families was assessed \$4.40. A resolution to build was passed during May, 1863 and the building was started August 20, 1863 and was completed in

March, 1864. The records show the following:

Subscription to Building Fund	\$1529.00
Cost of Building	1427.85

Surplus \$ 56.15

During the year 1873, a parsonage was purchased and repaired, also a study was built for the pastor. The cost was \$850.00.

At a meeting of the congregation on April 3, 1875, by a vote of 25 to 9, it was desired to purchase an organ for the church.

From 1920 to 1930, the members of the congregation labored diligently to erect a new church home. A lot was purchased and a churchly edifice was erected at a cost of \$20,000.00. The approximate membership is now two hundred and twenty.

Ruby Venable

Sacred Heart Church

The early history of the Catholic Church in Hamilton County must be sought for in the neighborhood of Cicero. In the year 1836, some German Catholic families located about three and one-half miles northeast of the town, they constituted the Buscher Settlement. The spiritual needs of these far-flung pioneer families were cared for, at intervals, by itinerant priests, thus Father Backlin of Shelbyville made excursions to this place until he was thrown from his horse and killed on one of these missionary tours. The same work was continued by Father McDermott, O'Brion, Maloney, Brandt, Sechrist, Bessonnie and John Guegnen, all of Indianapolis.

The first church was erected in the Buscher Settlement in 1863, during the dark days of the Civil War. About this same time, quite an influx of Catholics was noticed in Mullen's settlement, six miles northwest of Cicero. Plans were also put under way to erect a church in this latter settlement. With the close of the Civil War, the Church there was completed. Father F. Lordemann, Father B. T. Borg, Father F. G. Lentz and the Franciscan Fathers, attended these missions successively. Among the settlers of these two missions, mention must be made of the Buschers, of the Gintert family, of the Mullens, of the Meehans and of Mrs. Thistlewaite.

When the Washington Glass Company, erected a bottle works in Cicero, a number of Catholics came with it. Not finding a church, they laid the matter before the Bishop of the Fort Wayne Diocese, Rt. Rev. J. Rademacher, who asked Father B. Biegel of Elwood to see what could be done. This was in 1898.

The energetic pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Elwood, worked so effectively that the erection of a church at Cicero was definitely assured. But another change took place, the Reverend P. O'Reilly was made pastor of Frankfort, Cicero and Noblesville. He in turn, was succeeded the following year by Rev. F. J. Jansen. Finally a building-committee composed of W. H. O'Keefe, Michael Meehan and O. W. Conley, later supplemented by Messrs. J. H. Moynough, Frank Ewald, James Earley, John Plain and Adam Koebert, solicited the necessary funds for the erection of the Church.

The cornerstone was laid on Sept. 30, 1900. Rev. Guendling of Lafayette performed the ceremony. Rev. B. Biegel preached the sermon. On January 13, 1900 the Sacred Heart Church was used for the first time. The first baptism was Mary Grohs; the first to be baptized in the baptistry was Leo P. Murphy. The first ones to be married were Thomas Coughlin and Mary Meehan. The first to be buried from the new church was Anna Earley. A class of thirteen were the first communicants on Sunday, September 8, 1901.

Since Father Jansen's pastorate, the following priests have ministered to people of Sacred Heart Church; Fathers Hordeman, P. A. Biegel (brother to Father B. Biegel of Elwood) Edw. M. Boney, F. J. Winderlin, M. P. Howland, and the Redemptorist Fathers F. X. Miller, J. Phillips, F. Lorenz and A. W. Patton. Father Patton is the Pastor at the present time.

Albert Biegel

Indiana Academy

In the late summer of 1919, one hundred acres of land, one mile north of the quiet little town of Cicero, was purchased by the Seventh Day Adventists of the State of Indiana for a Denominational School.

On August 16, 1919, people from many parts of the State were present and witnessed the breaking of the ground for the first building, the Girls' Dormitory. C. S. Wiest, President of the Conference, held the handles of the plow while Chas. March, the Principal of the school drove the team.

School was started in September of the same year under very unfavorable conditions. Some bunk houses with double deck beds were used by the boys, also three teachers and their wives lived in similar homes. A large tent served as dining room, kitchen, chapel, class room, and for church services.

The building was started and work progressed nicely, although November and December were quite rough and wintery. A. B. Cox and his force of workmen enclosed the building and at the beginning of the New Year some of the teachers and girls took refuge in the new building. The boys were transferred to the farm house which had been used by the girls. This was a day of rejoicing for the boys as they were tired of using their improvised bath-room in one corner of the corncrib where the snow had become an unwelcome visitor at bath time.

