

MADISON, INDIANA'S SADDLETREE INDUSTRY AND ITS
WORKERS, 1860-1930

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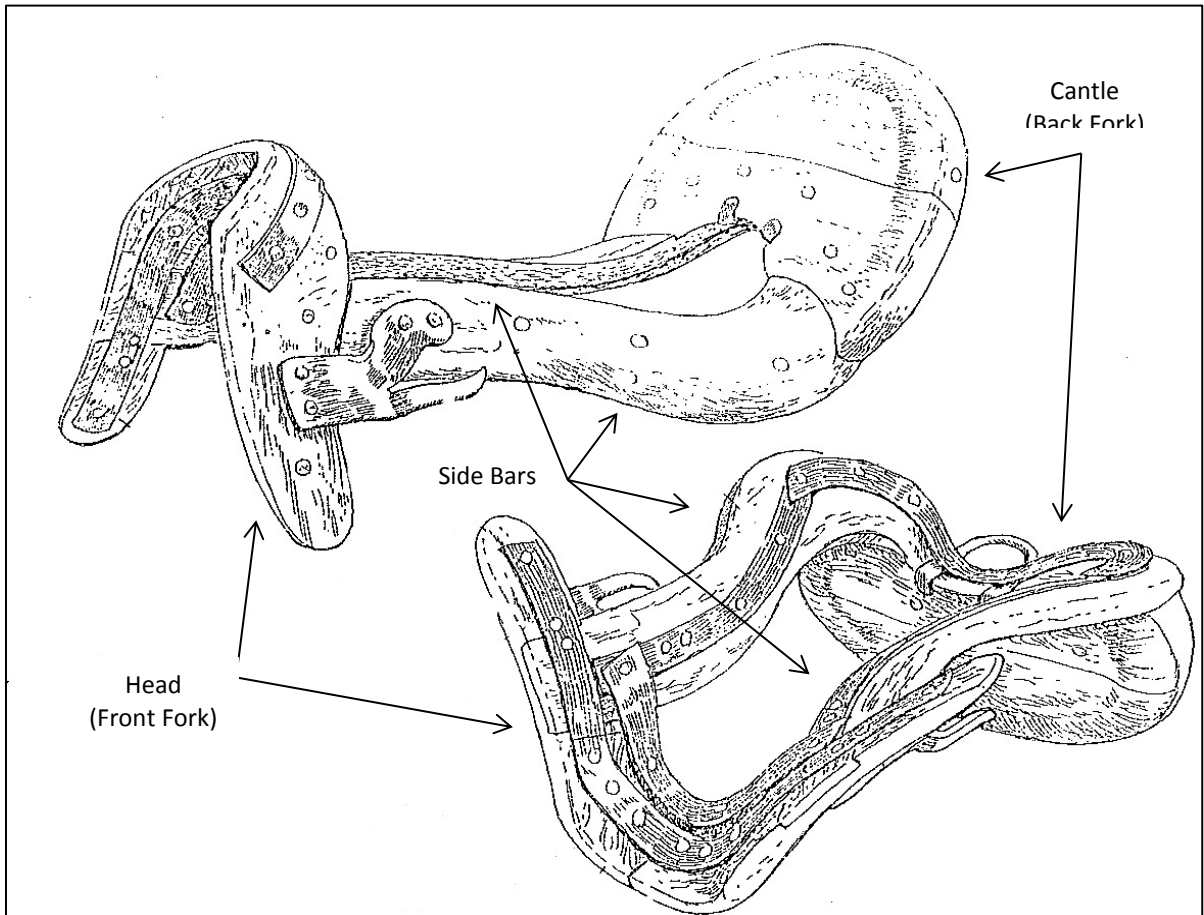
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Introduction



Saddletree diagram from Ron Edwards's *Making a Saddletree*. The upper image shows how a tree would look as it sits on a horse. The lower image shows the tree's underside with metal hardware supporting the wood components.

“Right at the start I should point out that no one in their right mind would set about building a saddle tree if one could possibly be bought,” says Ron Edwards, author of *Making a Saddle Tree*, a 1986 step-by-step guide for those interested in saddletrees and their construction.¹ A foreign concept to most twenty-first century individuals, saddletrees provide support and act as the framework to saddles, giving saddlers bases on which to add cushioning, stretch leather, and create beautiful or functional saddles.

¹ Ron Edwards, *Making a Saddle Tree* (Canterbury, NSW, Australia: Rams Skull Press, 1986), 1.

Creating a wood saddletree is a laborious process demanding concentration, woodworking skills, and time to master the craft.² Who were professional saddletree makers, men with these skills who helped generations of horseback riders “saddle up”? Before the twentieth century, craftsmen needed to be familiar with the angle of horses’ withers (the ridge between horse’s shoulder blades), the properties of hard and soft woods, and possess necessary woodworking skills to produce each tree. Sometimes saddlers employed saddletree makers, but most worked within small factories dedicated solely to the production of trees.

Saddletree makers established themselves as an integral sector of Madison, Indiana’s late nineteenth-century economy. One of the town’s leading industries, saddletree shops employed approximately 125 men in twelve factories at the height of the production in 1879 and made Madison a national center of saddletree making. However, the industry faded in importance during the early twentieth century as the automobile revolutionized transportation and decreased demand. This forced the men drawn to these shops in the 1870s and 1880s to find new opportunities and created a void in Madison’s economic sector.

Madison and its saddletree makers represent the realities of specialized production in nineteenth-century inland communities. Utilizing new product techniques, local natural resources, available and inexpensive water transport, and an immigrant and first-generation workforce, saddletree making in Madison shows how small-scale American

² Today, most saddletrees are made of plastic or polyethylene, materials that lend themselves well to mass production, are durable, and are not susceptible to rot or mildew. Ralide, opened in 1964 in Athens, Tennessee, was the first company to create molded, plastic trees. Now Ralide makes over 50% of saddletrees sold in the United States and is the largest saddletree producer in the world. Some saddletree manufacturers, like Steele Saddle Trees LLC in Ashland, Tennessee, still use wood bases, but cover the plywood bases with fiberglass; “The Ralide Story,” *Ralide Saddle Trees, Stirrups & Accessories*, <http://www.ralide.com/store/pages.php?pageid=2>; “Steele Saddle Tree Lines,” *Steele Saddle Tree LLC*, <http://www.equiflex.com/STL.html>.

industry worked. Earlier historians contributed to the fields of economic and business history by studying large industries engaged in mass production in major urban areas. Labor historians dissected Lowell textile mills and Pittsburgh's steel mills, but 80 to 90% of late nineteenth-century production took place in small factories filling orders on demand.³ Yet the experiences of workers in cities and towns across the United States that developed specialized industries like saddletree-making have not been investigated thoroughly. Business historians who have ventured to study smaller, specialized industries usually approach the topic from an industry's or corporation's perspective and do not address the workforce on a human and individual level. This thesis combines the new techniques available through digital history with methods of community studies that look at movement and change in specific populations and case studies that examine businesses through microhistories. The results of this research project demonstrate how combining methods expands our understanding of the experience of immigrants and their children who sought financial security in stable jobs in small town America during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Madison, Indiana, located on the north bank of the Ohio River, was one of the first settlements in what would become the state of Indiana. Decades before saddletree factories began producing thousands of trees, Madison was known as a successful river port and one of Indiana's largest towns. Since Madison met with early success as an Ohio River settlement, it has been the focus of research and academic works regarding settlement, city building, and economic success on the Old Northwestern frontier.

³ Philip Scranton, *Endless Novelty: Specialty Production and American Industrialization* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), 7.

Early historians of Madison and Jefferson County only discuss Madison's settlement and commercial success in its first few decades, focusing on famous men involved with the town's development. In 1916 the *Indiana Magazine of History* (IMH) published "The Pioneers of Jefferson County," a compilation of letters, diary entries, and short descriptions of the town and its famous residents lifted from some of the first residents' nineteenth-century writings.⁴ During the 1920s, 1930s, and early 1940s, IMH also published amateur historians' work on Colonel John Paul, the Lanier family, Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, Civil War Senator Jesse Bright, and *Madison Courier* publisher Michael C. Garber, but did little to create an overarching narrative or detailed history describing Madison's past.⁵

The first comprehensive history of Madison and Jefferson County appeared as W.P. Hendrick's section in John M. Gresham & Co.'s *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana* (1889).⁶ Like other county histories created during the late nineteenth century, the Jefferson County synopsis glorifies town founders and relies heavily on the organization of local civic groups and the establishment of community

⁴ James B. Lewis, John Vawter, Robert Miller, Alexander Miller, C.G. Sappington, and John R. Cravens, "The Pioneers of Jefferson County," *Indiana Magazine of History* 12 (1916): 214-244.

⁵ Blanche Goode Garber, "Colonel John Paul, Hoosier Pioneer: First Proprietor and Founder of Xenia, Ohio and Madison, Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History* 13, 2 (June 1917): 129-145; Blanche Goode Garber, "The Lanier Family and The Lanier Home," *Indiana Magazine of History* 22, 3 (September 1926): 277-284; George S. Cottman, "James F.D. Lanier," *Indiana Magazine of History* 22, 2 (June 1926): 194-202; Julia LeClerc Knox, "A Quaint, Little, Old Indiana City," *Indiana Magazine of History* 28, 2 (June 1932): 88-95; Julia LeClerc Knox, "Cravenhurst," *Indiana Magazine of History* 29, 4 (December 1933): 339-342; Julia LeClerc Knox, "The Old Sullivan Home in Madison," *Indiana Magazine of History* 31, 2 (June 1935): 109-111; Joseph Herman Schauinger, "Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Hoosier Jurist," *Indiana Magazine of History* 37, 3 (September 1941): 217-236; Joseph Herman Schauinger, "Some Letters of Judge Jeremiah C. Sullivan," *Indiana Magazine of History* 37, 3 (September 1941): 261-273; William S. Garber, "Jesse D. Bright and Michael C. Garber," *Indiana Magazine of History* 28, 1 (March 1932): 31-39.

⁶ W.P. Hendricks, "Jefferson County," in *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott, and Washington, Indiana*, eds. John M. Grisham & Co. (Chicago, Chicago Printing Co., 1889), 145-219.

institutions such as the county courthouse, newspaper, and jail. Hendricks gives preference to the town's first two decades of development and then jumps ahead almost 50 years to quickly sketch the county's economic outlook in 1889. He describes the industrial landscape of 1889 Jefferson County, mentioning the local flour, saw, oil, and cotton mills, brewery, shipyards, starch factories, stove foundries, pork packers, and dry goods businesses.

In 1920 the *Indiana Magazine of History* published the Women's Club of Madison's article "The History of Madison."⁷ The five-page, opening summary tracks the town's history from William Hall squatting on the land that would eventually become Madison through subsequent settlement and the first commercial enterprises during the 1810s to its "great boom" of land speculation and development between 1820 and the late 1830s.⁸ Unfortunately, the account stops during the 1840s, proudly mentioning that Madison "was the only city in the west with a railroad" and "the greatest porkopolis in the world at that date" before jumping to cover the 1908 industries also mentioned by Hendricks. Written by a local organization of amateur historians, the Women's Club history is useful in understanding how Madisonians viewed their hometown and what they saw as important parts of their shared past.

Emory O. Muncie's 1932 thesis "A History of Jefferson County" closely resembles Hendricks's biographical and historical sketch and deals with a relatively short span of time that concludes during the 1830s.⁹ Muncie also borrows material from the Women's Club, combining the Women's Club's research on Madison's religious

⁷ Women's Club of Madison, "A History of Madison," *Indiana Magazine of History* 16, 4 (December 1920): 317-351.

⁸ Women's Club of Madison, 319-320.

⁹ Emory O. Muncie, "A History of Jefferson County" (M.A. thesis, Indiana University, 1932).

organizations with general information culled from newspapers about the town and Jefferson County's early residents. This thesis marks the first attempt at a scholarly history of the county. While Hendricks wrote to sell books and Muncie wrote as a historian forty years later, both men include similar topics, focusing on the area's first white settlers, prominent community leaders, and the genesis of the county's businesses. There is little analysis in Muncie's work. The paper mostly collects newspaper excerpts, but the author highlights the importance of river travel in the settlement and development of Madison, a significant factor surprisingly ignored by Hendricks and the Women's Club in their histories.

When Muncie researched Jefferson County in the 1930s, Madison had already begun marketing itself as a desirable travel destination. The 1924 *Madison, Indiana: A Jewel in Setting 'Neath the Hills*, published in Madison by the *Democrat* newspaper, is "A Guide to the Visitor Who Loves Nature and Her Wonders, with Maps and Photoengravings of the Most Famous Falls, Caverns, Cliffs, Vales, and River Views Surrounding Madison."¹⁰ The travel guide touts Jefferson County's natural resources and recreational opportunities. After describing Clifty Falls State Park's breathtaking views which "stand second to none in the state in culture, beauty, both scenic and man made," the guide includes a short description of Madison, "the second oldest city in the state [but] one of the youngest in hustle, improvements, and in the courtesy and service to the visitor."¹¹ A.S. Chapman's promotional piece frames Jefferson County as a vacation spot, using the area's natural history as the focal point instead of highlighting its cultural past and industrial prowess.

