

Footprints

A publication of the

Howard County Historical Society

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From the Executive Director

Happy spring!

May is Preservation Month, so be on the lookout for special content from us, highlighting preservation and history around the county. The National Trust for Historic Preservation's theme for this year is "People Saving Places." You can follow along on their social media channels @savingplaces.

This year's Indiana Preservation Month theme is fraternal organizations. The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology will also be sharing special content on their Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/INdhpa>) and you can download the Preservation Month poster from their website (<https://www.in.gov/dnr/historic-preservation/public-outreach/historic-preservation-month/>).

On a serious topic, our immediate past board president, Linda Ferries, and I attended an Indiana Landmarks panel discussion in April titled "Why Does History Make Us Uncomfortable?" It was a very informative and eye-opening discussion between five panelists, including two high school students. In exploring why history sometimes makes us uncomfortable, it's important to understand that history has been experienced by a vast array of peoples, not just those who wrote about it. The experience of a slave owner in Gibson County, Indiana, in 1815 selling a 15-year-old Black woman and her child is an extremely different experience for the woman and child. Those aspects of history can make us uncomfortable because we know it was a terrible thing to participate in. The repercussions of those experiences are still felt today, over 200 years later. Someone shared this Maya Angelou quote with me recently and I think it's appropriate here: "History, despite its wrenching pain, cannot be unlived, but if faced with courage, need not be lived again."

One of Indiana's great aspects of good during a terrible period of time is the Underground Railroad. Building on last issue's article by Gil Porter, County Historian Jon Russell's article in this issue discusses two Howard County families who were integral to these efforts. Overall, Quakers were some of the most active white participants along the Underground Railroad, not just in Indiana, but all across the nation. It is also extremely important to understand that the success of the Underground Railroad was due in large part to the network of Black men and women who worked to guide other enslaved people to safety. Together, these brave families and individuals risked their lives for freedom for not just themselves, but for so many others.

In the end, I would like to encourage you to walk alongside a neighbor, friend, or even someone you have recently met and try to understand their personal history. All of these personal threads lend themselves to a great tapestry, one that has many mistakes, but is great nonetheless.

Sincerely, *Anne*
Anne Shaw

From the President

Fruitful and forward-thinking ...

Greetings!
I hope this quarterly edition of HCHS Footprints magazine finds you all well! I am so happy that you have found this edition and I hope and pray you find it both informative and interesting.

This first quarter of 2023 at the Howard County Historical Society has been fruitful and forward thinking and planning. From a board of trustees' perspective, we have recently completed our first comprehensive walk through of the organization's by-laws since approximately 2011.

The updated by-laws passed into the organization's new governing document at our March meeting of the board. I want to thank the members of the board who spent many hours alongside me reviewing, discussing and editing the document. Many thanks to William Smith, Judy Brown, Alyssa Pier, Josh Baker, Randy Rusch and Anne Shaw for their effort and time!

It has been awesome to see the committees of the board, which also have several community members included (any of ya'll are also welcome to join us in one of the committees and

the work of those committees!). The exhibits, board development, finance, building and grounds, and executive committees have been hard at work. I am thankful for the effort of all.

Finally, the chair of our Mr. Kingston's Historic Car Show has been working hard to bring that event to life! She and all the volunteers working to make this event great for you will have a great couple of days to share with you on Friday, June 9 (4 to 8 p.m.), and Saturday, June 10 (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.) on the Seiberling Mansion grounds. This team of volunteers has a great two days of events and displays prepared for you and the entire family! I look forward to seeing you there.

Thank you for reading! I continue to look forward to walking through this year in history with you all! Please feel free to contact the HCHS with any questions OR if you are able and willing to step up to volunteer in any capacity in 2023! Peace.

Respectfully,
Dave Dubois
HCHS Board President

Automotive heritage to be highlighted at June event

By Alyssa Pier

HCHS Board of Trustees Secretary and
Mr. Kingston's Historic Car Show Chair

The Howard County Historical Society is eager for our upcoming community event, Mr. Kingston's Historic Car Show, that will take place on Friday, June 9, from 4 to 8 p.m. and Saturday, June 10, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Seiberling Mansion.

In 1902, George Kingston developed the Kingston carburetor and later the coil and spark plug through the Kokomo Electric Company. These three components were used in variations of Henry Ford's Model T and other auto-

mobiles. In 1914, Mr. Kingston purchased the Seiberling Mansion and he (and the George Kingston Estate) owned the property until 1946, making them the longest owner of the building that now houses the Howard County Museum.

Our goal is to highlight Kokomo's local automotive history and create a free community event for everyone. Building on last year's efforts, Mr. Kingston's Historic Car Show will showcase historic pre-1950s cars and relevant automotive inventions on the Seiberling lawn for everyone to enjoy!

With an expectation of more than 30 historic pre-1950s cars, Mr. Kingston's Historic Car Show is a free summer event you do not want to miss! In addition to historic cars and several automotive artifacts, there will be refreshments, all-ages Derby car racing, photography opportunities, and admission into the Seiberling mansion. The event and all its activities are free for everyone of all ages! We invite you to learn and celebrate Kokomo's rich automotive history at Mr. Kingston's Historic Car Show!