In early spring of 1920, the boys' dormitory was begun. In June, a large camp-meeting was held on the school campus and the school program received

much attention. Three new members were added to the faculty, Elder W. J. Blake as Bible teacher; Mrs. W. J. Blake, teacher of English; and C. J. Harris, farm manager. The school continued to progress nicely and in 1923 the last of the three large buildings, the Administration Building, was finished.

The Indiana Academy serves the people of the state in the training of their children for denominational work, both in the state and foreign lands. Already twenty-eight that have been enrolled in the Academy are in foreign lands serving as doctors, nurses, preachers, teachers and other lines of work. Many doctors in the same lines of work are in the States and they, too, spent at least a part of their high school days at Indiana Academy.

Under the management of the Academy, the teachers are limited to about seven years of service and only in a few cases have teachers remained on the faculty longer. Prof. C. W. March, L. P. Thorpe, J. W. Craig and V. P. Lovell, have each served the school in capacity of principal and manager.

During the years of the depression, the school has suffered just the same as many other institutions, but the last few years under the management of Prof. V. P. Lovell the school has prospered remarkably well.

To visit the school will help you to better understand its mission. Visitors are always welcome.

C. J. Harris

Cicero Seventh Day Adventist Church

Read

The Cicero Seventh Day Adventist Church was organized in October of the year 1920; just about one year after the founding of the Indiana Academy, near Cicero, Indiana.

There was a charter membership of forty seven, consisting of the following members:

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Blake; Gerald Nash; Florence Blake; Owen Blake; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Clymer; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Collison; Esther Collison; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nash; Clarence Bush; Gladys McDill; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Jones; Edith Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Yazel; Mr. and Mrs. Ottis Mote; Roy Mote; Hazel Mote; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Grimm; Fred Mote; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harris; Anna McBride; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Possman; May Zirkle; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bush; Florence Bush; Earl Bush; Mrs. Ruth Branch; Blanche Oyler; Fay Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graff; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Marsh; Mrs. Elva Wilson; Lucille Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cox.

Our first pastor was Elder W. J. Blake, who served us faithfully until January 23, 1926, when he died as a result of an auto accident. Shortly afterward, Elder O. K. Butler was appointed to serve in

his place, and has continued with us until the present time.

The membership of our church is perhaps a little different from that of almost any other church. It has been a fluctuating membership due to the fact that a portion of its members consist of teachers and students in the "Academy", and of parents who locate here temporarily to secure the advantages of the school for their children, and when the children have finished their school work the parents move away again, so the names on our church roll are continually changing. Of our original membership, only eleven are still residents of this community. If all persons who have been members of this church were still here, we would have a membership of over four hundred. At present, we have a membership of over ninety.

Our church aims to co-operate, in every way, with the "Indiana Academy" in its mission to train workers to spread the "Gospel Message" to all the world. At the present time, twenty-eight of the students and teachers who have passed through the doors of the school and of the "Church" are laboring in foreign fields to win to Christ those who know him not.

A. B. Cox

Cicero Wesleyan Church

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Cicero was organized December 15, 1892, with the following charter members: Peter Case, Lucy Case, Setta Caldwell, John Curl, Nancy Curl, George Curl, Richard Snowden, Nellie Smith, Mary Cheney, Kenard Wiggs and Mary Wiggs. All of these are deceased except Setta Caldwell, now Mrs. Luther Dodger.

Rev. T. P. Baker was the first pastor. Services were held in a rented hall until the following summer when a church building was erected in the south

part of town on a lot donated by Peter Case. Services were held here until about 1912 when they purchased the building formerly used by the Presbyterian Church, which they now occupy.

Among the pastors of the early church were Rev. J. J. Coleman, Rev. Oliver Baker, Rev. Fall, Rev. Billheimer, Rev. Smith and many others, several of whom are already enjoying eternal bliss.

Clarence Bowman

Bethlehem Evangelical Church

The story of the Bethlehem Evangelical Church begins in 1849. In 1850, A. Nicolai was sent to Hamilton (now Cicero) charge, and on Christmas night a watch night meeting was held at the home of J. Hasenfuss. At this meeting, a number of adults were united with the Evangelical Association. Another meeting was held at Bethlehem on New Year's night resulting in the conversion of young people and older people, and a number of these also joined the church.

Bethlehem class was organized in 1849 but as a result of the above mentioned meetings the membership was doubled. The first members were; H. Dienst, George Illys, Wan Dick, Adam Gardner, Charles Rouls, Jacob Stehman, Albert Roberts, C. Mosbaugh, and John Snowbarger and their families. In December 1850, Bishop John Seybert visited the charge. In 1851, Nicolai was the pastor, and George A. Blank the Presiding Elder of the Wabash District.

