



Newsletter of the Yorktown/ Mt. Pleasant Twp. Historical Alliance

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From the President *Becky Sears Monroe*

Happy April! The birds tell me that spring has arrived. What a joyous way to wake, hearing the good news chirping across our town.

I've been thinking about cultural changes that have happened as a result of the pandemic. Today, many people think that home delivery of groceries and merchandise is an innovative idea. In actuality, the idea of home delivery is hardly new. If we look back in time just a few decades, we can see that the practice was common.

Ralph's Market in Yorktown was definitely ahead of its time with its marketing. Not only did the store offer home delivery, children who came into the store were often offered a cold hot dog as a treat. People today often cringe at the thought! When a young couple from the area got married, the owner of the market, Ralph **McShurley**, bought their groceries the first time they went into the store. He also sent a small planter to each customer who was a patient in the hospital. The personalized service in our town was unmatched.

Other companies did home delivery and/or sales as well. Some I remember are Jewel Tea, [W. T. Rawleigh Company](#), [Omar Bakeries](#), Colvats, Riggins Dairy, and other small dairies.



Nearly everyone had a milk box on their front porch. The homeowner would return empty bottles in the box along with a note telling the delivery man what they wanted. Delivery would be made in the wee hours of the morning. The milkman would leave the order and mark a little card with the amount due. It wasn't just milk that was delivered. Other dairy products could also be found in that morning visit to the front porch.

We greatly appreciate the donations and new memberships that have arrived since a posting was placed on our [Facebook page](#) providing a link. Like most organizations our bank account has suffered during the pandemic.

A reminder – we will send your interactive newsletter via email if we have an email address on file. If you have no email, we will continue to send your newsletter via the postal service. If you want a paper newsletter, along with an email copy, call me - 765-749-3072 or e-mail at: yktmpt@yahoo.com. Happy Spring! ~ Becky



New or Renewing members and Donations

Loretta **Foster**
Jennifer **Morrow Jackson**
Cynthia **Ammerman**
Heidi **Monroe**

Jerry and Patty **Neal Gale**
Angela **Zook**
Nicole **Prose**
Nancy Sears **Perry**

Nicole **Rucker**
Nola and Charles **Nichols**
Dale and Judy **Stephenson**

Thank You for Your Support!

200 YEARS AGO - Native Americans on the Move

By Julie Musick Hillgrove

Two-hundred-years ago, Delaware County began recording the first permanent white settlements on public land. In 1818, the [Treaty of St. Mary's](#) was signed as six individual treaties with many Native American tribes. The treaties resulted in the purchase of 8,500,000 acres of Native American land within central Indiana by the federal government. The land is often referred to as the "New Purchase" or "public land".

When I grew up in Yorktown, my playground was the woods along the White River. I had great curiosity about the Native Americans in our area. Who were they? Where did they go? This was Miami territory, although the Miami lived mostly in northern present-day Indiana. The Delaware tribe, forced from the east, were late-comers in about 1790. The Delaware were here with permission of the Miami.

My brothers, Brad and Chris **Musick**, often found arrowheads in the woods and field behind our Pleasant Hills subdivision and validated the existence of REAL Indians HERE. I sat often in a special, majestic Sycamore tree branching over the White River, reading and reflecting. It was peaceful and I felt close to the land. I wondered how many had sat in that tree in reflection before me.

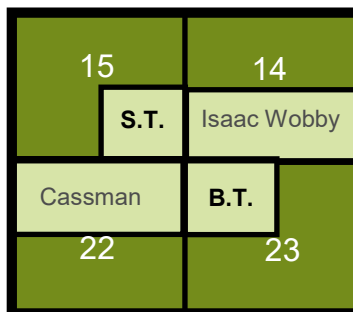
Of the tribes signing treaties in 1818, the [Delaware \(Lenape\)](#) reserved the right to occupy their lands on the White River for an additional three years, giving them until 1821 to leave. The tribe moved earlier than the deadline so, by 1820, most Native Americans in present-day Delaware County had moved west of the Mississippi River or to reserves in the north. [Watch a film about the Lenape.](http://delawaretribe.org/blog/2014/05/24/the-lenape-on-the-wapahani-river/)

DO YOU KNOW? One well-known Native American in Muncie escaped the move west by hiding in a corn crib for 15-days. He was just 15-years-old and did not want to move. He is buried in Rees/Reece Cemetery. Think you know who he is? See bottom of page 8.