If interested in showcasing a pre-1950s car at the event, please complete an application on our website (find it under "Programs" on howardcountymuseum.org) or contact the Howard County Historical Society at 765-452-4314 as car registration/participation is by application and invitation only.

Mark your calendars!





Photos by Linda Ferries.

Opposite page: The hood ornament on an Apperson Jack Rabbit sparked at the 2022 car show. This page top photos: Michael Poulimas of Sharpville poses with his 1937 Ford Model A. Bob Kerr shows off his 1904 Oldsmobile Curved Dash to visitor Ken Ferries. Bottom photos: Mr. Kingston (played by Jerry Nelson) is behind the wheel of the Kokomo Auto Museum's 1914 Ford Model T Speedster on a "ride" with passenger Stacy Bowser (Jerry's daughter). This 1923 Haynes Model 55 Sports Sedan, displayed courtesy of the Kokomo Automotive Museum, is appropriately parked near the plaque and statue honoring inventor Elwood Haynes.





The Middleton-Fisher Farm: Early Quakers in Howard County: 1847

By Jonathan Russell

Howard County Historian

Quaker history in Howard County dates back to the 1840s, when members came to the New London area from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and earlier Friends settlements in Indiana.

The New London Meeting, then known as the Honey Creek Preparative Meeting, was established in June 1845, and was united with the Poplar Grove Preparative Meeting to form the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting in 1849.

At left, the Middleton family was among the charter members of the Lynn Friends Church in New London, Indiana. As the Quakers were excellent record keepers, this is well documented in both the Honey Creek Preparative Meeting and Lynn Friends Church.

By 1851, several young Friends with their families had located to the south and east of New London. They began petitioning the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting to allow a meeting to be located two and a half miles east of Russiaville. Opening April 4, 1852, it would be known as the Lynn Preparative Meeting and would belong to the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting and the Northern Quarterly Meeting. The Northern Quarterly Meeting was a part of the Indiana Yearly Meeting located in Richmond, Indiana.

Among the charter members of the Lynn Friends Church (photo preceding page) were a young farmer, David Middleton, and his two married brothers, Allen and wife Semira and Eli and wife Ruth. As the Quakers were excellent record keepers, this is well documented in both the Honey Creek Preparative Meeting and Lynn Friends Church. Another member, Jonathon Butler, had accompanied James Owen, a minister, on a visit to the Lynn Meeting in Lynn, Massachusetts, and was impressed by the beauty of the town and the meeting house he attended there. So, the name of the new meeting southeast of New London would be "Lynn."

In a 1974 Kokomo Tribune article, author Madeline Wilcox (1919-2010) described the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting as "... having long been responsive to the needs of those in distress. Before, during, and after the Civil War the Freedman's Aid Society assisted in the anti-slavery movement.

Records indicate that during the 1850s, the Committee was busy assisting the cause of freedom for the slaves. In the New London Friends archives, there are many records of clothing and money being sent to Levi Coffin to be distributed to any in need. In their local community, men were actively engaged in the operation of the Underground Railroad.

The following focuses on two families that were influential in the Quaker communities of New London and Russiaville: the Middletons

and the Fishers. Their descendants continue to live in the area to this day, 175 years after their settlement.

The Middletons

The United States had given the State of Indiana land that had been part of the Miami Reserve on Feb. 27, 1841. This land was then portioned off for homesteading, and according to the Abstract of Title made by the Johnson Abstract Company in Kokomo, "the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 23 North, Range 2 East," consisting of 160 acres, was purchased for \$1 by James and Amanda Shank.

On July 20, 1847, James and Amanda Shank sold their land for \$500 to Levi Middleton and his wife, Mary, who in turn sold it to his son David on July 14, 1848. David then set about clearing the land to make it ready for farming.

Levi Middleton was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, about 1797, the son of Hudson and Deborah (Haines) Middleton. He later located in the village of Jamestown in southwestern Boone County in Indiana and his younger brother, Hudson (1799-1876), moved into eastern Montgomery County. Both Levi and Hudson, along with Levi's son David, were active in Abolitionist causes.

According to pioneering historian Wilbur H. Siebert of The Ohio State University, several Crawfordsville area citizens were involved with various activities of the Underground Railroad (UGRR). In 1896, he sent out a questionnaire to local citizens and received many returns. Notable was a letter from a long-time Darlington physician, Isaac E.G. Naylor, who answered: "... Alexander Hoover-a Methodist, and Joseph Emmons and Hudson Middleton-Quakers, were the principal superintendents along the branch passing through Franklin Township area including Binford, Darlington, and through to Thorntown."