¹⁰ A.S. Chapman, *Madison, Indiana: A Jewel in Setting 'Neath the Hills* (Madison, IN: Democrat Printing Co., 1924).

¹¹ Chapman, 3, 34.

None of the early Madison or Jefferson County histories attempt to analyze what led to Madison's early success or look past the settlement's first few decades. Donald Zimmer's 1975 dissertation and Marsha Jackson's 1976 thesis compare Madison's success to the factors described in noted urban historian Richard Wade's theory on frontier development and city building.¹² Jackson tackles many of the same themes covered by Muncie and the Women's Club.¹³ Her thesis dissects familiar topics like settlement, religion, and urban life with analytical assistance from recent secondary literature, but Zimmer's dissertation overshadows Jackson's work since Zimmer offers a broader scope and deeper historical analysis.¹⁴ Zimmer also expanded his period of interest to the beginning of the Civil War so he could investigate the factors that led from the town's initial success to its economic decline in the 1850s and examine aspects of Madison's development previously ignored: the city's geography and important industries.

Published in 1976, *River Village: Gateway to the West* contains a brief, historical sketch by Frances K. Eisan, a historian who earned her M.A. from Indiana University. According to Eisan "the people who live here [Madison] now hold firmly to the conviction that the people of this valley and on these bluffs overlooking the Ohio have something to treasure."¹⁵ Reflecting the renewed enthusiasm for local history connected

¹² In *The Urban Frontier*, Wade, a University of Chicago urban studies professor, contradicts Frederick Turner's often-cited frontier thesis that places farms at the center of westward development and instead argues that cities acted as catalysts for westward expansion; Richard C. Wade, *The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959).

¹³ Marsha Jackson, "Madison, Indiana: The Study of a Frontier Community" (M.A. thesis, Butler University, 1976).

¹⁴ Donald T. Zimmer, "Madison, Indiana, 1811-1860: A Study in the Process of City Building" (PhD dissertation, Indiana University, 1975).

¹⁵ Frances K. Eisan, *River Village: Gateway to the West* (Wabash, IN: Milliner Printing Company, 1976), i.

to America's bicentennial anniversary, *River Village* pays special attention to historical context, including details about what Madison was like in the 1820s, by describing "the setting, "the characters," and "the Ohio River—first protagonist in the drama."¹⁶ This focus on the Ohio River as the catalysis for Madison's development separates *River Village* from previous histories and echoes Zimmerman's work.¹⁷ While *River Village* ignores the second half of the nineteenth and most of the twentieth centuries, Eisan briefly outlines the work of Historic Madison, Inc., a then-young organization created to preserve the built environment that contributes to the city's sense of place.

Books and articles written about Madison's early days focus on community builders and the town's history, but the most recent swell of interest surrounding Madison relates to preservation efforts. Madison never grew into a large urban area like Cincinnati or Louisville, but the city managed to maintain an impressive number of nineteenth-century buildings, making it one of the best-preserved examples of Midwestern development during the 1800s. Its survival has become its biggest justification for national significance, further study, and future preservation.

Inspired by Madison's history and the city's wealth of pre-1860 buildings, Chicago businessman John T. Windle moved to Madison and in 1960 founded Historic Madison, Inc. (HMI) to work toward the "preservation, restoration, education, and development of Madison's 133 block historic district."¹⁸ By raising funds to purchase historically and architecturally significant properties and spearheading efforts to have the downtown area recognized for its concentration of historic commercial buildings, HMI cultivated a heritage tourism industry based on the city's pre-Civil War and later

¹⁶ Eisan, 1.

¹⁷ Eisan, 25-29.

¹⁸ "Historic Madison, Inc.," *Historic Madison, Inc.*, <http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/home>.

nineteenth-century buildings.¹⁹ As a result of HMI's strong community presence and successful preservation efforts, the National Park Service designated Madison as a National Register Historic District (1973), recognizing the town for its importance as "a focal point for the dissemination of culture, political thought, education, artistic endeavors, public taste, and industrial products throughout a vast fan-shaped area in the old Northwest Territory."²⁰ The National Trust for Historic Preservation named it one of three Main Street Pilot Project Communities (1976) and selected Madison as one of twelve Distinct Destinations (2001).²¹

Much like the city of Madison, the Schroeder Saddletree Factory stands as a lone representative of times gone by. It is part of the Madison NHL District, but also holds its own national significance as the only surviving nineteenth-century saddletree factory complete with original machinery. Operated by the Schroeder family from 1878 to the late 1960s, the Schroeder Factory was one of twelve saddletree factories operating in Madison during the industry's late-nineteenth century peak. While most of the factories closed during the first decades of the twentieth century, the Schroeder factory continued to produce wood saddletrees until the 1960s, becoming the last operating saddletree

¹⁹ HMI currently owns 16 properties throughout Madison, offering regular tours and interpretation of four nineteenth-century properties including the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory.

²⁰ The five-page 1973 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination only cites the town's significance in agriculture, commerce, and transportation, quotes historians on the town's architectural importance, and lists buildings individually listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey: the Lanier House, Second Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury House and Sullivan House. The 2006 National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination, a 148-page document, includes architectural descriptions of all buildings within the approximately 2,050 acre district, historic background and context, and the justification for district's national significance. Madison's NHL justification is based on both its continuity of architecture representing all major architectural styles common between the 1830s and early 1900s and its documented connection to Abolitionism, the Underground Railroad, and nineteenth-century African-American communities; John T. Windle, "Madison (under the hill) Historic District Nomination," National Register of Historic Places (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior-National Park Service, 1973), 3; Camille Fife, "Madison, Indiana Historic District Nomination," National Historic Landmark (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior-National Park Service, 2006).

²¹ "Madison Awards and Designations," *Historic Madison, Inc.*, http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/awards_and_designations.htm.

factory begun in the nineteenth century in the country.²² After the 1972 death of Joseph Schroeder, John Benedict “Ben” Schroeder’s last surviving son, HMI accepted the property from the Schroeder estate.²³ The historic site includes the Schroeder home, woodworking shop, assembly room, boiler room, blacksmith shop, and outbuildings.²⁴

Soon after Joseph Schroeder’s death, HMI and historians of industry recognized the site’s significance and its impressive state of preservation. The Schroeders left everything within the house and workshop as it was when the factory was in operation. All of the machines and tools remained in place, company records and correspondence dating back to the factory’s early days filled the factory’s upper story, and a thick blanket of sawdust still covered the floors. In the summer of 1974, HMI co-sponsored a site survey along with the federal government. The National Park Service sent its Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) unit to Madison for a week to document the factory through measured drawings, photos, and histories now on file at the Library of Congress.²⁵

Compiled by National Park Service historian Alex Gratiot, the HAER report on the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company (*HAER IN-26*) includes measured drawings detailing the interior and exterior of the Schroeder factory and an inventory of surviving woodworking machinery. Since the HAER program focuses on buildings of engineering or technological significance, it is no surprise that Gratiot dedicated the majority of the report to the process of creating saddletrees and the equipment necessary to do so. A brief

²² Alex Gratiot, *Historic American Engineering Record: Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company Factory, HAER IN-26* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior-National Park Service, 1974), 1.

²³ “Schroeder Saddletree Factory,” *Historic Madison, Inc.*, http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/saddlertree_museum.htm.

²⁴ John M. Staicer, “An American Pompeii: The Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory,” *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History* 10, 1 (Spring 1998), 46.

²⁵ Gratiot, 2.

biography of Ben Schroeder and paragraph introduction to Madison's saddletree industry pulled from *Madison: A Jewel in Setting 'Neath the Hills*, other early county histories, and city directories provides basic context for the factory, but Gratiot admits "secondary sources revealed little information concerning Madison, the Schroeders, or saddletrees" and "there is little information concerning the saddle tree itself."²⁶

In the late 1980s, Director John E. Galvin of HMI, pledged \$300,000 of the organization's funds to preserve and restore the factory.²⁷ Galvin gathered a consulting team to determine the best way to rehabilitate the factory and use it as an educational site. In 1991, he hired John Staicer as the full-time director of the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Project to oversee the property's transformation from industrial artifact to museum space interpreting the Schroeder family and saddletree production. Soon after he accepted the HMI position, Staicer completed the Cooperstown Graduate Program in museum studies, writing about Ben Schroeder and the saddletree factory in his 1994 graduate research paper.²⁸ Staicer's "A History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company, Madison, Indiana, 1878-1972" relies heavily on the business and personal records discovered within the factory when HMI assumed ownership and anecdotal information supplied by Madison residents.²⁹ The paper combines broad, contextual information about saddletree production with specifics relating to the Schroeder factory to tell the story of the life of Ben Schroeder, a Prussian immigrant who started his own saddletree shop in 1879, and the company he created. Staicer used his unprecedented access to the many letters and

²⁶ Gratiot, 12.

²⁷ Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 46.

²⁸ John M. Staicer, "A History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company, Madison, Indiana: 1878-1972" (Graduate paper, Cooperstown Graduate Program, State University of New York-College at Oneonta, 1994).

²⁹ Staicer, "A History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company," Abstract.

records relating to the Schroeders to create the most complete study of the Schroeder family and saddletree factory to date and a microhistory representing a now-obsolete industry.

Staicer, HMI members, and countless volunteers from the community and Indiana universities spent most of the 1990s first uncovering and then processing what became the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Collection.³⁰ These workers spent years cleaning and identifying items within the factory and home, documenting their original location to ensure accurate reinstallation, moving the objects into a controlled environment, and inventorying over twenty tons of artifacts found on site.³¹ Ranging from heavy machinery in the assembly room to cardboard boxes filled with company records, to objects uncovered during archaeological excavations, the collection supports the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory's ninety-four year history and fueled further research. Graduate student interns from Indiana University Purdue University-Indianapolis (IUPUI), Hanover College, Ball State University, and Purdue University worked with Staicer to reconstruct the lives of twentieth-century workers and the machinery used to produce saddletrees. They also inventoried artifacts, created a computer database of the collection, and offered public programs about factory processes and the site's importance.³²

³⁰ John Staicer, "Schroeder Saddle Tree Factory Provides Unique Link to Indiana's Industrial Past," *NCPH Public History News* 15, 2 (Fall 1994), 2.

³¹ Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 46.

³² Between 1994 and 1998, HMI hosted a graduate student intern each summer, with students submitting a final report detailing their research. Carolyn Brady (1994) focused on Schroeder factory workers identified in 1909-1949 payroll records. Bill Gulde (1995) made detailed drawings of the property's historic garage and compiled Indiana Department of Inspection records relating to Madison saddletree factories. Jeff Bennett (1996) researched businesses identified in Schroeder business records and correspondence. David Benac (1997) catalogued surviving patterns found in the woodshop. Katherine Gould (1998) researched the makes and models of machinery within the factory. All intern reports are on file with HMI.

Written during the long inventory and restoration process, John Staicer's "American Pompeii: The Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory" distills his graduate paper. The 1998 article summarizes the history of the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory and the Schroeder family's involvement until the death of Joe Schroeder. Staicer also outlines "the Road to Restoration," the process undertaken by HMI to convert the industrial site into an interpretive space.³³ Staicer has become the authority on both the Ben Schroeder family and the saddletree production process. After more than a decade of restoration under Staicer's management, HMI opened the site to the public in 2002 as the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Museum.³⁴

Published the same year the saddletree factory opened as a museum, "Curiosities and Conundrums: Deciphering Social Relations and the Material World at the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory and Residence in Madison, Indiana" examines objects unearthed on the Schroeder property during the Ball State University's 1997 and 1998 archaeology field school.³⁵ The article combines Staicer's expertise of the site with Deborah Rotman's archaeological field school findings to discuss the Schroeder family's lifestyle and their relationship with their saddletree factory employees as seen through excavated artifacts. The site offered Rotman and archaeology students "an intriguing opportunity to explore specialty production and associated social interactions, the role of

³³As of 1998 when "An American Pompeii" appeared in *Traces*, HMI was in the museum planning and building restoration stage, the third and last planning phase in the site's restoration plan; Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 45-46.

³⁴"Schroeder Saddletree Factory Museum," *Historic Madison, Inc.*, http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/saddletree_museum.htm; "Galvin Passes the HMI Torch to Staicer," *Madison Courier*, April 8, 2010, <http://madisoncourier.com/main.asp?FromHome=1&TypeID=1&ArticleID=56156&SectionID=178&SubSectionID=961>

³⁵Deborah Rotman and John M. Staicer, "Curiosities and Conundrums: Deciphering Social Relations and the Material World at the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory and Residence in Madison, Indiana," *Historical Archaeology* 36 (2002), 92-110.

national economic crises in the formation of the archaeological record, and the intersection of these two in displays of class and status.”³⁶ Rotman concludes “the Schroeder family, along with the documentary and material records that are their legacy, are a lens through which to view social relations at specialty production firms and the use of the material world by factory owners,” highlighting the differences between a small industrial site like the Schroeder’s and large-scale complexes usually associated with nineteenth-century industry in larger cities.³⁷

My research adds to the work of John Staicer, engineers, preservationists, history students, local activists, and project volunteers since Historic Madison, Inc. acquired the Schroeder property in 1975. Previous research focused on the Schroeder family and their factory, but this thesis covers the broader field of Madison saddletree production in the context of nineteenth-century Madison. While twentieth-century Schroeder factory workers are identified and discussed in Carolyn Brady’s HMI intern report, my work follows the lifespan of the first and, where possible, the next generation of Madison’s saddletree industry, reaching outside Schroeder’s workers into the broader saddletree industry.³⁸ Weaving Madison’s broader history with the saddletree factories’ arrival allows readers to better understand why Madison’s saddletree factories initially thrived.