A few special land reserves were set aside in the treaties for individual Native Americans. One included 320 acres for Samuel **Cassman** at the confluence of the White River and Buck Creek.

Cassman's is the earliest recorded land registered in Delaware County on 16 Sep, 1820. It was a prime location in the north half of section 22 in what is now the town of Yorktown, Indiana.

Besides **Cassman**, there were three other Native American reserves in Mt. Pleasant Township adjoining Cassman's land: Solomon **Tindell**, received the south-east quarter of section 15, (160 acres) to the north of **Cassman** in 1824; Benomi **Tindell**, received the northwest quarter of section 23,



(160 acres), east of **Cassman** in 1824; and Isaac **Wobby**, received the south half of section 14, (320 acres).

Wobby claimed to have cleared and planted 10-acres of the land in an 1818 letter but he was tenaciously following the Delaware Indian Agent to Ft. Wayne and then Piqua, Ohio in 1818. Isaac **Wobby** died soon after the treaty was signed. There was a court battle over whether his widow, Jane, could inherit and sale his land. His land wasn't registered in Delaware County until 1832 and was in litigation for many years thereafter. Ultimately, Goldsmith Gilbert purchased all of the Indian Reserves. He sold Cassman's reserve to Oliver H. Smith who platted the town of York Town in 1837, naming the town after the Indians from New York.

The 1818 treaty wrongly identifies these individuals as Delaware Indians in full or part. In truth, all but **Cassman** were [Brothertown \(Brotherton\)](#) Indians.

The New Purchase land was not yet surveyed and could not be legally sold, although that fact deterred few. In May of 1822, the Ft. Wayne land office was created. According to **Kemper** in [A Twentieth Century History of Delaware County Indiana \(1908\)](#), the land in Delaware County was sold through the Ft. Wayne office with few exceptions.

Many people flooding into the central part of the state were squatters. The pressure was on the tribes in the east to move away from the aggressive trespass of white settlers onto their agreed land reserves. The Native Americans were moved again and again westward.

Who were the Native Americans with land reserves in Mt. Pleasant Township?

While **Cassman** was said to be half-Delaware, (**Cassman's** son refers to his father as a "York" Indian), it is still unknown why he received such a generous grant. The others, the **Tindells**, father and son, and **Wobby**, were part of the [Brothertown \(Brotherton\) Indian Nation \(Moravian or Christian Munsee\)](#)—a Christian tribe formed in 1785 from many related tribes including some [Delaware \(Lenape\)](#), [Pequot](#), [Stockbridge-Munsee](#), [Mohican](#) and [Oneida](#).

The **Delaware** and **Miami** gave permission to all related tribes in the east to live along the west fork of the White River prior to the treaty but things didn't quite work out for those invited.

In 1818, while cementing the final details of their move to live along the White River as invited, a delegation from the **Brothertown** tribes arrived from New York and Massachusetts to Indiana. The **Brothertown** delegation stopped at villages along the White River, but learning of the treaty hurried to Ft. Wayne to find Elder Isaac **Wobby**. **Wobby** had already gone to observe the negotiations of the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio. Continued page 3.

200 YEARS AGO - Native Americans on the Move

By Julie Musick Hillgrove (Continued from page 2)

**First Land Patents/Grants of Public Land
in Mt. Pleasant Township by Year
1820-1829**

1820 to 1829 Y, M, D	Last, First	Land Section, MPT
1820 09 16	Cassman (Casman, Cossman), Samuel	22
1823 10 10	Bulla Uriah & America	20
1823 10 10	Hillis David	29
1824 02 25	Tindell (Tindal) Solo-	15
1824 02 25	Tindell (Tindal) Benomi	23
1824 04 24	Baxter Scott	32
1824 04 24	Baxter Joshua	31
1824 10 20	Van Matre William	20
1825 04 20	Van Matre Joseph	30
1826 07 01	Bell Joseph	21
1826 07 01	Van Matre Joseph	21
1828 02 22	Bell Samuel	27
1828 03 03	Suman John	31
1828 03 10	Hardwick William	21
1828 03 10	Hardwick William	22
1829 04 03	Stewart Timothy	27
1829 05 11	Newland Lewe	29

The **Brothertown** delegation arrived within days of the treaty signing. The **Miami** and **Delaware** affirmed the agreement that they had with the **Brothertown**. Those rights were respected in the treaty. Isaac **Wobby**'s attendance and tenacity helped ensure the individual land reserves. The reserves were most likely given to sell to finance their move west of the Mississippi. The **Stockbridge-Munsee** received nothing and had sent no one to St. Mary's.