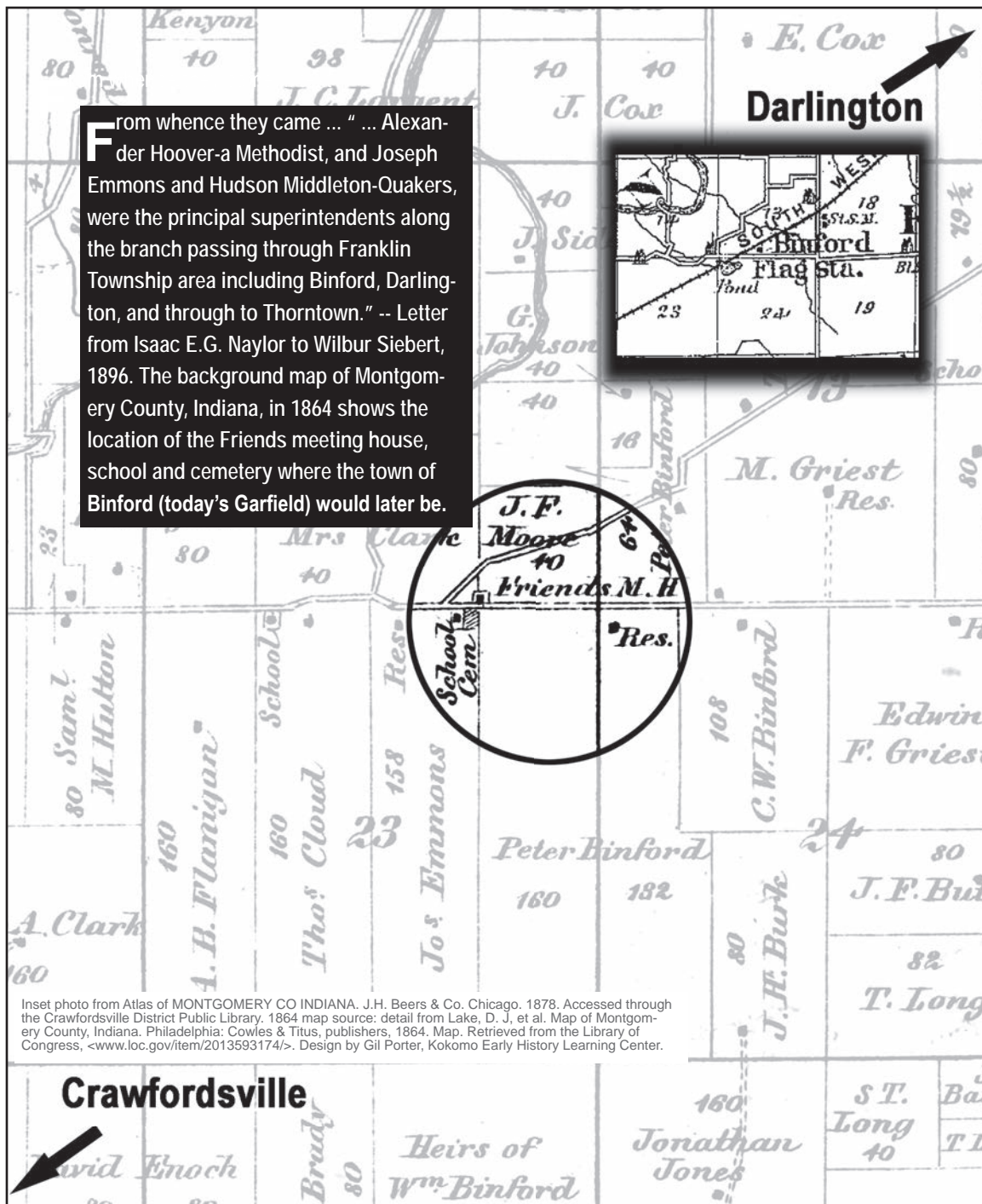




Photo by Jonathan Russell

The house near Russiaville, Indiana, still stands on its rock foundation and now looks much as it did in the 1880s.

Joseph Emmons (1812-1880) was a physician and an active member of the Sugar River Monthly Friends Meeting. He lived near Binford. The involvement of Dr. Emmons, as well as Middleton and Hoover, in the UGRR was also attested to by Siebert correspondents in Bloomingdale (Parke County) and Darlington, which were on both ends of the line through Montgomery County.

Because their involvement in the UGRR was so widely acknowledged by Siebert's informants, it suggests that they were central actors in ferrying runaway slaves along Sugar Creek through Montgomery County. The UGRR operated in Montgomery County from about 1835 to 1860.

Note: Aiding runaway slaves was, of course, a federal crime. (See Section 7 of the Fugitive Slave Act, 1850.) Keeping close records, even considering the Quakers' passion for doing so,

was not a particular priority. Hence, the recollections of those who responded to the Siebert questionnaire may be "embellished" at times with hearsay and lore. However, there were respondents with both integrity and personal knowledge who gave good witness to the events that happened in their community some 30 years prior to the 1896 questionnaire.

Levi and Mary had eight children: Allen (b. 1824); David (1826-1884); Eli (1828-98); William (1830-1919), who founded Middleton Junction (now West Middleton); Rev. Lemuel Middleton (1833-1917); Levi J. (1836-1907); Asenath (1838-1926); and Hudson (1842-1914), who fought for the Union in the Civil War.