The first place of worship was a school house just north of the present church. It was at this place that vandals placed the decaying skeleton of an ox behind the preacher's stand, and over it hung a caged bull dog. They also threw rotten eggs over the walls and seats. This happened on Saturday night before the Lord's Supper was to be celebrated. On Sunday morning when the people met for service, this was the terrible sight which greeted them. But undaunted, the people renovated their church and had their service with Brother Blank in charge.

A church was erected during the fifties on ground deeded to the Evangelical Association by Jacob Stehman and wife. This church was dedicated by Bishop J. Seybert. The pastor of the church first lived at "Indian Creek" or "Kloepfer's Class" in the northeast corner of Marion County, Indiana. In 1858, a small parsonage was built, a short distance north of Bethlehem Church, by Josh Paulin.

In 1852, P. Goetz and M. W. Steffy served White Water Circuit and Hamilton Mission. The mission

was detached in 1853, and was served by H. Strickler. In 1854, G. C. Platz organized a Sunday school. In 1855, J. Keiper served. By this time several more families had united with this class, namely; George Sperry's, Amos Dickover's Klmngman's, C. Brehm's, West's, Peter Groves' and Gashe's.

At this time Groves' home was a preaching point, but in 1856 this mission was reattached to the White Water Circuit with Charles Glaus and H. Sticklin as pastors. The latter died in this year and was laid to rest in the Indian Creek Cemetery.

In 1858, Cicero Mission was formed of Bethlehem, Atlanta, Arcadia, Indian Creek, "Kloepfer's, Clarksville or Fishers' Class and the Hausenfuss and Koche's school house class. Josh Paulin was the pastor. In 1862, this mission became a circuit and in 1873 the field's name was changed to Noblesville.

In 1880, Bethlehem ceased to function. The charge was allowed to deteriorate. It became the habitation of stray sheep. The breaking up of the church was caused by internal strife. D. Martz, pastor from 1880-1882, reported in March 1881 that "Bethlehem is no more but stands a monument to former prosperity.". D. Martz held meetings several miles south of Bethlehem in school house No. 10. About this time, the Methodists tried to get a foot hold here, but in 1883 S. S. Albert became pastor and he got busy and rallied the Bethlehem people. The church was cleaned and prepared for worship—thus Bethlehem was saved for the church, and the No. 10 School House class was merged with Bethlehem.

Bethlehem charge has been active ever since this time. The minister for 1935 is Wilson Parks. Many faithful pastors have served the church, and have done their best for the good of the church, as well as for the spiritual development of the members of the Bethlehem class.

Manuel Hartley

Providence Meeting of Friends

Because of the condition of the roads in that early day, the widely scattered membership of Hinkle Creek Friends Meeting, the winding way of Hinkle Creek throughout the Community, and the absence of bridges, except the old time foot-log and the old wagon-ford, a small meeting was established in the eastern limits of Hinkle Creek Friends' Meeting, to be a branch of that meeting and sponsored by the "Select Meeting" of that Church.

This meeting which was established in the ninth month, 1874, was named Povidence. The regular sessions were to be held each "First Day", and each "Fifth Day" morning except one each month when occurred the regular business Monthly Meeting of Hinkle Creek meeting.

Those petitioning for the meeting and affiliating with it at that time were as follows: (Names with number of family attached)

Simeon Mendenhall	3
Samuel Sumner	1
Newton Pickett	8
Benjamin K. Hiatt	1
Rebecca Morrow	4
Nathan Hiatt	1
William Rees	1
Mahlon Johnson	7
Oliver Burgess	4
William Burgess	1
James A. Owen	5
James Rees	8
Thomas Worthington	2
Lydia Rees	3
Eli Hiatt	1
Elwood Hiatt	1

Emily Wood	1
James Symons	1

53

The meeting was at first known as an "indulged meeting"—that is a meeting for worship only, with all business transacted through Hinkle Creek Meeting. Later on as more of the community joined in worship, and the membership increased, the meeting was granted authority to transact its own business; after this it grew much stronger.

The mode of worship for many years was entirely voluntary, the membership assuming a worshipful attitude and rendering such service as they were able without remuneration. During these years Jackson L. Morrow, a strong minister of that day, gave his time and his best service in the interest of this little meeting freely, and without any remuneration. The first employed pastors of this church were Thomas J. and Carrie R. Henderson, who served the meeting in the early nineties.