None of those receiving a reserve lived on the land except for **Cassman** and, possibly, **Wobby**, for a short time. In correspondence, **Wobby** claimed to have cleared 10-acres on his reserve but wasn't living on the land at the time of the treaty. There were also reserves for Elizabeth **Pet-cha-ka** and Jacob **Dicks**, both **Brothertown** Indians but these reserves were not in Mt. Pleasant Township.

Rebekah **Hackley** received a full section of land, plus additional land to compensate for the White River running through her property, 672 acres in all, at "Munsee Town". The land was "for her inheritance". The land became known as the **Hackley Reserve** and encompasses today's Muncie, Indiana. She was living in Fort Wayne at the time of the treaty.

Although Rebekah **Hackley** was a granddaughter of Miami Chief **Little Turtle** (who had numerous grandchildren), her own father, **William Wells**, had served with the U.S. military after the Revolutionary War. **Wells** was killed in the 1812 Massacre of Ft. Dearborn (at Chicago). **Wells** Street, in downtown Chicago, is named for him. Rebekah's husband, Capt. John "James" **Hackley, Jr.**, negotiated the treaty between the Native Americans and Hackley's boss, General Anthony **Wayne**. **Hackley** was a long-time member of the U.S. military and earlier militias. He likely ensured that he and his wife were treated generously.

Also of note, the Congressional Record of 1820 records a petition from **William Conner** (THE "**Conner**" of **Conner Prairie Farm**) for consideration of a pre-exemption of land in the "Delaware Towns" where he had been living among the Delaware. **Conner** had married a Delaware woman, **Mekinges**, daughter of Chief Anderson, and wanted to remain with his wife and rear his six children on lands that he had improved. The petition was tabled.

Unfortunately for **Conner**, the Delaware Indians had to move. The Delaware had matriarchal lineage and **Mekinges** wanted to move with the tribe west. When the Delaware left Indiana in 1820, **Conner** rode with his wife and children for a day. He turned around while she continued with the children to Kansas via Missouri, later moving them to Indian Territory in Oklahoma with her tribe. **Conner** chose to stay in Indiana. He remarried. The six **Conner** children who were half-Delaware Indian were denied rights to **Conner's** estate after **Conner's** death.

Under pressure from the United States government in the 1830's, the remaining **Brothertown (Brotherton)** in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York, together with the **Stockbridge-Munsee, Moheakunucks (Mohican)**, and some **Oneida**, moved to Wisconsin, taking ships through the Great Lakes. They remain settled in Wisconsin. Other tribe members went to Ontario, Canada while others, as we see from above, had already settled in Indiana as early as 1790 had moved to Indian Territory via Missouri and Kansas. Some of the Indiana group when to Wisconsin or Canada but most ended their journey in Oklahoma.

One beautiful day, many years ago, I walked from my mother's house, down the dirt path, with an eye always looking out for arrowheads. I was walking to see the mighty Sycamore tree along the river. I stopped in my tracks in shock. The tree was laying dead—bulldozed among many trees in the woods—a senseless slaughter evidenced by piles of decaying, unused wood. I crawled on top of that downed, old tree and cried. The feeling of loss was great. The "Keep Out" sign I saw in the corner of my eye only added insult. Soon, the land owner approached asked me to leave. The woods and fields of childhood were now off limits. Déjà vu?

Yorktown Butcher Murdered!

By Barbara Swander Miller

During February and March of 1934, newspapers from Ohio to Nebraska ran updates about the grisly murder of Lloyd Gleason, 40, in his butcher shop in Yorktown. On February 26, 1934, Gleason's sister, Pearl Jefferson, discovered the body. The well-known businessman had been shot by a small caliber revolver, once above the eye, a second time below the left ear, and again in the back of the head. (*The Muncie Morning Star*, 28 Feb 1934).