Chapter 1 introduces the reader to my research methodology, addressing what advantages I had over those creating mobility studies and business histories in the 1970s. Chapter 2 covers Madison’s history from its founding to the Civil War. The few previous histories published about Madison focus on this time period, paying particular attention

³⁶ Rotman and Staicer, 105.

³⁷ Rotman and Staicer, 92.

³⁸ Carolyn Brady, “Schroeder Saddletree Factory Workers” (Intern Report, Historic Madison, Inc., 1994).

to the town's "Golden Age" as a prosperous, early-nineteenth century Ohio River port. This chapter provides historical background on Madison's early economy and discusses how changes in transportation affected Madison's success. Chapter 3 tells the story of the beginnings of Madison's saddletree industry. Although Madison's "Golden Age" was over before the Civil War, entrepreneurs capitalized on the city's strengths and resources to make Madison into a nationally known saddletree production center during the 1870s and 1880s. This chapter covers the establishment of saddletree factories and follows the saddletree-making process from raw lumber to ready-to-ship trees.

Chapter 4 focuses on the men working within Madison's saddletree factories. Personal information taken from federal censuses identifies the workers' cultural backgrounds and immigration history. Data from city directories, obituaries, and population censuses also reveals trends and connections that fostered a sense of community shared by factory employees. While the saddletree industry thrived during the late nineteenth century, the need for saddletrees decreased with the start of the twentieth century. Chapter 5 chronicles the decline of the Madison factories and later occupational choices of men who had made their livings as saddletrees makers.

Madison's saddletree industry and its workers molded the economic landscape of Madison during the 1870s and 1880s. While this study covers the generations of saddletree workers both during their time with the industry and after most of Madison's factories closed their doors, it also explains the mode of small-scale specialty production which appeared in the nineteenth century. The rise and fall of saddletree manufacturing in Madison offers the opportunity to examine an often-overlooked chapter in Indiana's

history while learning about the specific men involved with the forgotten craft of saddletree making.

Chapter 1: Methodology

Before the 1950s, economists and amateur historians representing worker organizations or specific commercial interests dominated the field of labor history. These researchers, either fueled by partisan beliefs, looking to promote specific public policies, or wanting to inspire social reform, created works stressing the collective consciousness shared by the working class and material factors that could easily be quantified.³⁹ By the late 1940s, professional historians took up the reins of labor history, but they focused their research on fitting unionized labor into the larger narrative of American history and portrayed unionized workers as part of a unified, middle-class society.⁴⁰ The “new labor history” of the 1960s introduced more expansive and nuanced looks at labor and the working class emerged. New school labor history practitioners used a “history from below” approach and “took as [their] province the entire working class; [so they] treated workers as active citizens who made their own history.”⁴¹

Community studies, already a popular technique used by sociologists to learn about groups, gained popularity with historians during this time. Stephan Thernstrom, considered by historians to be the father of the social mobility field, and his contemporaries combined techniques used by historians and sociologists to quantify data found in city directories and censuses and create community studies focused on social, occupational, and geographic mobility. Researchers used these findings to dissected nineteenth-century trends exhibited by working class groups living in major cities. Instead of illustrating the similarities uniting the entire working class, community studies

³⁹ Melvyn Dubofsky, “Historiography of American Labor History,” in *Encyclopedia of U.S. Labor and Working Class History*, ed. Eric Arnesen (New York: Routledge, 2007), 595-596.

⁴⁰ Dubofsky, 597.

⁴¹ Dubofsky, 598.

of the 1960s and 1970s “revealed many working classes in a constant state of decomposition and composition” and created a rich and nuanced look at the nineteenth-century working class.⁴² The varied experience uncovered through community studies fueled further research on how factors such as ethnicity (nationality), race, and gender affected workers’ experiences and challenged the idea of one all-encompassing and unified working class.

Community studies’ focus on history “from the bottom up” and their ability to highlight general population trends make this type of research an important component for my thesis, but historically, this type of research suffered with limited data sets. Attrition has plagued social mobility studies from their inception and had troubled historians seeking to learn more about their selected populations. Stephan Thernstrom mentions these limitations in his seminal 1964 work *Poverty and Progress*.⁴³ With a lack of surviving personal primary sources (letters, diaries), census records and city directories become the main sources used when studying a locale’s working class, but the nature of these sources complicates historians’ research efforts. City and business directories, the nineteenth-century equivalent to a phone book, were often published annually and listed residents’ names, occupations, and addresses. However, few city directories survive. I had access to Madison city directories for 1851, 1860, 1875, 1879, 1887, 1903, 1909, 1914, and 1923. Sometimes directories omitted employment information and most of the time only list the head of the house’s name. Federal population censuses include more information, such as a person’s birthplace, parents’ nationality, and home ownership, and list everyone living in a household, but the information gathered varies by decade.

⁴² Dubofsky, 598.

⁴³ Stephan Thernstrom, *Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964), 5.

Further, some census takers had difficult handwriting and worse spelling and some sheets have been damaged.

Researchers using these sources during the height of the social mobility studies in the 1960s and 1970s had to create large samples since they had difficulty tracking individuals over the course of the years. Studies had to be geographically based, with historians picking a specific city, grabbing names as part of a random sample of the most-recently available federal population census, and hoping to find those individuals in subsequent directories. When a family or individual flagged as part of the historian's initial sample went missing from one year's directory, the researcher had to make do and accept a shrinking sample size. For example, Richard J. Hopkins, author of "Occupational and Geographic Mobility in Atlanta, 1870-1896," started his study with 692 names. Only 143(20.7%) were present in the 1896 directory.⁴⁴ Alwyn Barr experienced a whopping 82.8% attrition rate (132 out of 767) when tracking selected San Antonio residents between 1870 and 1900 for his 1970 *Social Science Quarterly* article.⁴⁵

Critics of Thernstrom's social mobility work were quick to jump on the fact: "well over half of the group singled out for study simply disappeared."⁴⁶ Attrition rates hovering around 80% may not affect studies that explore issues about how race affects social mobility or how mobility was expressed in different regions or cities, but losing that many men out of a small, very specific group of workers would cripple any potential study. Had I been looking at saddletree workers in the 1970s and experienced an 80%

⁴⁴ Richard J. Hopkins, "Occupational and Geographic Mobility in Atlanta, 1870-1896," *Journal of Southern History* 34, 2 (May 1968): 202-205, Table 1: Population Sample-Native-Born Whites, Table 2: Population Samples-Immigrants, Table 3: Population Sample-Negroes.

⁴⁵ Alwyn Barr, "Occupational and Geographic Mobility in San Antonio, 1870-1900," *Social Science Quarterly* 51, 2 (September 1970): 397, Table 1: Population Samples.

⁴⁶ Richard S. Alcorn and Peter R. Knight, "Most Uncommon Bostonians: A Critique of Stephan Thernstrom's *The Other Bostonians: Poverty and Progress in the American Metropolis, 1880-1970*," *Historical Methods Newsletter* 8, 3 (June 1975): 98.

attrition rate, I would have information for approximately 30 men and it would have been impossible to make claims about Madison saddletree workers as a group.

With the wide-spread digitization of census records and the growing popularity of online genealogy tool Ancestry.com and its competitors, technology has made it possible to track individuals through census records, regardless of how many moves they make. Basic census research gathered about individuals can then be supplemented with city directories, newspapers, and other sources now being digitized and placed online by local and state repositories. The introduction of online and electronic sources has revolutionized analysis of groups and individuals (like workers or club members) over time and space.

Conducting my research almost 50 years after Thernstrom published *Poverty and Progress*, my work benefits from the release of four additional censuses and the wave of electronic tools now used by professional and amateur historians alike. New technology makes my research possible, as I heavily rely on Ancestry.com to track individuals identified as saddletree workers in Madison city directories. Scanned federal population census pages reveal more men identifying themselves as saddletree makers within the census than were listed in the city directories, expanding the list to include 170 men between 1860 and 1930.⁴⁷ Census listings that connect an individual to the saddletree trade as a “saddletree maker,” “saddletree manufacturer,” or “saddletree plater” became a new source of information. I searched for individuals using their names, years and places

⁴⁷ A few women also worked in saddletree factories, appearing in Madison city directories and twentieth-century company records held by Historic Madison, Inc. Topics relating to women connected to the saddletree industry and gender in the workplace could be a rich topic for future researchers, but I did not include the few women I discovered in my analysis. I decided to remove gender as a variable when discussing trends since only a handful of names showed up during the course of my research, some were connected to the Schroeder Saddletree Factory after my period of study, and I recognized the potential problems of tracking women whose surnames could change.

of birth, and spouses' and children's names to find men who moved to neighboring counties, larger cities in the Midwest, and across the country. By adding additional points of reference, I could usually find individuals with more common names and feel some certainty it was the former saddletree worker I was looking for, regardless of location or new job. Obituaries pulled from the *Madison Courier* provide additional information about their affiliations and lives, with some men's deaths receiving detailed coverage in the local paper.

The sizable collection of saddletree factory-related documents unearthed at the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory during its restoration provides much of the known information about the industry as a whole as seen through one family and company's surviving records. The Ben Schroeder Saddletree Collection and Archives owned by Historic Madison, Inc. includes payroll records, personal and business correspondence, and other documents relating to Ben Schroeder's family and the Schroeder factory. Most of the surviving, legible records date after Ben Schroeder's death in 1909 when his sons took over the business. The bulk of these records cover the period after the decline of Madison's saddletree industry when the Schroeder business was the only saddletree factory remaining in Madison although it had shifted its offerings to include clothes pins, work gloves, and other products. HMI also holds some of the Hummel Saddletree Factory's records dating from the early twentieth century.

While I consulted these saddletree factory records, the holdings do not include much about my period of focus, 1880-1920. Church records for the Catholic and Lutheran Churches attended by saddletree workers are sparse. The Jefferson County Library has St. John's German Lutheran Church's 1840 and 1894 to 1895 membership

rolls and baptism, confirmation, and new member records from 1901 to 1925, years after many saddletree workers and their families would have joined the congregation. Not many records from Madison's Catholic churches survived the congregations' consolidation, and those that did are not organized and available to researchers. Cemetery records exist for St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery, St. Joseph/Walnut Street Cemetery, and Fairmont Cemetery, but there is no index of burials for Springdale, Madison's municipal cemetery and by far the largest cemetery in Jefferson County. Complete marriage records dating to 1851 allowed me to see which saddletree workers married when in Madison, but some of the earliest saddletree makers were married before 1851 and many younger men left Madison before marrying. There are about 50 *Madison Courier* obituaries for former saddletree workers dating between 1880 and 1945. These represent a decent sample of former workers, but obituaries vary widely in the amount and type of information given about the deceased. Deaths during the nineteenth century were simply reported with no additional information about the individual's life, family, or community involvement. While obituaries from the 1920s and 1930s usually include longer narratives, many have little information other than the names of extended family and the deceased's last address.

Unfortunately, no personal primary sources created by Madison saddletree workers during the height of the industry have been located, making it impossible to look at saddletree making from the workers' perspective. No letters to relatives in Germany, personal notes recording feelings about their work or employers, or personal diaries exist in Madison's archives, depositories in Louisville and Cincinnati, the nearest large cities, or any history institutions in Germany. This lack of information on the personal and

individual level for the over one hundred local men during the late nineteenth century makes directories and the census still the main sources of information about who they were and where they lived.

City directories and federal census records identify 169 individuals working in Madison's saddletree industry between 1860, the start of the industry in Madison, and 1920, when there were only two Madison saddletree factories remaining in business. Of these 169 men, I found 148 (87.1%) at least once in census records, which provided information on their household occupants, their year and place of birth, residence, and occupation. This data allowed me to comment on trends of employment, demography, and location. Forty-eight names (28.2%) appeared in only one census, giving me information about these saddletree workers' households, nationalities, and ages, but little else. Using Madison census records I tracked 75 men (44.1% of all names and 50.7% of those found at least once in censuses) over the course of at least three censuses.⁴⁸ Prior to my work no one has tracked the subsequent careers of Madison's displaced saddletree workers. Distant relocations and confusing phonetics used by census enumerators when transcribing names sometimes made research difficult.⁴⁹ While my rate of attrition hovers around 50%, I was able to track workers I found over the course of decades and use censuses not available during the 1960s and 1970s enrich the contemporary

⁴⁸ My study spanned the period of the destroyed 1890 U.S. population census. Considering the saddletree industry hit its peak in production and employment in 1879 and many of the men captured in the 1880 records no longer worked in the industry or Madison by 1900, it would have been a valuable resource when following their careers. Another factor affecting how well I could trace an individual was reported age. Unmarried men in their teens who were making saddletrees in 1880 likely married and moved out of their parents' Madison homes by 1900. Not knowing their spouses' names made it difficult to determine if a man located across the country with a common name and around the same age as a Madison saddletree worker was indeed the same individual as one in the 1880 Madison census.