David E. Middleton

Among those who would rise to prominence among the Quaker community in Howard

County, David Middleton was arguably the most prominent. David was a member and listed in the records of both the Honey Creek Preparative Meeting, and as a “charter” (or founding) member of the Lynn Meeting. Born in Montgomery County, Indiana, June 22, 1826, he was a son of Levi and Mary Pesgate Middleton.

In 1847, David Middleton moved to farmland in Clinton County’s Honey Creek township (added to Howard County in 1859), property still owned by his descendants. The next year, “He purchased 162 acres of wild land and by labor and economy he made it one of the best improved farms in the township, with a large two-story residence erected at a cost of \$3000, and all the necessary out buildings.” Source: Counties of Howard and Tipton, Indiana. Historical and Biographical, Charles Blanchard, Editor 1883. Kokomo - Howard County Public Library.

David Middleton was an active Republican, serving many years as a township supervisor, and was offered several important offices including the Republican nomination for governor, which he promptly turned down.

The house, built between 1859 and 1860, still stands on its rock foundation and now looks much as it did in the 1880s, when a larger porch replaced the small, centrally located portico that was original to the “post and beam” timber-framed house. Unfortunately, most of the outbuildings were destroyed in the 1965 Palm Sunday Tornado.

On Aug. 9, 1848, David married Mary Kashner, a native of Ohio. She died in 1859, shortly after starting the house, leaving him with four

children – William J., Abram, Levi J., and Martha J. He married his second wife, Sarah Carter, in Tipton County, Ind., May 14, 1862. They had three children – Hannah I., Mary E., and Ruth E.

David Middleton was an active Republican, serving many years as a township supervisor, and was offered several important offices including the Republican nomination for governor, which he promptly turned down. As a leader of the Honey Creek Preparative Meeting and the Lynn Friends Church, David was one of three members who oversaw the school associated with the Meeting. At one time, the school had 106 students who came from Quaker, Black, and Indian families in the area.

The Honey Creek ran across the road from David’s home and “travelers” were known to travel the stream. Quakers in the area were known to help in the support of the Underground Railroad and the Middletons were staunch Abolitionists. Both David and his brother Lemuel were drafted into service during the Civil War; however, both were excused.

David was a widower with four children and Lemuel had a club foot. Lemuel later became a minister and adopted two children, a boy named George A. Messick from Cincinnati, at the Union Monthly Meeting in Hamilton County, Indiana, and a girl, Harriet “Hattie” Chance from Tuscola, Illinois. Though Quaker records indicate both children were Black, the 1870 Census listed them as “White.”

David lived on the farm until his death on April 23, 1884. He is buried in Friends Cemetery, New London.

As the children of David Middleton grew to adulthood in Indiana, another family was dealing with the Civil War and its aftermath in Chattanooga, Tennessee. In 1879, the fortunes of those two families, and the future of the Middleton home, would intertwine in the marriage of David’s daughter Martha and a young man named Thomas Fisher.

The Fishers

Thomas Edward Fisher

Born to a Quaker family Jan. 17, 1853, in Knoxville, Tennessee, Thomas Edward Fisher was the son of Bayles Fisher (1818-1868) and Mary Ann Edwards Fisher (1827-1865).

According to the 1860 Census, 7-year-old Thomas was living with his father Bayles (42), mother Mary (33), and siblings John (13), Martha (9), Virginia (5), and Josiah (3), in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. In 1865, the family contracted smallpox and Mary, Virginia, Josiah, and an unnamed child born after the census died.

The name “Chattanooga” conjures up some of the bloodiest fighting of the American Civil War’s Western Campaign. Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Look Out Mountain, Brown’s Ferry – all were part of the Siege of Chattanooga. In fact, there were some 63 battles and skirmishes during the period 1862 through 1863.

With the defeat of the Confederate Army, “peace” in the South became more painful than the conflict and the situation in Chattanooga was unique. The city, a major center for Confederate railroads and supply lines, had



Images courtesy Fisher-Wheeler Family

Thomas and Martha Fisher, early in their marriage, and later in life, opposite.

doubled in population since the beginning of the war and resembled more of an “old-west mining camp” than anything else.

Living conditions became nearly unbearable. Tired of the war and its aftermath and in despair over the loss of much of his family, Bayless left with his remaining children, Martha and Thomas, ages 14 and 12, and walked (yes walked) to Russiaville, Indiana!

His oldest son, John, 18, stayed behind and eventually began farming in Gravette, Arkansas. He married twice and had two sons, Glen and Ernest. John died in 1930 from bronchial asthma at the age of 81.

Bayles died a pauper in 1868 and was buried somewhere in Clinton County in an unmarked grave. In the 1870 census, his children, Martha and Thomas, were living with the Isaac Hollingsworth family in Honey Creek Township. When Thomas turned 15, he became the ward of David B. Carter.