James Marvin Gleason

The following day, James Marvin Gleason, 21, was arrested as a suspect in the murder of his father. The son, a 1931 graduate of Yorktown High School, told reporters, "There has been trouble in our family ever since I can remember." The youth described his father as a heavy drinker and womanizer. (*The Evening Press*, 27 Feb 1934).

By Wednesday, February 28, 1934, Marvin Gleason had confessed to killing his father over a bottle of whisky and attempting to make it appear an accident. A fan of detective magazines, Marvin confessed when the local marshal found blood stains and grease on his clothing. Gleason said he tried to stop his father from drinking, but a fight ensued. The boy grabbed a gun he had hidden in the basement "for practice." He admitted being too weak to move his father's body into the furnace; he planned to incinerate it to save funeral expenses. Burns were found on the left ankle and leg on the elder Gleason's body (*The Muncie Morning Star*, 28 Feb 1934). Burn marks were also found on the youth's right hand.

Later that day, the funeral of Lloyd Gleason was held at the Yorktown M.E. Church, conducted by Rev. W.H. Hamilton of Pennville. Lloyd Gleason was buried in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery northeast of Selma. Marvin Gleason did not attend at the request of his mother (*The Muncie Morning Star*, 1 Mar 1934).

After Marvin's confession, Dora Gleason told reporters about her son's disinterest in his peers and weak

health. She reported that she had taken him to the Detroit Clinic and was advised to move Marvin to a sanitarium out West to cure his dementia praecox, a generic term used for schizophrenia at the time. Mrs. Gleason said after returning from Detroit, Marvin had lived with his grandparents, stayed at the YMCA and camped in the woods near Lynn to "feel better" (*The Muncie Morning Star*, 28 Feb 1934).

Four days after the murder, Marvin implicated his mother, Dora Brady Gleason, in a premeditated murder plot. The young man claimed that he and his mother had "reached an understanding" that he would kill his father and dispose of the remains in the butcher shop's furnace (*The Evening Press*, 5 Mar 1934). Mrs. Gleason was exonerated by a grand jury.

At YHS, Gleason participated in the school play "Alabama Bound" and was a school newspaper reporter, but his main passion was radio according to the school newspaper's "Senior Futures." Neighbors described the boy as "a genius in book learning" (*The Muncie Morning Star*, 28 Feb 1934). Marvin Gleason was awarded but did not accept a Rector Scholarship at Depauw University.

A sanity inquest was held on May 28, 1934 in Muncie. Judge L. A Guthrie found Gleason incapable of standing trial mentally and physically, and sentenced him to the Michigan City state hospital for insane criminals.

What happened to James Marvin Gleason?

To be continued.



Meat Market Building, later a hardware store.

District Schoolhouses

By Julie Musick Hillgrove

Indiana Territory was very sparsely settled when it was first formed. From 1805-1815, early students were taught by an instructor who traveled from house to house, spending one-third of the day with each family. According to William Monroe **Cockrum**, *Pioneer History of Indiana*, 1907, the “circulating teachers”, as they were called, could give three lessons each week to six families with children. When walking became less dangerous, the children would often meet in the most central home in the area and the teacher would come there. At that time, the teacher was paid by the families.

The first school in Mt. Pleasant Township was taught by a newly graduated lawyer, David **Kilgore**, in a deserted cabin in 1831. The next year a schoolhouse was erected in section 16, where **Reed** Schoolhouse later stood.

By the 1820's some areas had enough support for a **subscription school**. A site was selected and a small cabin erected. Parents would pay for their children to attend school for two or three months a year. The usual fee, if the teacher boarded among the families, was \$1.75 per student per session. If the teacher boarded himself, the rate was \$2.50 per student per session. The 2021 equivalent would be about \$39.13 and \$55.89 per student. (Most teachers of that period were men.)

In 1824, the general assembly passed an act to incorporate congressional township schools and provide for public education. It did little to change education. Each area voted on raising taxes for education. The folks in Mt. Pleasant voted against it. Indiana citizens became widely known as ignorant and illiterate. Free public education did not actually begin until 1850.

There were 9 district schools in Mt. Pleasant Township.