⁴⁹ For example, Henry Bock is listed as "Henry Buck" in the 1870 census. His wife is "Mana" in 1860, "Margeret" in 1870, and "Mena" in 1880, although he was married to the same woman over this course of time; 1860 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 212; 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 71; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 21.

understanding about workers' whereabouts and professions. Digital research allowed me to find men who had migrated. Some of the more unexpected and interesting career moves taken by former saddletree workers were outside of Madison, and many relocated to other states. This information would have gone undiscovered without the aid of modern research technology.

Straight-forward numbers and percentages do not tell the whole story, which is why I also wrote narratives about the nineteenth-century workers and their paths after leaving the saddletree industry. By combining the history of Madison (Chapter 2), an explanation of batch production and local resources (Chapter 3), analysis of the quantitative evidence of factory workers and cameo biographies of typical and atypical workers (Chapters 4 and 5), I hope the reader will gain a better understanding of one specialized industry and its workers in the late nineteenth-century Midwest.

Chapter 2: Madison History

Madison, one of Indiana's early settlements, was first known as a successful river port and a cultural center for the Old Northwest decades before the first saddletree factory opened there. By the time saddletree makers set up their shops in the late 1850s, the city had already passed its "Golden Age" and ranked in the second tier of Indiana cities. However, economic foundations from the town's first decades and from when Madison was one of Indiana's largest settlements created an environment ripe for saddletree factory development.

Located on the north bank of the Ohio River, Madison was one of the few Indiana settlements organized during the first decades of the nineteenth century. According to Richard Wade, author of the influential *The Urban Frontier: The Rise of Western Cities, 1790-1830*, western outposts' successes depended upon location, eager promoters, and healthy commerce.⁵⁰ While modest by the standards of cities in the East and not officially incorporated until 1824, Madison represents the beginnings of urban development in pioneer Indiana and embodies these three importance characteristics Wade identified in early western cities.⁵¹

Madison's advantageous location was one of the first factors in the town's settlement and development. Land bordering the Ohio River in present-day Indiana and Kentucky attracted attention from explorers and settlers as early as the mid-1700s.

⁵⁰ Richard C. Wade, *The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville and St. Louis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959), 20, 66,

⁵¹ Madison does not neatly fit the definition of a city or compare to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati in terms of size or population before Wade's cut-off date of 1830, but Robert G. Barrows and Leigh Darbee argue that Madison and New Albany, another Ohio River town, embody this type of growth in Indiana. Indiana's development ran about 20-30 years behind that of the upper Ohio River Valley, and Madison did not reach the threshold of 2,500 to be described as an "urban place" in the census in 1830, but Barrows and Darbee see Madison as fitting Wade's description of "a wedge of urbanism...driven into the backwoods;" Robert G. Barrows and Leigh Darbee, "The Urban Frontier in Pioneer Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History* 105 (September 2009): 262-282.

Explorers and surveyors floating down the Ohio River into uncharted territory commented on the vast array of natural resources. John Jennings' expedition in 1766 surveyed the banks of the river and as early as 1773 George Rogers Clark proposed a fort at the confluence of the Indian-Kentuck Rivers, the future site of Madison.⁵² The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 opened up the trans-Appalachian West to American settlement after decades of conflict between Europeans eager to tap western resources and Native American tribes already settled in the area. The ordinance allowed businessmen on the Ohio River to ship goods from Pittsburgh all the way to the Mississippi River and down it to the port of New Orleans. Since the 900-mile journey took several weeks, small settlements that supplied river traders and were in turn supplied by them began popping up in the Ohio River Valley including Louisville (chartered in 1780), and Cincinnati (founded as Losantiville in 1788).⁵³

In 1810, Jonathan Lyons, John Paul, and Lewis Davis purchased a land parcel from the United States government located 86 miles downriver from Cincinnati and 43 miles above Louisville. The trio identified the spot as the "healthiest" and best-situated location between the two Ohio River ports, high enough to survive potential flooding while still on the river and able to capitalize on river transportation and commerce.⁵⁴ Recognizing the site's potential for connecting Indiana Territory's interior with burgeoning river traffic, Madison's founders plotted the settlement's initial grid, began

⁵² Darrel E. Bigham, "River of Opportunity: Economic Consequences of the Ohio" in *Always a River: The Ohio River and the American Experience*, ed. Robert L. Reid (Bloomington, IN: Quarry Books, 2010), 135.

⁵³ Bigham, 135.

⁵⁴ Donald T. Zimmer, "Madison, Indiana, 1811-1860: A Study in the Process of City Building," (PhD diss., Indiana University, 1975), 1-2, 38; Women's Club of Madison, "The History of Madison," *Indiana Magazine of History* 16 (December 1920): 1, 317.

selling town lots, and prepared for commercial and residential development.⁵⁵ As Europeans and Americans turned the Ohio River into the main inland highway during the first half of the nineteenth century, Madison used its location to become an entrepot where manufactured products from upstream arrived and Hoosier agricultural goods departed.

The city also boasted another of Wade's deciding factors: promoters eager to advance the town's reputation. Soon after Paul, Davis, and Lyons purchased 691 acres and territorial government designated Madison as the Jefferson County seat, the founding fathers offered the U.S. House of Representative \$10,000 to locate Indiana Territory's second capital in the village.⁵⁶ While the efforts in 1813 to move Indiana's territorial capital to Madison failed, boosterism touting Madison's geographic advantages and commercial links on the Ohio River brought hundreds of residents and multiple economic ventures into the community.⁵⁷ Paul placed an ad in Cincinnati's *Liberty Hall*, calling the settlement "one of the most healthy and elegant situations on the bank of the Ohio River" and "one of the best stands in the western country, for Mechanics of all descriptions, Merchants, and Gentlemen of Professorial characters, DOCTORS only excepted."⁵⁸ The *Indiana Republican*, one of Madison's newspapers, ran an editorial in 1819 outlining the town's "advantages, such as the healthiness of Madison, the superior ground for roads, and the means of accommodation for emigrants," concluding that it was "the place most safe, convenient, least expensive, and finally, on almost every account the most

⁵⁵ Zimmer, 2.

⁵⁶ Lyons, Paul, and Davis hoped this offer would boost property value and draw economic enterprises associated with a government seat. Congress declined the offer, instead moving the territorial capital to Corydon; Emory O. Muncie, "A History of Jefferson County" (M.A. thesis, Indiana University, 1932), 46.

⁵⁷ Zimmer, 42-46.

⁵⁸ *Liberty Hall*, February 18, 1811, quoted in John T. Windle and Robert M. Taylor, Jr., *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana* (Madison, IN: Historic Madison, Inc., 1986), 3-4.

advantageous point for emigrants to land.”⁵⁹ Early accounts claim only one hundred and fifty people residing in Madison in 1817, but by 1820, a local newspaper reported 134 dwellings and a population of 984, with over two-thirds of the inhabitants being under 26 years of age.⁶⁰

In his analysis of frontier cities Wade stressed opportunities for economic growth as key to urban development on the frontier. The robust trading atmosphere and commercial culture that surrounded river ports often fostered community success. The majority of Indiana Territory remained undeveloped when Madison’s founders set out the town grid in 1811, but Madison and the Indiana Territory’s population increased with the river bringing settlers eager to develop farms. Indiana’s hinterland became increasingly important as more farmers moved to the Midwest. Agricultural products funneled into Madison and, according to the Women’s Club of Madison, “sent onward to the various parts of the world by water, then our only means of transportation, save the ox cart or the horse or mule team.”⁶¹

Steamboats, introduced on the Ohio River in 1811 by partners Robert Fulton and Robert Livingston, and advances in boat construction revolutionized travel and brought more goods and profits to Madison. Flatboats, keelboats, and rafts had dominated American waterways during the late-eighteenth century, but these simple crafts meandered downstream at the same speed as the current. Steampower drastically cut

⁵⁹ *Indiana Republican*, October 9, 1819, quoted in Zimmer, viii.

⁶⁰ Indiana’s rich agricultural area became even more attractive to potential pioneers after the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe. Shawnee leader Tecumseh’s death at the 1813 Battle of the Thames quelled Native American resistance and cleared the path to Indiana’s statehood, and robust white settlement, in 1816; Zimmer, 12, 43-44.

⁶¹ Women’s Club of Madison, “A History of Madison,” *Indiana Magazine of History*. 16 (December 1920): 320.

travel times especially upriver.⁶² Keelboats and barges poled upstream were lucky to average ten to twenty miles a day, making the trip between New Orleans and Louisville in three to four months, but even the earliest steamboats managed fifty miles upstream per day. By 1825, steamboats travelling upstream 100-miles a day were commonplace.⁶³ Reduced travel time allowed agricultural products to reach distant markets without spoiling and greatly reduced shipping costs. Shippers using keelboats in the early nineteenth century paid \$5.00 per hundred pounds for the upstream trip from New Orleans to Louisville. In 1816, it cost \$4.00 to \$5.00 to ship the same 100-pounds via steamboat, but the price soon dipped. In 1823, it cost only \$1.00 per 100 pounds to ship freight from New Orleans all the way to Cincinnati.⁶⁴ Structural innovations also improved river travel since new steamboats had broad beams and shallow drafts and superstructures that stabilized the boat's heavy loads. While flatboats still traversed America's waterways into the 1860s, the more reliable, faster steamboats handled the majority of Ohio River freight as early as 1830.⁶⁵

As early as the 1810s, Madison also became a trading center for manufactured goods. Early Madison merchants made annual trips east to cities like Philadelphia and Baltimore to purchase manufactured goods not produced by Indiana's largely farming

⁶² Richard Wade claims "Nothing, however, accelerated the rise of western cities so much as the introduction of the steamboat;" *The Urban Frontier*, 70.

⁶³ Louis C. Hunter, *Steamboats on the Western Rivers: An Economic and Technological History* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1949), 22.

⁶⁴ In 1842, steamboatmen gathered in New Orleans to fix rates" to prevent ruinous competition" and adopted the flat rate of 33 ½ cents per pound of heavy items and 25 cents per pound for groceries and merchandise for the trip upstream from New Orleans to Louisville or Cincinnati. Before this meeting, independent boat captains reportedly accepted 25 cents per pound to travel over 2,000 miles between New Orleans and Pittsburgh; Hunter, 26.

⁶⁵ Bigham, 139.

population.⁶⁶ These men, traveling by horseback and boat, sold their wares at Madison's general stores.⁶⁷ The shops offered rural Indiana residents traveling through Madison necessary supplies and established Madison as a regional hub, aiding its early nineteenth-century prosperity. When steamboats gained popularity during the 1820s, merchants utilized the new method of transportation to speed deliveries, offer lower prices, and receive shipments on a regular basis.⁶⁸ Relying on Indiana's interior for agricultural products and receiving processed and manufactured goods via steamboat, Madison grew as a port town and commercial center throughout its first decades, attracting merchants, travelers, and entrepreneurs and gaining a reputation as an economic and cultural center.⁶⁹

Settlers used Madison's location, economic connections to the East and West, and proximity to Cincinnati, home to 25,000 and one of the West's leading manufacturing centers by 1820, to help Madison become one of Indiana's first "urban areas," complete with amenities usually associated with eastern cities.⁷⁰ Within a decade after its founding, Madison contained numerous signs of urban development including a new jail, an octagonal, two-story brick courthouse, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank (founded in 1814), and two newspapers, the *Western Eagle* and the *Indiana Republican*.⁷¹ When the

⁶⁶ "Reminiscence of an 'Old Citizen,'" *Madison Evening Courier*, October 26, 1883, quoted in Zimmer, 45.

⁶⁷ Wade, 42; Zimmer, viii-ix.

⁶⁸ Zimmer, ix.

⁶⁹ John T. Windle, "Madison (under the hill) Historic District Nomination," National Register of Historic Places (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior-National Park Service, 1973), 2.

⁷⁰ Most historical studies use the U.S. Census Bureau's definition of "urban": settings that are incorporated and include over 2,500 inhabitants. While Madison did not cross this threshold until the 1830s, its designation as one of only three organized towns in Indiana of any size during the 1810s effectively made Madison one of the first Indiana urban settlements; Barrows and Darbee, 263; Muncie, 53.

⁷¹ Muncie, 53-54.

state legislature officially incorporated Madison in 1824, the city's population numbered over one thousand.⁷²

Increased river traffic encouraged Madison's boatbuilding industry. In 1830, after years of boats struggling against mud when docking along the Ohio River's bank, Madison established a floating wharf. The city finally built a permanent wharf in 1836, the same year Madison's first steamboat yard opened.⁷³ Crafts with white oak hulls, poplar superstructures, and walnut and cherry interiors were sturdy for freight and stylish for passenger accommodations during the 1830s and 1840s.⁷⁴ Steamboat owners prized boats constructed from native Indiana lumber, like the ones produced in Madison's yards.