Since that time, Providence has almost continuously had a pastor, and has kept up all departments of church work. For many years William Griffin, a resident of the community and faithful servant of the Lord, gave the best efforts of his labors, and his time to the service of this meeting. Providence Meeting still functions and has grown in many ways. Of the charter members of this meeting, there remain as members only the children and the grand-children of Newton and Mary Pickett, the son and grandson of Mahlon and Lucinda Johnson, and a son of Emily Wood.

Lora Pickett

Salem M. E. Church

Since the day near two thousand years ago when the Man of Galilee declared, "On this Rock I will build my Church" men everywhere have followed His example and continued to build churches

Some of the early settlers of our own domain who had found homes planned to build a Church. In, —or near,—the year of 1832, they met in the home of Lewis Taylor and organized a Class which embraced the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church and adopted its form of religious worship.

We have no complete record of its charter membership. We only knew that Rev. Thomas Luther was its first minister in charge, and that John Bristol was its first Class Leader. Their first "Meeting House" was built in 1834. This rude Temple was made of logs taken from the native forest near by, and was twenty-four feet by thirty-six feet in size. It stood some eighty rods north of what was known in later years as the Old State Road. This infant Church was called *Salem*, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first M. E. Church built in Indiana north of Indianapolis. This house was used for public worship for thirty-nine years and was a factor in the development of the country, and a means of moulding its religious faith.

The development of its surroundings and the increasing number of its communicants made it imperative to build a larger and more commodious house of worship. In the year of 1868, a new Church costing \$600.00 was erected where the Salem Church now stands. The new Church was dedicated in the year of 1869, and continued to be the Church home of a faithful and growing membership for near two

score years. The closing service in this house was held on September 15, 1907. The occasion was honored by the presence of Rev. Thmoas Stabler who had preached in the Old Log Church way back in 1852.

This second house occupied by the Salem Church was remodeled and enlarged in 1907 at a cost of \$3,100.00. This sum was raised by a popular subscription and the entire amount—(except \$40.00) was duly collected and met all the expense incurred and left the Church free of debt. At that time this was the best Rural Church in the North Indiana Conference. The new Church was rededicated by Rev. D. W. Parr on March 15th, 1908, and the spirit of Evangelism continued to prevail in its service, and in the years that followed near four hundred conversions occurred at its consecrated altar.

A record of each of the passing years would fill a separate volume but can have no place in this brief review. However, we can say a higher standard of civic righteousness had been established by the presence of the Church in this progressive community. A deeper religious sentiment has been created by its teachings, and the culture of its social life improved by Christian association. Higher ideals were formed which led to a number of improvements being made to the Church in 1922 at a cost of near \$3000.00.

The years that mark a Century of time have come and passed away, but the Salem Church still stands; a silent monitor telling the wayfaring man from whence he came and pointing him to the pathway that leads on to the Celestial City.

T. G. McGill

Deming Wesleyan Methodist Church

The history of the Deming Wesleyan Church begins with the sincere work of two devout men. George Hiatt and John Baker had it on their hearts to come to Deming to hold a meeting to try and get people saved from sin. On March 4, 1897, they commenced a meeting here, and were assisted by T. P. Baker. This meeting lasted for three weeks. The gospel was preached in all its fullness and power. On March 21, the revival closed, but several wished to continue the meetings and they, therefore, were started again March 29th, 1897.

As a result of this revival, T. P. Baker organized a class of twenty-two members. T. P. Baker served as pastor of the church until August 1898. The first meetings were held in the lower room of the Masonic Hall. This hall was built by the Methodist Church and belonged to them at that time. After one year of worship in this building, the church moved to a dwelling on the southeast corner of main street. The dwelling belonged to C. R. Boone. Meetings were held here for one year.

The first church was dedicated August 13, 1899. This church was built on a lot which had been purchased from Frank Holliday. In 1920, Brother Doo-ley was the pastor of the church; and it was then decided to move the church. The organization traded lots with John Ellson and the church was moved to this lot. The building was completely remodeled and it was dedicated August 14, 1921. On the day of the dedication, over two thousand dollars were subscribed to pay the expenses of remodeling the church. Considerable difficulty was encountered in collecting the money, and it was not until Sister Hutchens took charge of the church in 1926 that the mortgage was paid. The money was collected, and Sister Hutchens burned the mortgage.

Meetings are still held in this church, and the members, as the members of old, are thankful for their church and are trusting the Lord for their future.

C. R. Boone

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Adieu



One hundred years have come and gone,
And Cicero keeps moving on.
New towns have sprung up here and there,
But none can beat it anywhere.

Our town is small we will agree,
But full of friends for you and me;
And friends mean pleasures by the score.
Big cities surely give no more.

This birthday party has been fun.
Perhaps we'll have another one
In just a hundred years, you know,
You're invited then to Cicero.

Lavonne H. Langolf.