District 1, McKinley Schoolhouse, later named **Nebo School**. It was built in 1842 and used until 1910. Land was originally owned by James **Williamson** (1835). In 1887, land was owned by the heirs of R. **Williamson**. It was in Section 12-R8, east.

District 2, Antioch Schoolhouse was built in 1842. Later, **Cammack School** (1911-1937). School is now the **Aul** Brothers Tool and Die building (2021). Address: 9609 W Jackson St. at the intersection of 600W in Section 3.

District 3, Shephard Schoolhouse, later **Lincoln School** (1844-1923/4). Land was owned originally by Israel H. **Shepard** (or **Shephard**) who purchased the property in 1837 in Section 5. In 1887, the land was owned by Benjamin D. **Snodgrass**, beside the James **Jester** property. It was standing in 1998.

District 4, Sycamore Schoolhouse. The earlier frame building was probably built in the mid-1840s and was used until 1912 when a new, brick building was built to replace it. The second building was used until 1935 when the school closed. The buildings have been razed. The school was in Section 12 R8-E on 900 W at Division Road. In 1837, it was on the land of Pur-nell F. **Peters**. In 1887, on the land of Benjamin L. **Curtice**.

District 5, Walker Schoolhouse began as a log cabin in the 1840s. The school was rebuilt twice with the last building used until 1910. The school was in Section 19 just northeast of 900W and 200S. Land was originally owned by Oliver H. **Smith** (1837) but purchased by Hugh **Walker** in 1844. In 1887, the land was owned by Mary C. **Pool**, widow of Isaac **Jones** and wife of 2nd husband, Benjamin **Pool**. **Walker** families lived to the west.

District 6, Reed Schoolhouse, later **Liberty School** was built in 1832 in Section 16. The land was owned by Sylvanus O. **Hawk** in 1887.

District 7, Center Schoolhouse was built in 1857 on the corner of Brindel and Cornbread Roads. The original frame building was replaced by a two-room frame building in 1858 and used until 1879. Another building, now brick, was built in 1879 and used until 1920. The building was converted to a house in 1881 owned by Anne **Frazier**. The original landowner was Thomas **Brumfield** in 1837. In 1887, the land was owned by Jacob **Erther**.

District 8, Yorktown Schoolhouse. From 1842 to 1858, the school met in a log cabin. In 1858, a new two-room frame building was built on the same site. That building was used until 1880 when a three-room brick building was built, again on the same site. The school was in downtown Yorktown, one and a half blocks east of the Methodist Church on High St., a lot over from Elm. The next school was built in 1898 and was closed when the school (current Yorktown Middle School) was opened in 1955.

District 9, Kilgore Schoolhouse was built on land originally owned by Leland Newland in 1829. By 1887, the land was owned by Obed Kilgore, near David and Charles Kilgore, on Hwy 32 West of Yorktown about a half mile west of 700W on the north side of the highway.

Population of Delaware County, Indiana

The Delaware County was officially formed in 1827.

1820: 3,677 1830: 2,374 1840: 8,884 1850: 10,884

1860: 15,753 1870: 19,030 1880: 22,926 1890: 30,131

Membership

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS 2021

Single	\$20.00
Family	\$25.00
Contributing	\$50.00 to \$199.00
Sponsorship:	\$200 or more

THE NEW SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM

The YHA will feature an article about each person or business donating \$200 or more in our newsletter and on our website.

There may also be some opportunity for sponsorships in which work done or the donation of special items can take the place of a monetary donation.

Donate Now

Now more than ever your generous support of the Yorktown/Mt. Pleasant Historical Alliance and Museum makes a significant impact to preserve our local history. Through your gifts, the Museum can remain an important partner in the teaching of our local students, our neighbors, and visitors. We are a 501(c)(3) organization so donations are 100% tax deductible. Please consider a gift or a membership today.

Volunteer Opportunities

We always need volunteers. Now that we are developing online resources, we need help writing and researching for biographies, articles, and general research. Our needs can be as simple as scanning or transcribing documents.

Those who are experienced with and have access to Ancestry.com can help by researching pioneer and early Mt. Pleasant families.

BIOGRAPHIES: Help populate our database with relevant information about our pioneer families and their descendants. We need writers, genealogists, and researchers. Have you written family history or constructed a family tree? Please consider sending a digital copy to us or attaching your Ancestry tree to our family research tree at Ancestry.com. Our research tree is named "Yorktown Family Trees".