Madison's position as one of Indiana's most successful ports helped the city secure a front row seat for the next major transportation improvement, the railroad. Spurred by construction of the first American railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, Indiana legislators turned their attention towards internal improvements. In 1836, the legislature passed the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act which funded macadamized roads, canals, and railroads.⁷⁵ Since Madison was already a bustling river port and one of the state's largest towns, lawmakers decided the first Indiana railroad would run from Madison to Indianapolis, connecting the state's economic powerhouse along the Ohio River and the geographic and political center of the state.⁷⁶ In 1847, when the Madison & Indianapolis line reached Indianapolis, "Madison held a monopoly on the transportation

⁷² Windle, "Madison (under the hill) Historic District Nomination," 2; Women's Club, 318.

⁷³ Anita Ashendel, "Fabricating Independence: Industrial Labor in Antebellum Indiana," *Michigan Historical Review* 23 (Fall 1997): 1; Zimmer, 36-37, 47; Windle and Taylor, 8, 13; Women's Club, 322.

⁷⁴ Daniel Lee Clark, "The Indiana Hardwood Industry: A Study of Small Business Enterprises" (PhD diss., Purdue University, 1986), 105.

⁷⁵ Barrows and Darbee, 280.

⁷⁶ The Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, required sophisticated engineering to scale the cliffs separating Madison from the plateau above. Work started on the Madison grade in September 1836, removing over 250,000 tons of earth before workers finished the pass in 1841. The first twenty-eight miles of the rail line opened the next year; Zimmer, xi.

situation” in Indiana by providing both land and waterway access to the state.⁷⁷ For 1852, the highest grossing year in the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad’s history, passenger and freight receipts totaled over half a million dollars.⁷⁸

This rail link led to increased economic activity as Madison expanded its agricultural market and developed a new interest in processing agricultural goods.⁷⁹ Farmers in northern and central Indiana could take their crops and livestock to Indianapolis and have their goods shipped by rail down to Madison, the closest Ohio River port to Indianapolis. To help process the influx of grain, two major flour mills began operating downtown: the Palmetto Mills, opened in 1847, and the Magnolia Mill originally built in 1847 and reopened in 1850 after an 1848 fire.⁸⁰ Surplus grain also went to Madison’s newly-founded breweries, impressive starch factories and a barley and corn malt mill.⁸¹ Madison’s first steam sawmill opened in 1851, supplying Madison’s woodworking industries, such as the Southwestern Car Shop that produced railroad cars for Midwestern lines.⁸²

The Madison & Indianapolis Railroad brought an influx of Midwestern hogs to Madison, with more than three-fourths of hogs processed during the 1845-1846 season (53, 232 of the total 63,786) coming to the city’s slaughterhouses by rail. Madison’s meat processing expanded, eventually rivaling Cincinnati’s during its peak years (1854-1855). Locals considered the city “the greatest porkopolis in the world at that date,” housing 13

⁷⁷ Women’s Club, 320.

⁷⁸ Zimmer, 137, Table II.

⁷⁹ Windle and Taylor, 12; Women’s Club of Madison, 320.

⁸⁰ By 1850, the Palmetto Mills was one of the largest flour producers in the state; Windle and Taylor, 12; Zimmer, 164-165.

⁸¹ Windle and Taylor, 12-13.

⁸² Zimmer, 178-180.

pork packing establishments by 1849.⁸³ Pork by-products including lard, bristle brushes, candles, and soap brought supplemental industries to Madison after the railroad energized the city's slaughterhouses.⁸⁴

With the combination of evolving steamboat technology, new railroad connections, and the increased economic opportunities connected to these transportation developments, Madison ushered in a "Golden Age" during the late 1840s and early 1850s.⁸⁵ The Ohio River remained the main Midwestern transportation route until the mid-1850s, allowing Madison to maintain its economic and geographic importance in the face of expanding rail lines to and from Indianapolis and smaller Indiana cities. However, weather greatly influenced river navigability. Steamboats, with their shallow drafts, could successfully maneuver during most low water, but the low water caused by the droughts of 1854 and 1856 halted shipping. In addition, the Ohio River froze over in 1855 and 1857 and spring ice floes delayed safe travel another month each year.⁸⁶ Railroads continued to extend their tracks and offer reliable shipping schedules largely unaffected by weather, and eagerly accepted shipments diverted from the river. Steamboats never regained the lost business of the mid-1850s.⁸⁷ Madison, a town founded on its connections to the Ohio River, felt the decline of river commerce and never rebounded.

⁸³ The nickname "Porkopolis" is usually associated with Cincinnati, considering its reputation as one of the Midwest's pork packing capitals. During Madison's most successful hog processing season, 1854-1855, the city's total number of hogs came within a few thousand of Cincinnati's. However, Madison never processed more hogs or produced more animal products than its Ohio competitor. Nineteenth-century Madison citizens, and subsequently the Women's Club during the 1930s, had great pride in the city's meatpacking history. The Women's Club's article dedicates two pages to how the first Indiana settlers transported their hogs to Madison's slaughterhouses, an interesting aside in a history dedicated to town fathers and the establishment of the county's churches; Women's Club, 320; Muncie, 87-88.

⁸⁴ Zimmer, 166.

⁸⁵ Besides economic development, the town grew physically as well, with construction started on 137 new structures, 1/3 of which were designed for commercial ventures; Windle and Taylor, 11-13, 23; Zimmer, 164-166.

⁸⁶ Zimmer, xiv; Windle and Taylor, 23.

⁸⁷ Zimmer, xiv; Windle and Taylor, 23.

Madison's prosperity connected to railroads was short-lived. Accessing Madison by rail was difficult because of the surrounding hills. The Madison Railroad Incline, cut between 1836 and 1841, offered the M&I Railroad access to the city, but trains still had to tackle the incline's 5.89% grade, the steepest in the United States. Horses or extra locomotives assisted departing trains when they scaled the incline, making passage time-consuming, difficult, and sometimes dangerous.⁸⁸ By 1850, the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ohio River cities that did not have to struggle with steep grades, had started laying tracks to offer more routes between central and southern Indiana.⁸⁹ While the Madison and Indianapolis line was the first railway through central Indiana, four lines ran through 1860's Indianapolis, with three direct routes from Indianapolis to Cincinnati or Louisville, larger ports that offered more commerce and amenities. Between 1850 and 1860, Indianapolis's population grew from a modest 8,012 to 18,611, becoming the state's largest city in addition to its capital. Madison's population did not boom, but stayed fairly consistent, rising from 8,091 in 1850 to 8,130 ten years later.⁹⁰ Indianapolis, with its connections by the National Road and railroads to other midwestern populations, raw materials, and market-ready goods, effectively replaced Madison as a regional hub.

Cincinnati and Louisville and other larger Ohio River town also pulled economic opportunities away from stagnating Madison by offering better docking facilities and became the preferred ports, increasing in size and welcoming new trades and manufacturers.⁹¹ Larger cities became industrial centers that transformed raw materials

⁸⁸ In 1844, a wood car ran into a passenger train while descending the incline, killing four. In 1850, a freight train broke loose from the cog-wheel locomotive assisting it up the incline, jumped the track and ended up in the Ohio River; Zimmer, 133.

⁸⁹ Zimmer, 100, 127.

⁹⁰ Zimmer, xvi, xiv.

⁹¹ Bigham, 150-151.

from farms and forests into finished products that could either enter the market immediately or be shipped to another destination. The rise of large shipping and manufacturing centers like those in Cincinnati and Louisville saved farmers and other businessmen money as the cities eliminated unnecessary stops between harvesting and consumption, ultimately cutting Madison out of the path to market.⁹²

By 1860, many industries founded or expanded during the city's Golden Age had left. The Palmetto and the Magnolia Flour Mills, together capable of producing 700 bushels of flour a day, burned down in 1854 and 1858, leaving empty industrial lots. The Southwestern Car Shop, a welcome addition to railroad-related industries when it opened in 1851, shut its doors in 1857.⁹³ In 1860, only five years after Madison's pork processing apex, butchers killed 59,891 hogs, almost 4,000 less than the season before the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad's construction.⁹⁴ In all, more than 200 Madison businesses failed between 1853 and 1860.⁹⁵

Although Madison did not keep pace with other Midwest hubs during the 1850s, key elements that benefitted the saddletree industry remained in place. Passenger and valuable freight shifted from river to rail but heavy freight stayed on the less expensive water routes. While Madison's geography crushed its chance to become a major railroad center, the Madison & Indianapolis Line continued to allow goods to travel from Madison to Indianapolis and beyond. Both the railroad and riverboats served saddletree makers shipping trees to far-flung customers. Cincinnati booster advertisements and

⁹² Bigham, 150-151; Windle and Taylor, 11.

⁹³ Zimmer, 167, 173.

⁹⁴ Zimmer, 166-167.

⁹⁵ Zimmer, 213.

editorials and its German culture, drew “German” immigrants to settle in the area.⁹⁶

These German immigrants and their sons became the backbone of the saddletree industry during its peak years.

Even Madison’s internal economic struggles during the 1850s and 1860s contributed to the founding of saddletree shops. Madison industries, such as steamboat building and the railroad car shop, utilized local hardwoods for their manufacturing. When these businesses closed, woodworkers shifted to other products. Saddletrees did not completely fill the void left by large-scale processors, but they briefly breathed life into Madison’s struggling economic sector.

⁹⁶ A unified German state did not exist until 1871, although men and women who immigrated from German states and principalities before this date shared an overarching German culture and spoke regional-dialects of German. In censuses after 1870, immigrants were usually recorded as being from “Germany” instead of their home state, city, or region. For the purpose of this paper, “German” refers to anyone from areas now part of present-day Germany.

CHAPTER 3: MADISON'S SADDLETREE INDUSTRY

Through the 1850s, railroads cut into Madison's importance as a river port and larger river cities absorbed regional commerce and industries, but Madison still reported an active industrial sector during the 1870s. Local lumber supplies kept the city's manufacturing sector alive although local farmers sent their crops to the railroad hubs of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The boatyards first established in 1835 continued to build steamboats for Ohio River shipping. Saddletree manufacturers, who appeared in the area around 1850, built a small but sound industry around Madison's existing resources. Saddletree makers found a niche in Madison's small-scale manufacturing economy and experienced decades of marked success. During the early nineteenth century, Philadelphia and small communities in Connecticut and New Jersey dominated the saddletree industry, making the trees and sending them to local saddle factories to be completed before shipping the finished product. Transportation developments allowed Midwestern towns and newly settled areas of California to produce their own saddletrees and eventually surpass the output of eastern manufacturers.⁹⁷

Madison was an ideal location for a fledgling saddletree industry. By capitalizing on southern Indiana's hardwood forests, Madison's established shipping routes, semi-skilled European immigrants, and a growing demand for saddles caused by westward expansion and increased population, Madison's saddletree factory owners developed one of America's leading saddletree production sites. Factory owners prolonged their success by incorporating specific manufacturing principles possible only within smaller

⁹⁷ In 1860, the Western (OH, IN, MI, IL, WI, IA, MN, NE, MO, KA, and KY) and the Pacific (CA and OR) Regions already produced 56.9% of the nation's saddletrees and continued to grow; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860-Manufacturers*, Vol. 3 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1861), 684, 699, 709, 717, 722.

workshops and adopting a paternal management style, allowing the industry to grow throughout the 1880s while most other economic endeavors in Madison stalled or left for more vibrant manufacturing areas.⁹⁸

As eastern woodlands disappeared, midwestern lumber grew in importance and offered southern Indiana woodworking industries an abundant, nearby source of raw materials. In 1860, twenty-two Jefferson County sawing and planing mills employed over 100 men and created \$140,518 worth of products.⁹⁹ The post-Civil War construction boom created a need for lumber which led to refined milling technology and more efficient water- and steam-powered saw mills. More railroad routes into established markets allowed Indiana and other Midwestern states to emerge as the center of hardwood industries, with oak, walnut, maple, poplar, hickory, cherry, elm, and ash dominating sales.¹⁰⁰ By 1880, the Midwest provided more than 75% of the nation's supply of hardwood.¹⁰¹ The local, largely untapped hardwood stores directly benefitted Madison's expanding saddletree industry. A popular material for ship keels, coffins, wheel hubs, and chair seats because of its interlocking grain, strength after steam-bending, and aesthetic value, elm harvested from Southern Indiana's forests, fueled the industry's growth with a splitting-resistant wood perfect for carving into durable, yet

⁹⁸ Throughout this thesis I use the terms "factory" and "workshop" or "shop" interchangeably when describing where saddletrees were produced. Larger saddletree-making firms such as the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory had larger complexes including woodworking shop, saw mill, drying yard, and assembly rooms with blacksmith forges. Smaller operations compressed all steps of the manufacturing process into one building and may not have made metal hardware on site or performed the sawing and drying processes. These small operations acted as assemblers.

⁹⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Manufacturing Census of the United States, 1860* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1861), 125-126, Table 1: State of Indiana, Manufacturers by Counties, 1860.

¹⁰⁰ Daniel Lee Clark, "The Indiana Hardwood Industry: A Study of Small Business Enterprises" (PhD diss. Purdue University, 1986), 74.