Martha “Maddie” Clementine Fisher married Oliver Shane in March 1873 and moved to a farm near Greentown. They had seven children. In the 1920 census, she was living with her brother John in Gravette, where she died of cancer in 1926. She is buried next to her husband in Greenlawn Cemetery, Greentown. Her life had been a difficult one.

The Middleton and Fisher families came together on Feb. 13, 1879, when Thomas Fisher married Martha Jane Middleton at the home of her father David. They had three sons: Bayless (1880-1939), Clarence (1882-1953), and Wilbur (1886-1916).

Five years after the marriage of Thomas and Martha (Middleton) Fisher, her father David died at the age of 58 in the family home where Thomas and Martha continued living. When

Thomas died of tuberculosis on Jan. 12, 1929, he and Martha (Middleton) had been almost 50 years. Martha passed away on Feb. 5, 1935, in the house where she had been born and where she was married, from complications of old age.

They rest in New London Cemetery.

Thomas and Martha Fisher’s son Clarence married Opal Hobson and had one son, Glenn King Fisher (1927-2020). Glenn married Mary Lucille Oilar in 1971; they had no children. He was the last Fisher to own the farm.

The farm has passed on to Sara and Gary Wheeler. Sara is the great-great-granddaughter of David Middleton and a cousin (separated by several generations) of Glenn Fisher. The Wheelers are now having restored the home of her pioneer ancestors.

Finding history in the land records

By Gil Porter

HCHS Publications Member

Sometime in the fall of 2019, I was spooling through a file on one of the microfilm readers in the Genealogy and Local History Department (GLHD) at the Kokomo-Howard County Public Library.

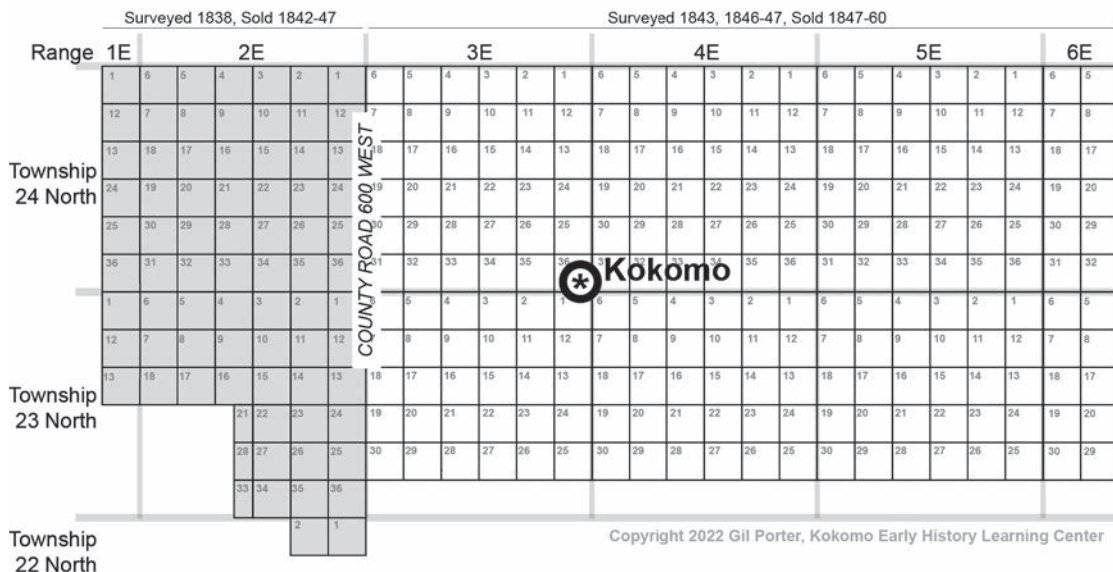
GLHD has an enormous amount of data available for researchers (and a first-class staff of people to help). Information is accessible across all platforms from mechanical microfilm to online access to in-person. I discovered this great resource when I started writing about local history for the Howard County Historical Society and the Kokomo Early History Learning Center in Indiana back in 2017.

So anyway, one day I was looking at the U.S. government's field notes for the public land surveys in our area (the library's microfilm collection pre-dates much of this official data being available digitally on the web). I was beginning to understand how Howard County land was sold: the western third -- Ervin, Monroe and Honey Creek townships -- was part of the State of Indiana's Canal Land sales beginning in 1842. Everything else was sold by the United States beginning in 1847.