We want photos! If you have old photos, please consider giving us a copy. We would appreciate scanned, digital copies but we'll take them anyway we can. Come into the museum (by appointment during the pandemic) and we'll get them scanned. We'd love photos of street scenes, old buildings, local people, vintage items, tractors, tools, sports...We are looking for interesting items for a **digital exhibit** or for **our research data base**. For all of the above volunteer opportunities, contact Julie at: TimeDetectives@yorktownhistory.online.

There is much work to do inside the museum. We especially need people to scan photos and loose papers. Please contact our president, **Becky Sears Monroe** at yktmthistory@yahoo.com. She will give you an idea of volunteer opportunities in the Museum.

2021 Board Members

- ◆ **Becky Sears Monroe** — President
- ◆ **Judy Flick St.John** — Vice President
- ◆ **Vicki Lueck Craig** — Secretary
- ◆ **Chris Monroe** — Treasurer
- ◆ **Kay Ross Miller**
- ◆ **Jim Butler**
- ◆ **Susan Bowers Clevenger**
- ◆ **Bob Ellis**
- ◆ **Steve Fuller**
- ◆ **Terri Thrash Nelson**
- ◆ **Barbara Swander Miller**

Due to the pandemic, in-person meetings and regular hours are on hold. One post-pandemic goal is to fill the void caused by the closing of the E.B. Ball Center with daytime meetings.



Exaggeration of "early social distancing" circa 1860.

A Special Thank You...

Since our beginning in 2006, several people have stepped forward to offer assistance. We are grateful for the many people who have volunteered time, energy and financial support. To all of you who have continued to believe in us – we thank you.

After meeting several times in area homes, our little group grew in numbers and it wasn't long before we needed a larger room for our meetings. At that time, Pat **Zeabart** (then our Town Judge), offered the use of the courtroom.

People in the community began to bring items to our group. Soon, the need for storage and display spaces became more pressing. The old Assessor's Office in the Township Building was empty and the Trustee allowed us to use it. This served as our first Museum and meeting room.

We soon realized we needed a computer and a tracking system for donated items. A computer was donated by the Lions Club. They also gave us a donation to pay for "PastPerfect", an editing software program. The **Lions Club** has been invaluable with frequent donations throughout the years.

When the school bought the Township Building, we found ourselves in need of a new home. We never paid for rent or utilities, so our expenses were minimal. But, things were about to change.

About the time we needed to move, a member gave us a sizeable check (and asked to remain anonymous). Their confidence bolstered our confidence in our mission and the expanded role we could play in the community. We set out in search of a new location.

One of the members of the **I.O.O.F.** told us that the area beneath the lodge would soon be available. The **I.O.O.F.** allowed us to occupy the building for a very workable yearly fee. Once moved, we were able to establish regular hours and we were up and running in a short time! We remain, at that very spot, today.

We would like to share some information about the good work done by our friends at the **I.O.O.F.** and the **Lions Club**. Look for articles about them in the next issue. We appreciate their kindness and generosity. ~Becky Sears Monroe


The [Indiana Yearly Meeting](#) of the **Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)** was established in **1821**. The meeting was first held in Richmond, in Wayne County, Indiana. Richmond served as the Indiana Yearly Meeting headquarters until 1965, when it was moved to Muncie. Many settlers came from the south. Quaker settlers, in particular, came from Wayne County and the "more civilized" Richmond area.

An Appellate Court ruled that Mary **Clark**, a Kentucky-born, ex-slave who was held in "indenture" against her will in Indiana, was essentially being held in slavery. The court's ruling, in **1821**, discharged Clark from service and contributed to the end of [indentured servitude](#) in Indiana.

1921 What Did it Cost?

Special Reduced Prices on

Sellers Kitchen Cabinets



1921

This lovely **1921 Sellers Kitchen Cabinet** was just what a modern kitchen needed. It cost \$573.00 in today's dollars. It could be your great-grandmothers for the low cost of... **\$39.00**.

Silk stockings were **95 cents** a pair or about \$14.00 in equivalent money today.