¹⁰¹ Clark, 140-141.

light saddle bases.¹⁰² Indiana suppliers produced over 15% of the nation's elm, ranking fourth nationally in production in 1889, the first year the United States Department of Agriculture kept track of the amount of elm processed.¹⁰³ Local sources of raw materials spurred a plethora of woodworking industries in Central and Southern Indiana including those producing furniture, carriages and wagons, railroad cars, agricultural implements, and saddletrees.¹⁰⁴ While New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Southwest Connecticut factories which previously supplied most of the nation's saddletrees depleted their local raw materials, Madison and other small-scale Missouri and Ohio factories utilized local lumber and fulfilled the nation's growing saddletree needs at lower prices.¹⁰⁵ By 1860, 18 saddletree manufacturers operated in the Western Region (Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky), in comparison to 12 each in the "Middle States" (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland) and Fairfield County, Connecticut.¹⁰⁶

Rail lines expanded throughout the 1850s and 1860s as railroads replaced waterways as America's primary transporters, but Madison saddletree manufacturers continued to use the Ohio River. Although railroads offered faster service and direct routes that appealed to shippers of perishable, agricultural goods, rail freight rates were expensive and saddletree manufacturers chose the less expensive and slower riverine system. Steamboat freight prices dropped by two-thirds and faster speeds shortened trips

¹⁰² Clark, 78; John Staicer, "An American Pompeii: The Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory," *Traces of Indiana and Midwest History* 10 (Spring 1998): 42.

¹⁰³ Clark, 84.

¹⁰⁴ 1860 U.S. Census of Manufacturers, 165.

¹⁰⁵ By 1860, Pennsylvania saddletree production was in the midst of a shift from Philadelphia and York County, bordering New Jersey, to the southwestern part of the state close to the Ohio, illustrating the move from deforested urban or farmed areas to the still heavily wooded regions of western Pennsylvania and the Midwest; 1860 U.S. Census of Manufacturers, 318, 487.

¹⁰⁶ According to the 1860 census, Fairfield County, Connecticut was home to all 12 New England saddletree factories; 1860 U.S. Census of Manufacturers, 684, 699, 709.

between Cincinnati and Louisville from three days to less than one day.¹⁰⁷ Saddletrees were a profitable business venture, since frames were easily shipped to Cincinnati and Louisville where saddleries stretched leather over the carved trees and put the finished product into the market.¹⁰⁸ The direct river connections to St. Louis, a gateway to the West, and New Orleans, a port connecting American goods to South America and the West Indies, enhanced Madison's market edge over more distant manufacturers. Catalogues advertised Madison-made saddletrees in Cuba and South America.¹⁰⁹

The first Madison saddletree makers opened their shops during a time of growing national demand for saddles.¹¹⁰ Both riding and pack saddles require strong trees. Quality Western riding saddles are durable, rugged, and heavy, making them suitable for ranching and farming.¹¹¹ They were a sizable investment, but could serve their rider for decades.¹¹² Pack saddles, uncovered saddles that look like little more than wood trees, are designed to manage heavy loads of equipment. During the mid- to late-1850s, the effects

¹⁰⁷ Steamboats could reach speeds around 10 miles per hour downstream and a previously-unheard of 3 miles per hour upstream; Darrel E. Bigham, "River of Opportunity: Economic Consequences of the Ohio" in *Always a River: The Ohio River and the American Experience*, ed. Robert L. Reid (Bloomington, IN: Quarry Books, 2010), 139. The shipping rates for both upstream and downstream travel along the Ohio River continued to drop throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1817, freight between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati cost \$1.00 per hundred pounds. In 1832, the price dropped to 32 cents per hundred pounds and by 1842, heavy freight travelled between Pittsburgh and Louisville for as low as 8 to 10 cents per hundred pounds; Louis C. Hunter, *Steamboats on the Western Rivers: An Economic and Technological History* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1949), 26-27.

¹⁰⁸ *Madison Weekly Courier*, March 5, 1879, 5; Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 42.

¹⁰⁹ *Madison Courier*, February 28, 1879, 5; Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Catalogues, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI.

¹¹⁰ Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 42.

¹¹¹ Madison saddletree makers also made English riding saddles, but the bulk of saddles purchased during the nineteenth century would be utilitarian; Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Catalogue No. 4 (1931), Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI; Melvin Bradley and Wayne Loch, "G2887, Selecting a Saddle," *University of Missouri Extension-Training and Riding Publications*, <http://extension.missouri.edu/p/G2887#style>.

¹¹² While regular use creates wear and tear on the leather covering and cloth padding used in the saddle, wood trees were well-protected. Possible problems with wood trees include tree joints becoming unglued, metal hardware supporting the saddle breaking, and mildew and rot affecting the tree's integrity; "The Ralide Story," *Ralide Saddle Trees, Stirrups & Accessories*, <http://www.ralide.com/store/pages.php?pageid=2>.

of the California Gold Rush benefitted saddlemakers when eastern men ventured to California and bought horses, mules, and tack to carry themselves and their outfits to the mine fields. The Civil War also created a need for cavalry saddles. The 1862 Homestead Act and the 1862 Pacific Railroad Act enticed Americans and immigrants alike to settle on the western frontier.¹¹³ As more territories opened for settlement and thousands of Americans moved westward, settlers needed quality saddles when starting out for their new lives on the frontier. Open range ranching, a practice made possible by the vastness of the Great Plains, Montana, and Texas being named public domain, also helped boost saddle sales to ranch workers. The arid conditions of the plains required up to ten times as much grazing land for a single cow and calf as the animals required in the East, increasing time in the saddle for those watching the herd or trying to move the animals.¹¹⁴ Instead of taking cattle to a nearby slaughterhouse or market, trail drives crossed hundreds of miles as men on horseback brought livestock from grazing grounds to slaughter houses in eastern Texas and Kansas.¹¹⁵ As Americans became more mobile and moved from the developed East to the far-reaching West, the need for saddles rose, making the saddletree industry a lucrative business opportunity for Madison manufacturers.

Madison's location closer to the quickly-opening American West gave the city's saddletree makers an advantage over their eastern counterparts. Saddletrees produced in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Philadelphia traveled twice the distance to reach western

¹¹³ Between 1850 and 1891, thirteen western states joined the United States: California (1850), Minnesota (1858), Oregon (1859), Kansas (1861), Nevada (1864), Nebraska (1867), Colorado (1876), North Dakota (1889), South Dakota (1889), Montana (1889), and Washington (1889), Idaho (1890), and Wyoming (1890).

¹¹⁴ National Park Service, "Open Range," *Grant-Kors Ranch National Historic Site*, <http://www.nps.gov/grko/historyculture/openrange.htm>.

¹¹⁵ National Park Service, "Trail Drives," *Grant-Kors Ranch National Historic Site*, <http://www.nps.gov/grko/historyculture/traildrives.htm>.

entrepots of their Madison-made competition. To enter the same markets, Connecticut firms had to pay steep railroad fares or undertake a time-consuming journey down America's waterways through canals and either rivers or the Great Lakes. Madison's saddletrees quickly moved to Cincinnati and Louisville by steamers.¹¹⁶ Later in the nineteenth century, river shipping transported Madison saddletrees to customers as far away as Brazil and Cuba.¹¹⁷ If Madison manufacturers opted to ship via rail, the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad provided transportation. The Schroeder Saddletree Factory's railroad shipment book for 1879 records bundles headed to Savannah, Georgia; Portland, Oregon; and Fayetteville, North Carolina; as well as cities in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.¹¹⁸

In the 1850s, Madison's riverfront location and access to plentiful lumber helped develop a fledging saddletree industry, with two Jefferson County saddletree manufacturers employing a total of eight workers by 1859.¹¹⁹ Production expanded over the next two decades to make Madison the saddletree capital of Indiana. While local competition might have negatively affected each company by limiting orders and cutting into possible profits, the saddletree industry thrived in the close-knit community of Madison. When the first saddletree factories opened during the 1850s, in addition to transportation and raw material advantages, Madison had employable men, making it a desirable location for any budding industry. The success of early saddletree factories also led skilled, experienced workers to open more operations. Since the saddletree making

¹¹⁶ Steamer Record Book, 1879-1885, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI.

¹¹⁷ Shipping Record Books, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI.

¹¹⁸ Shipping Record Books, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI.

¹¹⁹ The manufacturing census says Jefferson County has two saddletree factories employing eight men, but the 1859-60 Madison city directory has three men who list saddletree maker as their occupation; U.S. 1860 Manufacturing Census, 125, Table 1: State of Indiana, Manufacturers by Counties, 1860; C. S. Williams, *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror: Volume 1-1859-'60* (Madison, IN: W.P. Levy & Co., 1859), 74, 77, 95.

process required semi-skilled workers, owners often hired men who already had some experience in another firm. Pockets of specialized industry such as Madison offered new firms experienced workers, eliminating or drastically shortening necessary training time. In this setting, “interpersonal and interfirm relations built measures of trust, expectations of reciprocity, and expressions of solidarity among ostensible competitors.”¹²⁰ By the industry’s peak in 1879, Madison included twelve saddletree firms employing approximately 120 workers who made more than 156,000 trees annually.¹²¹ According to an 1888 national business directory, only four cities had more than one saddletree factory, putting Madison and its five factories alongside the much-larger cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Newark, New Jersey.¹²²

Madison’s saddletree industry, a successful cluster of small firms producing catalogues of saddletree types to meet growing demand, represents a manufacturing type long ignored by the field of business history. First seriously considered by historians during the 1940s, business history focused not on the working class as a whole, labor movements, or political groups as did labor history, but on individual corporations’ histories.¹²³ The field soon expanded to include examinations of government-business relationships, the development of business principles, and the application of textbook economics to understand business practices alongside case studies. In the 1960s, pioneer

¹²⁰ Philip Scranton, *Endless Novelty: Specialty Production and American Industrialization, 1865-1925* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), 19.

¹²¹ *Haddock & Brown’s Classified Directory of Madison, Columbus, and Vevay, Ind. For 1879* (Cincinnati: Haddock & Brown, 1879), 124.

¹²² Gratiot notes that this number may be inaccurate since *Manufacturers of the United States, 1888* only includes two of Madison’s saddletree shops while the 1887-1888 city directory counts five; Alex Gratiot, *Historic American Engineering Record: Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company Factory, HAER IN-26* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior-National Park Service, 1974), 4; *Sutton Publishing Company’s Madison City Directory, 1887-1888* (Cincinnati: Sutton Publishing, 1888), 183.

¹²³ In the late 1940s, the Rockefeller Foundation funded business history research as part of its Cold War interest. By supporting Harvard professors, the Foundation hoped to better understand the origins of the “American business system” and promote its virtues; Philip Scranton, “Classic Issues and Fresh Themes in Business History,” *OAH Magazine of History* 24, 1 (January 2012): 11.

business historian Alfred D. Chandler revolutionized business history through a series of publications relating to major U.S. corporations. *Strategy and Structure* (1962) turned attention towards the leaders of major U.S. corporations and their management strategies and *The Visible Hand* (1977), considered a seminal work in the field, focused on big business's rise within the American economy between the 1870s and the 1920s.¹²⁴

Chandler's works introduced questions and concepts business historians continue to address today, but they also shifted historians' attention towards very large manufacturers, mass production, and increased industrialization.¹²⁵ The preoccupation with large business entities that controlled standardized manufacturing fueled by Chandler's books and articles left many aspects of smaller companies not engaged in rote production unexamined. In 1985, labor historians Charles F. Sabel and Jonathan Zeitlin challenged the long-held idea of mass production as the only successful system after industrialization worth studying with "A Historical Alternative to Mass Production."¹²⁶ Sabel and Zeitlin looked at successful regional industries in Europe that flourished during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries alongside big manufacturers. They coined the term "flexible specialization" to describe the type of production these companies used and claimed small firms that could easily adapt products to buyers' desires or quickly respond in changes in demand offered a counterpoint to mass production and survived up to the present day. According to their findings, flexible specialization continued to thrive

¹²⁴ Alfred D. Chandler, *Strategy and Structure: Chapters in the History of Industrial Enterprise*. (Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1962); Alfred D. Chandler, *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business* (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 1977).

¹²⁵ Scranton, "Classic Issues and Fresh Themes in Business History," 11-12.

¹²⁶ Charles F. Sabel and Jonathan Zeitlin, "Historical Alternatives to Mass Production," *Past and Present* 108 (August 1985): 133-176.

alongside large corporations in a state of “industrial dualism” after mass production and industrialization became commonplace in industrialized economies.¹²⁷

During the 1990s, business historian Philip Scranton expanded the concept of flexible specialization and became one of the few business historians looking outside mass production.¹²⁸ In his 1992 “Diversity in Diversity,” Scranton agrees with Sabel and Zeitlin stating “batch production had not been a topic of particular interest among business historians devoting their energies to studies of leading industrial corporations and the elaborations of the Chandlerian organization synthesis.”¹²⁹ Instead of accepting mass production as the only efficient and profitable model of manufacturing, Scranton looked at various smaller firms creating complex and varied items that could not be made through standardized manufacturing. Deeming the system “specialty production,” Scranton created academic interest in businesses based on “flexibility, skilled labor, personal oversight, and the ability to make a vast range of goods in batches or to clients’ exact needs for precision or fashion.”¹³⁰ His work regarding specialty production culminated in *Endless Novelty* (1997), a study in the development of batch and bulk manufacturing during the time of American industrialization.¹³¹ Since the publication of *Endless Novelty*, Scranton has examined batch producers in large urban areas including

¹²⁷ Sabel and Zeitlin, 134, 138.