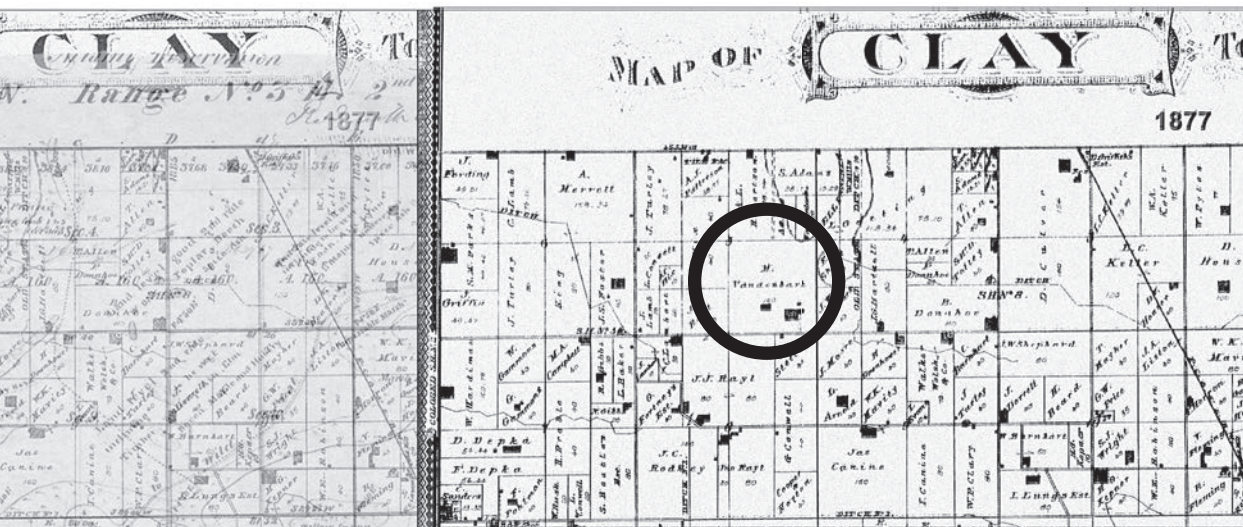
Continued on page 16 ...



Howard County, Indiana, Township, Range and Section map



Howard County is part of the Great Miami Reserve, the last communal land of the Miami Tribe of Indians before their forced removal in 1846. The current county traces the origins of its public land to the 1834 and 1840 treaties, respectively. Land sales were recorded using the rectangular survey system, which provides for standard township numbering. The new **Howard County Land Records** collection on the Kokomo-Howard County Public Library's Howard County Memory Project includes the public land surveys, tract books, a list of the first lots sold in Kokomo, Indiana, and other original documents. Interactive illustrations create interesting and informative new views of our land history, like below that visually compares the 1846 plat map with the 1877 Kingman Brothers Combination Atlas.



In between those two years, Richardville County was created in January 1844 (renamed Howard in December 1846) and the Right of Preemption law passed by the U.S. Congress on Aug. 3, 1846, allowed the squatters already in place to become settlers on lands taken from the Miami Tribe of Indians. Per preemption law, these new people, not all of whom were white by the way, could purchase property at a minimum price of \$2 an acre.

That day in 2019 in the microfilm, I discovered that the surveyors running the township and subdivision lines were not just identifying geographic features like waterways and Indian roads. They also were writing the names of the squatter farms, fields and improvements at the time of the surveys in the winter of 1846-47.

One name was intriguing, and, in fact, led to a significant new story for Howard County history. In late November 1846, surveyor Abner Van Ness was in the western part of today's Clay Township; the section line he was running is today's 400 North road. He was moving west toward County Road 600 West (the section line between Clay and Ervin townships). On the north side just before 600 West was a small working family farm. Van Ness wrote down the squatter's name.

This handwritten notation – “David Rush (Coloured Man) Claim and Improvement” -- was the first step on a journey that has led to the creation of the Land Records collection on the library's Howard County Memory Project.

The library's microfilm collection is impressive. It included official copies of the aforementioned government public land survey records, like the field notes and plat maps, and also copies of a nearly complete set of tract books from the state and federal land offices. I quickly came to rely on these detailed – and definitive – land records as primary source documents I could use to help revise and revitalize the history story of Kokomo and Howard County.

My research led to other sources, like

federal records available through the Library of Congress online archives. Locally, I spent a lot of time in the Howard County Auditor's and Recorder's offices looking at the land sale deed indexes and the county commissioners' record books dating back to their first meeting on June 17, 1844.

So, I was able to update the history stories and from time to time help people who had questions about the original owners of their properties here. I had a healthy collection of copies of these documents, but there was no one single place where all this valuable and important data could be found by anybody else. It was all in different places – my files, the library's microfilm cabinets, the county offices, etc.

“The (new online Land Records) site is a great attribute for the citizens of Howard County,” said Torie Kelley, Howard County recorder. “It has many great resources that will be extremely helpful for years to come.”

Finally, I asked Amy Russell, GLHD director, if we could make space available on the Memory Project for public access. She agreed, and with the help of the department's digital archivist, Amanda Munroe, we added the new Land Records collection in the fall of 2022.

Russell pointed out that the department often has patrons asking about the early land records or when their ancestors may have first started their farms. Others come in to ask about the history of their homes and who may have lived on the land. “Now, we have the ability to go back even further in our Howard County history and are pleased to offer this service to anyone researching their ancestors' patterns,” she said.

There are more stories to find and to share.

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Howard County Land Records (Some Features and Highlights)

www.howardcountymemory.net/digital/collection/p17337coll11

HOWARD COUNTY INDIANA

MEMORY PROJECT

Advanced Search

Land History Timeline

1795, 1818

Native Americans: Royce Land Cessions; Native villages and land allotments based on the treaties.