Milk— .20 /gal.; **Coffee**— .47/lb.;
Flour— .40/5 lbs.; **Oranges**— .68/doz
Sugar— .97/5 lbs.; **Bacon**— .70/lb.;
Bread— .11/lb. ; **Gasoline**— .26/gal.



"444"
 Our Own Brand and
 Our Best Seller in Silk Hosiery
95c ^{per pair}

95c ^{per pair}
 The Shade You Want to Wear
 in Genuine Silk Hosiery.

Davenette Suites and Bed Davenport

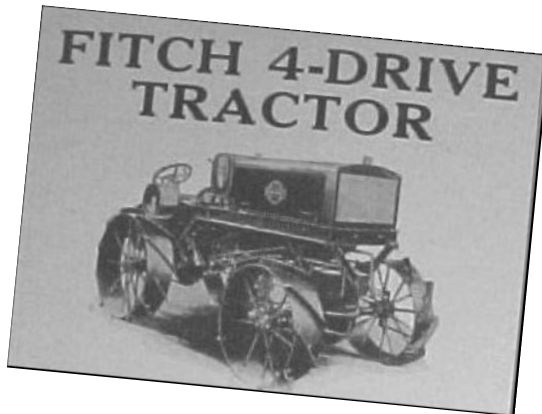


50 TO 75 PER CENT DISCOUNT

\$275 Mahogany Caneback Davenette Suite—Money Raising Sale Price	\$112.50
\$145 Golden Oak Davenette Suite—Money Raising Sale	\$72.50
\$145 Fumed Oak Davenette Suite—Money Raising Sale	\$72.50
\$149.50 Golden Oak or Fumed Davenette Suite—Money Raising Sale Price	\$74.75

All Other Davenette Suites Discounted 25% Per Cent.

1921



Today's News—Tomorrow's History!

Art Display in Yorktown

The [Yorktown Arts Council](#) and the Historical Alliance are working together to make a collage of art pieces to hang in the windows between Osborn's Country Kitchen and the Historical Alliance Building. The pictures will be created by people with some connection to Yorktown. We currently have artists ranging in age from 12 to 80+ We are anxious to see the outcome. More information contact Christine Whittmore at the [Yorktown Arts Council](#) Facebook page.

Yorktown Farmers Marketplace

A summer staple, the [Yorktown Farmers Marketplace](#) will return to Morrows Meadow beginning the last Friday in May. The Marketplace will operate 4-7PM every Friday evening through September. Items available include fresh fruit and vegetables, plants and flowers, meat, cheese, wine, and baked goods. Look for the Farmers Marketplace at Morrow's Meadow on Tiger Drive, next to the Pizza King.

More information can be found at on their Facebook page [Yorktown Farmers Marketplace](#). A new feature this year will be "Young Entrepreneurs' Days. Come for fresh produce and other locally produced items, stay for the fun!

Yorktown's Fourth of July Celebration



The Fourth of July Celebration is sure to dazzle! It will be held July 4th. The traditional Walk/Run event will be held in the morning with events going on throughout the day.

Some of the events being discussed are: the Church in the Meadow, food trucks, the Muncie Symphony Orchestra will play before the big event of the evening. The fireworks' display is sure to rock! For more information contact: Chris Day: 765-759-7030.

Events at [Minnetrista Cultural Center](#)

Giants, Dragons and Unicorns: The world of Mythic Creatures, an exhibit from the American Museum of Natural History. Through May 9.

Karen's Favorite Things: Favorite items from the Heritage Collection curated by Karen Vincent prior to her retirement in 2021. Through June 13.

Coming soon: **Ball Corporation: Past and Present**. The exhibit will include donated and collected items from Ball and oral interviews of past and present employees.

What's Happening at the DCCHS

The [Delaware County Historical Society](#) will hold some of their meetings via Zoom. Below are some that are planned on zoon.

"Ancestor Hunters" will meet the last Monday of each month at 6:30PM. For more information and to sign up, contact Karen Good at markerfinder@gmail.com. It's free and informative!

The **"Notable Women"** program will resume on April 13th at 6:30PM. The topic will be **"Accomplished Mothers and Daughters"**. More information can be found on the Delaware County Historical Society web site: <http://delawarecountyhistory.org/>

Answer page 2: Jim Moscoe "Indian Jim"



FIND US ON FACEBOOK!

[Yorktown Indiana Historical Alliance](#)