¹²⁸ Other researchers have published articles and books relating to firms and industries engaged in specialized production, but Scranton is the only author I have found that addresses the concept of specialized production as a whole and is heavily cited in the aforementioned case studies. One example of a recent case study examining a specialized production industry is Ben Forster and Kris Inwood’s “The Diversity of Industrial Experience: Cabinet and Furniture Manufacture in Late Nineteenth-Century Ontario,” *Enterprise & Society* 4, 2 (2003): 326-371. (Numerous specialized production and communities studies focusing on Hamilton, Ontario, Canada have been published in the last two decades.)

¹²⁹ Philip Scranton, “Diversity in Diversity: Flexible Production and American Industrialization, 1880-1930,” *Business History Review* 65, 1 (Spring 1991): 88.

¹³⁰ Scranton, “Classic Issues and Fresh Themes in Business History,” 12.

¹³¹ Philip Scranton, *Endless Novelty: Specialty Production and American Industrialization, 1865-1925* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997).

Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, as well as turned his attention toward specialized manufacturing after World War II.¹³²

According to Scranton, late nineteenth-century manufacturers used one of four different production methods: custom work, batch, bulk, or mass production.¹³³

Madison's saddletree makers used a batch manufacturing system common in small-scale specialized production. Custom work produced one object at a time. This approach created unique pieces made to individual specifications, but it was time-consuming and required the skills of an artisan or trained individual. Batch and bulk production were more efficient than custom work and usually took place in a factory with more than one worker contributing to each piece. Bulk production relied heavily on machinery and low-skilled workers assembling standardized, staple goods while batch manufacturing employed skilled workers making more complex products to set designs and standards. Mass production made standardized goods in very large numbers and usually employed the most machinery and more unskilled workers than the other three production methods.¹³⁴

With ample and accessible raw material, national shipping connections, and a growing labor force Madison's saddletree industry thrived during a time of increased industrialization and a nation-wide move towards large-scale factories. The use of steam engines, belt drives, and turbines supplying power to numerous machines within a single

¹³² For Scranton's look at Cincinnati, see Philip Scranton, "Diversified Industrialization and Economic Success: Understanding Cincinnati's Manufacturing Development, 1850-1925," *Ohio Valley History* 5 (Spring 2005): 5-22. All other mentioned cities are addressed in Philip Scranton, "Multiple Industrializations: Urban Manufacturing Development in the American Midwest, 1880-1925," *Journal of Design History* 12, 1 (1999): 45-63. For information about Scranton's most-recent research interests, see his Rutgers University faculty page: Rutgers University-Camden, "Philip Scranton," *Rutgers Department of History-Faculty*, <http://history.camden.rutgers.edu/about/faculty/philip-scranton/>.

¹³³ Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 10.

¹³⁴ Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 10.

shop and the growing acceptance of interchangeable parts helped mechanize industrial enterprises throughout the nineteenth century. Since the 1790s, enterprising factory owners had enhanced unskilled workers' efficiency with technology created by large British and American industrial complexes. Elaborate systems of mills and factories, exemplified by Lowell, Massachusetts's 1820 cotton mills, released mass-produced staples into the marketplace. Large factories produced standardized goods cheaper than their smaller counterparts and became the most visible aspect of American industrialization.¹³⁵ Bulk manufacturers incorporated simpler technology than their mass-producing counterparts and required less money at the onset but operated under the same basic principles. By hiring less-skilled workers, like young American women and Irish immigrants at Lowell, to produce necessary items, factory owners creating bulk goods could release large quantities of identical pieces with lower overhead costs than an individual workshop or a behemoth, mass-producing mill. Together, mass-production and the closely-related bulk philosophy reduced hand-made, individually-crafted products made in the United States.

While bulk and mass-produced goods increased their market shares by the Civil War, around 80% to 90% of production still took place in custom or batch environments.¹³⁶ Madison's saddletree factories exemplified this specialized, small-scale, manufacturing system. Instead of creating sizable inventories of products that might remain unsold for months, batch factories married traits of technologically-savvy, large-scale manufacturers and the product diversity seen in artisan or custom shops. To accommodate the varied needs of individuals in the marketplace, smaller factories

¹³⁵ Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 7, 10.

¹³⁶ Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 7.

employing a few dozen or fewer individuals produced goods in lots with pre-selected specifications. These operations consulted advanced orders from buyers so their limited man power, supplies, and equipment could be harnessed to create on-demand goods. This production system benefitted both wholesalers who had more control of their product lines and manufacturers who no longer had to wait for standardized goods to sell in the increasingly-competitive marketplace. Madison's saddletree factories produced batches of trees for buyers who placed orders to fit their individual needs. Manufacturers in Madison sent finished trees to saddleries in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other major river cities' leatherworks.¹³⁷

Instead of employing unskilled laborers who might spend a short time with the operation before moving on to a better paying or less demanding job, batch manufacturers recruited semi-skilled workers with enough knowledge and experience to make fine adjustments to stock designs. Batch products did not require the same mastery and skill level as hand crafted, high-quality, custom products.¹³⁸ Young saddletree workers spent only their first years in the factory under the tutelage of seasoned employees or former woodworkers. Saddletree makers needed rudimentary knowledge of common-place woodworking tools, including lathes, table saws, planers, and drill presses, as well as the ability to shape and carve basic forms, sand unfinished products, and apply coats of finish. Professional blacksmiths and platers who completed the technical aspects of saddletree construction also appear on Madison saddletree factories' payrolls.¹³⁹

¹³⁷ Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 42.

¹³⁸ Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 7.

¹³⁹ Schroeder Factory Payroll Records, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI.

Specialized industries' business philosophies also incorporated a unique managerial system. Mills and large-scale factories bred an oligarchic environment where owners and floor foremen completely controlled workers, imposing top-down decisions with little contact between manager and laborers. Since batch production relied on smaller, stable workforces, batch factory owners cultivated relationships with their employees and utilized "corporate paternalism," where managers assumed the role of wise and experienced mentors who fostered the well-being of their employees.¹⁴⁰ Factory owners using batch production methods created a sense of fraternity by living near their shops and workers, worshipping in the same churches, joining the same social groups, and taking on leadership roles in the community.¹⁴¹ Owners and workers shared a "sociocultural asset renewed through routines of interaction" that contributed to the saddletree industry's success in nineteenth-century Madison.¹⁴²

Creating a Saddletree

Saddletrees distribute the weight of the rider or pack over the broad surface area of the animal's backbone, and a saddletree's design reflects this function. A saddletree has four components: two side bars connected by a head, or front fork, and a cantle, also called the back fork. The curves of the fork and cantle must comfortably sit above the horse's spine and the sidebars must conform to the horse's withers. Since the front fork sits close to the horse's withers, absorbs much of the force, and also holds the "Western"

¹⁴⁰ Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 73.

¹⁴¹ Deborah Rotman investigates how this type of management appears through material and spatial expressions in "Curiosities and Conundrums: Deciphering Social Relations and the Material World at the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory and Residence in Madison, Indiana," *Historical Archaeology* 36 (2002); 92-110.

¹⁴² Scranton, *Endless Novelty*, 19. See Chapters 3-4 for an in-depth discussion of Madison's saddletree workers.

saddlehorn, fork pieces sometimes measure as thick as five inches. Side bar and cantle pieces measure between one and one and one-half inches thick. While saddlers who custom crafted saddles and trees could fit them to the purchaser's horse, batch shops like those in Madison had saddletree patterns for horses of various sizes and for different types of saddles.¹⁴³

Madison saddletree operations used local hardwoods harvested from surrounding forested areas.¹⁴⁴ Some larger operations like the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory and Millar Factory had on-site sawmills to remove the bark, square logs into rough lumber, and cut it into 10- to 12-foot lengths, but smaller shops probably had rough-cut lumber delivered directly to their onsite woodsheds.¹⁴⁵ The cut lumber then dried outside the shop for six months to two years, allowing the wood's moisture content to drop to a desirable level of 7-10%.¹⁴⁶ Once seasoned, workers transferred the lumber to the woodworking shop to shape it for a current order. They planed it to the correct thickness, ripped it to the desired width, and cross cut it to length.

To make the front fork, workers cut the lumber to fit the rough shape of a cardboard pattern. Then they cut the angles out of the left and right halves of what would become the fork. Workers glued and clamped the left and right halves at 90° to each

¹⁴³ The description included here is a compilation of information from Alex Gratiot's *Historic American Engineering Record: Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company Factory, HAER IN-26*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior-National Park Service, 1974), 4-5; John Staicer's "A History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company, Madison, Indiana, 1878-1972" (Graduate paper, Cooperstown Graduate Program, University of New York-Oneonta, 1994), 4-11; Ratio Architects, Inc., "The Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory, Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana: Historic Structure Report" (Created for Historic Madison Foundation, Inc. 1995), 80-86, Appendix B: Saddletree Manufacturing Sequence; and Ron Edwards' *Making a Saddletree* (Queensland, Australia: Rams Skull Press, 1986), 6-24.

¹⁴⁴ While Ratio Architects' Historic Structure Report states Ben Schroeder's lumber came from a tract of land owned by saddletree factory owners, I found no evidence to verify this claim or connect other saddletree factory owners to forested property; Ratio Architects, Inc., 81.

¹⁴⁵ The 1897 Sanborn map shows several saddletree shops with woodsheds in their yards; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Madison, Indiana-Oct. 1897 (New York: Sanborn-Paris Map Co., 1897), Sheet 17.

¹⁴⁶ Drying is necessary since green wood splits and warps while well-seasoned lumber produces a stable product; Ratio Architects, Inc., 82.

other. Once the glue set, workers attached the front fork's cheek pieces (the splayed feet of the fork), shaped the inside and outside surfaces of the completed fork, and sanded it. Western saddletrees had slots in the top of the fork to attach a saddlehorn. Constructing the cantle was a similar process. Workers cut the wood to the desired shape using a pattern, dished it with a cantle disher or by hand, then finished the job with a sander.¹⁴⁷

Since the saddletree's sidebars have to widen to fit the expanding curve of the animal's rear and connect with the fork and cantle, these pieces take the most skill to create.¹⁴⁸ Workers cut the planed lumber to fit a pattern and then shaped the rough blanks, holding them in wood jigs at the desired angle and manually running the wood through a table saw or band saw to cut the lower face contour of the sidebar. They then chiseled off slivers of the blank to create the upper contour. Once the sidebars reached their desired shape and angle, workers sanded them.

After completing the wooden components, workers assembled the pieces to create a finished tree. In the blacksmith and bench shop, men glued the sidebars, fork, and cantle together to create the tree. Blacksmiths heated metal straps cut from rolled sheet iron in the shop's forge and beat them into shape. Once the blacksmith punched holes in the metal straps, he reinforced the tree's glued joints by nailing the metal bands in place on the underside of the tree. Additional irons used to hold the stirrup straps went on the sidebars and Western saddlehorns went on the front forks. If the order required covered

¹⁴⁷ When HMI inventoried the Schroeder Factory during the 1990s, a one-of-a-kind cantle disher was among the woodshop's many specialized machines. It is unlikely such a specialized machine was commonplace in Madison's nineteenth-century, family-operated saddletree factories. For more detailed information about the layout of the Schroeder Saddletree factory and the specific machines used in the saddletree making process, consult Gratiot's HAER report or Katherine Gould's Historic Madison, Inc. intern report "Woodworking Machinery" (Historic Madison, Inc., 1998).

¹⁴⁸ The difference in the angle needed over a horse's withers at the base of its neck and over its rear is referred to as "the twist;" Edwards, 8.

saddles, contract workers sometimes used scrim or hides to cover the trees for a finished look, although saddlers usually did this step while completing the saddle.¹⁴⁹

Woodworkers and blacksmiths, skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen employed by Madison's saddletree factories to make numerous styles of trees for customized customer orders, typify workers engaged in nineteenth-century specialized production. Access to natural resources and regional shipping connections allowed Madison's early saddletree makers to create an industry based on batch production that could meet growing national demands for saddletrees, but it was the growing workforce that fueled the industry and made the industry's expansion possible. Skilled and loyal workers, important components in any specialty production and batch manufacturing system, are the focus of the next chapter.

¹⁴⁹ Gratiot mentions that saddletree factory owners hired women to do this finishing work. Women's names sometimes appear as part-time employees. He also mentions saddletrees being painted before being shipped, although he acknowledges this step had "unknown significance;" Gratiot, 85-86.

Chapter 4: Saddletree Factory Workers

Madison was well past its Golden Age when the saddletree industry peaked during the late 1870s and early 1880s. Made possible by ample raw materials, transportation links offered by the Ohio River and expanding railroads, saddletree manufacturers' success brought life to the town and created a new leading industry in Madison. While resources and shipping routes were important to establishing new factories, the workforce and its connections kept saddletree businesses alive. Madison's saddletree workers represent larger national trends of immigration and industrialization and show how Madison embodies cultural and economic shifts happening in small cities across the country.