Great Miami Reserve: "Treaty with the Miami 1818. Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at St Mary's, in the State of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parks, Commissioners of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians. 7 Stats., 189."

"Article 2. ... for the use of the Miami nation of Indians, shall be made; one reservation, extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river, and from those points, running due south, a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river."

- Ratified Indian Treaty 104: Miami - St. Mary's, Ohio, October 6, 1818. Record Group 11. General Records of the United States Government, 1778 - 2006. Series: Indian Treaties, 1789 - 1899. File Unit: Ratified Indian Treaty 104: Miami - St. Mary's, Ohio, October 6, 1818 (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/100464210>)

1819-20

Survey of the Reserve by Joseph S. Allen and Henry P. Benton: The surveyors' records include references to a "Small river 200 links wide," which Allen named St. Johns (Nov. 11, 1819), and "River Pouetipicheaux" (Benton, April 17, 1820). The surveyors were marking the west line of the reserve south of the confluence of the Eel and Wabash rivers. This water source was actually Wildcat Creek, along the west side of the county.

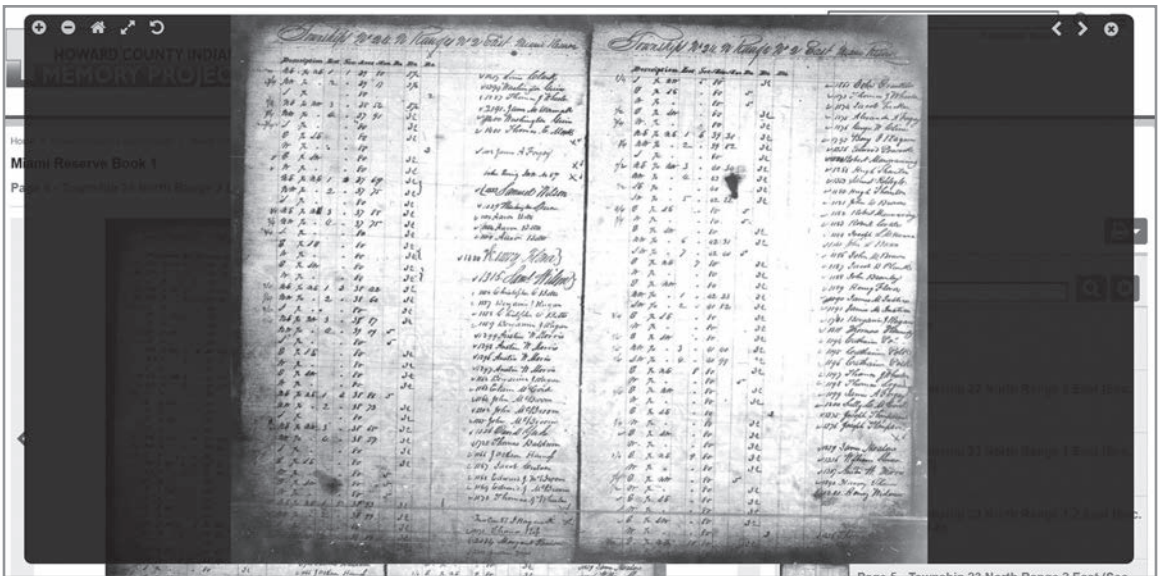
- Riker, Dorothy (ed.) "Two Accounts of the Upper Wabash Country, 1819-20". Indiana Magazine of History. Vol. 37, No. 4, December 1941, pp 384-395.
- Allen, Joseph S. Surveyor's certified plat of the Big Miami Reserve. Archives Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Benton, Henry P. Manuscript journal of 1820 survey. Field Notes, Indiana Land Office. Miscellaneous Record #1, pp 213-225.

1834

Peter Longlois granted one-half section of land in Section 3, Township 23 North, Range 2 East.

1840

The Land Records homepage on the Howard County Memory Project includes a chronological timeline covering key dates and details relating to county land history back to 1795.



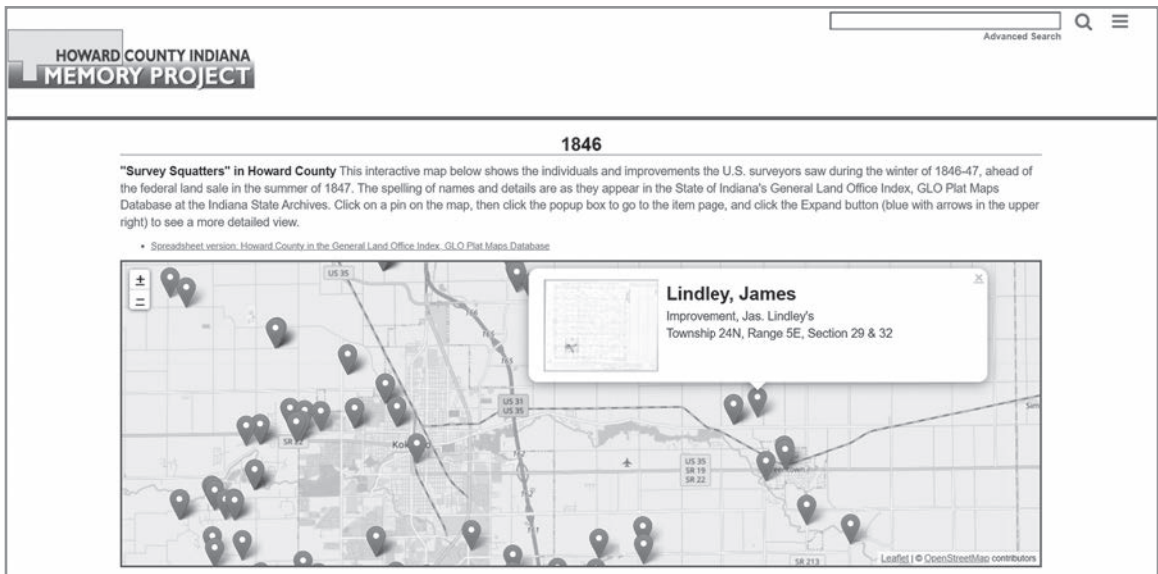
The Miami Reserve tract book for Canal Lands is perhaps the most important historical document for Howard County. It is a 22-page record of the original land owners in Ervin, Monroe and Honey Creek townships, dating back to 1842.

Howard County Land Records (Some Features and Highlights)

www.howardcountymemory.net/digital/collection/p17337coll11



The amazing Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps have detailed building, boundary, house and block number maps for the city of Kokomo. All of the public domain maps from 1885 to 1916 are available in a convenient easy-to-use interface.



A stunning feature of the Land Records collection is this interactive illustration that visually maps the original 81 squatters, farms and improvements recorded by the U.S. surveyors at the time of the 1846-47 survey before the land sale.

New Volunteer Coordinator needs your help!



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

**BECOME A VOLUNTEER
HELP SHARE OUR HISTORY**

HCHistory.org/support/volunteer
1200 West Sycamore Street Kokomo

765-452-4314
For more information



Courtesy Howard County Historical Society

Sheyenne Adams

Sheyenne Adams, the new Howard County Historical Society volunteer coordinator, comes to us with a general arts and humanities degree from Indiana University. With a strong background in art of all kinds, Sheyenne is excited to apply their creativity within our organization. Utilizing their artistic background, Sheyenne also works part time at the Fired Arts Studio and the Palette Room in downtown Kokomo.

Sheyenne has a passion for non-profit and volunteer work, serving as the director of the Kokomo Pride Youth Group, as well as sitting on the board of directors for Kokomo Pride. Sheyenne is non-binary and uses they/them pronouns.

Sheyenne loves their family and has an almost 2-year-old daughter who brings them an abundance of joy every day.

Speaking of their new role with HCHS, Sheyenne said, "I love making connections with folks, hearing their stories, and learning their perspectives. I look forward to making this role my own and seeing what I can bring to the team."

Please stop by to say hello and welcome!

Save these dates

2023 Hall of Legends Nominations

Our Hall of Legends event might seem far away (Aug. 17), but we are accepting nominations now through June 1. Nomination forms are available on our website at

hchistory.org/programs/hall-of-legends

and at the HCHS office. Anyone can submit a nomination, or several if you're so inclined. We are also seeking sponsors; we'd love to feature your business for this amazing event.

Summer Days

Despite the wild ups and downs of the Indiana spring weather, summer will soon be upon us. Please save the dates for free museum entry on Juneteenth (observed on June 17) and free entry for military veterans on July 4. We will be offering free admission to active-duty military personnel, including the National Guard and Reserves, and their families through the Blue Star museums program from May 20 through Labor Day, Sept. 4.

JUNE						
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JULY						
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SEPTEMBER						
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Membership

Our new and renewed members ...

Harold Beal
Linda Clark
Sandra Cross
Glenda Kamosa

Todd and Myra Moser
Glenn Rodgers
Linda Stout

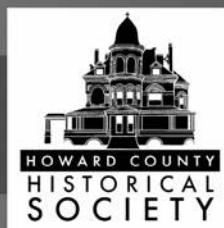
Annual Campaign

With immense gratitude ...

Jim Long
Brooke Adcock
Bill Shirley

2023

EVENTS



JUNE

9-10

MR. KINGSTON'S HISTORIC CAR SHOW

Free event on mansion lawn

JUNE

17

JUNETEENTH CELEBRATION

Free museum admission

JULY

4

CELEBRATING VETERANS

Free museum admission for veterans

AUG

17

HALL OF LEGENDS

12th annual event

OCT

20-21

FROM DARK PAGES

Help solve the mystery!

NOV

14

ANNUAL MEETING

All Society members welcome

NOV

25

CHRISTMAS AT THE SEIBERLING

Sponsored nights:

Nov 30 - Dec 1, Dec 7-8, Dec 14-16

Open Tuesday-Sunday 1-4 pm

www.hchistory.org

Howard County
Historical Society
1200 W. Sycamore St.
Kokomo, IN 46901



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