German immigrants into Southern Indiana provided the manpower and skill needed to support the saddletree industry's rise in Madison.¹⁵⁰ While a few religious communities with German roots moved to Indiana during the late eighteenth and the first decade of the nineteenth centuries, the Napoleonic Wars stopped most immigration from Central European states. After the French emperor's defeat at Waterloo in 1815, thousands of German-speaking people relocated to the United States. Internal factors including strict military conscription policies, overpopulation, poor harvests, and widespread unemployment pushed Germans to America with the hopes of starting their own

¹⁵⁰ Before the Second Reich created a unified German nation in 1871, German-speaking individuals could come from one of the numerous principalities and small kingdoms throughout Central Europe. Individuals emigrating during the nineteenth century from present-day Germany strongly identified with their specific region or city, such as Prussia, Baden-Wurtemberg, Bavaria, or Hesse. These geographically-linked identities became less important as census workers and government documents recorded all of these individuals as "Germans" throughout the 1870s and 1880s. For the sake of this paper, "German" refers to any person who identified with one of the smaller principalities now part of Germany. Giles R. Hoyt, "Germans" in *Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience*, eds. Robert M Taylor, Jr. and Connie A. McBirney (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1995), 147-148.

shops or purchasing land and farming in the American Midwest.¹⁵¹ Between 1820 and 1849, 515,913 Germans immigrated to the United States, making up almost 25% of all immigrants during this period.¹⁵² Most landed in New York or Boston and made their way across the mountains and into the Midwest or arrived at New Orleans and then navigated up the Ohio River.¹⁵³ German-language travel literature and letters written to relatives and friends still in Germany touted the fertile land and rolling hills of southern Ohio and Indiana, comparing them to the landscape of the Rhine Valley, and recounted opportunities to make a living.¹⁵⁴ Cincinnati, an urban hub of Midwestern German culture during the nineteenth century, attracted many new immigrants to the country's interior, while smaller German strongholds began dotting Indiana's Ohio River banks as well.¹⁵⁵ During the middle of the nineteenth century, Indiana had the seventh largest German-born population in the United States.¹⁵⁶

Madison, a bustling river port on the economic rise during the 1820s and 1830s, offered a convenient stop for immigrants as they traveled along the Ohio, as well as a promising location for German settlement. The surrounding land appealed to those wanting to own farms.¹⁵⁷ The town's industrial sector during Madison's "Golden Age" allowed Germans to practice traditional German trades such as pork-packing, brewing, and woodworking or join one of Madison's other thriving industries. By the 1850s, an established German community of businessmen, craftsmen, and laborers existed on

¹⁵¹ Hoyt, 152

¹⁵² Hoyt, 162.

¹⁵³ James R. Kupperts and Karl M. Gabriel, "Beginning Anew: Immigrant Letters from Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History* 95 (December 1999): 332, 334, 340-341.

¹⁵⁴ Kupperts and Gabriel, 332, 340.

¹⁵⁵ Klaus Dehne, "German Immigrants in Rural Southern Indiana: A Geographical View," *Yearbook of German-American Studies* 36 (2001), 111-112.

¹⁵⁶ Dehne, 109.

¹⁵⁷ Dehne, 117.

Madison's east side while German farmers dotted the surrounding Jefferson County landscape.¹⁵⁸

Madison's proximity to Cincinnati and the growing German population passing through the town are two factors that are responsible for starting saddletree production in Madison. According to the 1860 manufacturing census, Hamilton County, Ohio, home of Cincinnati, and Clermont County, Ohio, the county which borders Hamilton County to the east, had a combined total of eight saddletree manufacturers that employed 48 men and produced \$50,800 of product annually.¹⁵⁹ The 1860 manufacturing census also captures the beginning of Madison's saddletree ventures. Two Jefferson County saddletree manufacturers employed eight men and produced \$7,500 in product annually.¹⁶⁰ While Hamilton County, Ohio outpaced Madison and the rest of Jefferson County in the 1860s, in less than twenty years Madison would be home to twelve firms while only four were operating in Cincinnati.¹⁶¹

The 1859 *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror* list only five men as saddletree makers: Martin Kimmel, M.R. Raburn, August and Simon Schmidt, and John Schram.¹⁶² Raburn does not appear in any Madison population census or other surviving city directory, so his background and what drew him to the saddletree

¹⁵⁸ Women's Club of Madison, "The History of Madison," *Indiana Magazine of History* 16, 4 (December 1920), 347; Donald T. Zimmer, *Madison, Indiana, 1811-1860: A Study in the Process of City Building* (PhD diss., Indiana University, 1975), 59-60.

¹⁵⁹ 1860 U.S. Census of Manufacturing, 487.

¹⁶⁰ 1860 U.S. Census of Manufacturing, 125, Table 1.

¹⁶¹ One of the four 1880 Cincinnati saddletree factories was Miller and Tritsch, a firm partly owned by future Madison saddletree manufacturer W.W. Millar; *Williams' Cincinnati Directory, 1880* (Cincinnati: Williams & Co., 1880), 1321.

¹⁶² Kimmel is the only name listed under saddletree makers in the business directory, but the Schmidts and Schram also give saddletree maker as their occupation under their individual listings. No listings appear for saddletree makers in the 1851 Madison business directory produced by the *Madison Courier*; Jefferson County Public Library, "Madison Business Directory 1851," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/madison-business-directory-1851>; C. S. Williams, *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror: Volume 1.- 1859-'60* (Madison, IN: W.P. Levy & Co., 1859), 74, 77, 95.

trade are mysteries. Kimmel, a Prussian immigrant, settled in Madison by the mid-1840s and worked as a tailor before starting his saddletree business on Mulberry Street near the intersection of Main (now Jefferson) and East Second Streets during the 1850s.¹⁶³ August and Simon Schmidt, brothers who also came from Prussia, worked on Walnut Street north of Madison's downtown.¹⁶⁴ John Schram moved to the United States in the 1830s while still a teenager.¹⁶⁵ In 1850, at the age of 25, he was already living in Madison with his young wife, also a German immigrant, and working as a laborer.¹⁶⁶ A decade later, Schram ran a saddletree shop in the same block as the Schmidt's operation.¹⁶⁷ In the next decade John introduced his son Nick to the industry while the younger Schram was still in his teens.¹⁶⁸ The network of German tradesmen, entrepreneurs, and shopkeepers that emerged in Madison was a perfect fit for the saddletree industry as an increasing number of Germans immigrants settled in Indiana after 1850. Between 1850 and 1890, the peak

¹⁶³Kimmel is listed as a tailor in the *1851 Madison Business Directory*; Jefferson County Public Library, "Madison Business Directory 1851," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/madison-business-directory-1851>. He first appears as a saddletree maker in the 1860 census and 1859 Madison business directory; 1860 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Ward 4, p. 8. The saddletree industry continued to grow in Madison during the 1860s and 1870s, but Kimmel had switched careers to become a butcher by 1870; 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 7.

¹⁶⁴ The Schmidt brothers' addresses are listed in the 1859 city directory; C. W. Williams, *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror: Volume 1-1859-'60*, 77. Other information is from census records; 1860 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, p.170; 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 50.

¹⁶⁵ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 12A.

¹⁶⁶ 1850 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Sheet 36. The 1850 Madison census does not have a consistent numbering system, with one printed located in the upper right corner giving a sheet number for two pages and hand-written numbers sometimes appearing in the upper left corner of sheets. The Schrams are Family 91 and appear on the right side of Sheet 36, directly after hand-written page 68.

¹⁶⁷ C. W. Williams, *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror: Volume 1.-1859-'60*, 77; 1860 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 171.

¹⁶⁸ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 49.

decades of Madison's saddletree industry, more people immigrated to Indiana from Germany than any other country.¹⁶⁹

As the number of saddletree workshops increased during the 1860s and 1870s and more men were drawn into the industry, most saddletree workers were German or first-generation German-Americans.¹⁷⁰ Jacob Eberle immigrated from Baden during his twenties, married a native Hoosier, and worked as a patternmaker in Madison in 1870.¹⁷¹ The 1880 census lists him as a saddletree maker, a career he would keep for over twenty years.¹⁷² Joseph Engel immigrated from Germany in 1867 as a child.¹⁷³ He eventually married Louisa, who was born in France, and in 1880 was a saddletree worker.¹⁷⁴ Bernard Angleback, the son of immigrants from Oldenburg, was born in Ohio in March 1867.¹⁷⁵ Around 1895 he moved his growing family to Madison and was employed as a saddletree maker in 1900.¹⁷⁶ Frank and Joseph Ardner, whose parents were German immigrants, were born in Ohio and Indiana respectively.¹⁷⁷ In all, 51 of the 148 men found in census records (34.6%) were natives of German kingdoms. Sixty-one additional men (41.2%) were born in the United States but claimed their parents were natives of

¹⁶⁹ German immigrants made up 34.6% of Madison's saddletree making population and they accounted for 79.7% of all European-born saddletree makers. For more statistics, see the quantitative analysis section at the end of this chapter or Appendix B: Tables.

¹⁷⁰ Saddletree workers names were pulled from population census records and city directories published between 1860 and 1930. I compiled a list of 169 men who worked in the saddletree industry during that period and found additional information from directories and census records for 148 individuals. All statistics are calculated from these findings. See Methodology section in Introduction for more information.

¹⁷¹ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 87.

¹⁷² 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 5; 1900 U.S. Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Fourth Ward, Sheet 2B.

¹⁷³ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, p. 33; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, Sheet 6B.

¹⁷⁴ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, p. 33; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, Sheet 6B.

¹⁷⁵ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 14A.

¹⁷⁶ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 14A.

¹⁷⁷ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, City of Madison, pp. 29.

Germany, giving the majority of tracked saddletree makers (75.8%) some German heritage.

Most saddletree manufacturers and employees identified as German or German-American, yet a few English immigrants also moved to Madison to work in the saddletree business (6 men). Frederick Dew moved from Birmingham, England to Cincinnati in 1865, bringing his wife and four sons, John E., Thomas, Mark, and Albert.¹⁷⁸ After a few years working as a saddletree maker in Ohio, the Dew family moved to Madison in 1869 so Frederick could continue his work as a saddletree maker in one of Madison's factories. Once they were old enough, his oldest four sons joined their father in the business, with John, Thomas, Mark, and Albert all listing themselves as saddletree makers in the 1880 population census.¹⁷⁹ James Leeming, another British immigrant, learned the saddletree craft in England before moving to the United States in 1870 and settling in Madison.¹⁸⁰ The remaining immigrant workers were from Switzerland, France, and Ireland.¹⁸¹

In many cases, numerous immediate family members were involved in the saddletree making process, with fathers and sons or brothers working side by side. Near the 1879 peak of Madison's saddletree industry, seventeen families had more than one male family member working within the local saddletree factories.¹⁸² George Hummel, an immigrant from Baden and one of Madison's early saddletree makers, worked in the

¹⁷⁸ The Dew family accounts for five of the six English saddletree makers found in Madison; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, District 123, p. 18; "John E. Dew Dead," *Madison Courier*, January 30, 1940, p. 6.

¹⁷⁹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, District 123, p. 18.

¹⁸⁰ "Death of James Leeming," *Madison Courier*, July 15, 1920, p. 6.

¹⁸¹ All of the first-generation American workers who were not of German descent had parents from one of these countries as well: England (4 men), Switzerland (3 men), or Ireland (1 man).

¹⁸² In 1879, 12 Madison saddletree firms were producing a total of 156,000 trees annually; *Madison Weekly Courier*, March 5, 1879, 5.

industry by 1870.¹⁸³ In 1909, at the age of 78 years old, he worked in his own shop, the G.J. Hummel Saddletree Factory, with his son, also named George.¹⁸⁴ Ben Schroeder, who started his operation in 1878, relied on help from his sons Leo, Joseph, Charles, and John for help in the business.¹⁸⁵ John Schram, a Prussian immigrant who came to America during the 1830s and owned his own saddletree factory for over thirty years, counted his sons Frank and Nicholas on the payroll.¹⁸⁶ Henry, John, and William Lucht, sons of a shoemaker born in Bavaria, worked together in one of the factories while in their teens.¹⁸⁷ Brothers August, Benjamin, and Frank Schneider also shared the same occupation while their father ran a local dry goods store.¹⁸⁸ Fred Dew, an immigrant from England, brought four of his sons (John E., Thomas, Mark, and Albert) into the business during the 1870s. Later Albert Dew introduced his son Arthur to the life of a saddletree worker.¹⁸⁹ In all, 66 of the 148 identified saddletree employees had either a brother, father, or son in the same line of work.

Marriage forged additional bonds between saddletree workers. Michael Becker, son of Prussian immigrants who moved throughout the Midwest during his childhood, ended up living in Madison with his sister Lana and her husband George Pfeifer during

¹⁸³ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 16.

¹⁸⁴ *Sutton Publishing Company's Madison City Directory, 1887-1888* (Cincinnati: Sutton Publishing, 1888), 91; *Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana- 1909* (Bloomington, IL: Charles S. Samson, 1909), 163.

¹⁸⁵ Staicer, *History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company*, 35, 43.

¹⁸⁶ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 23; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 12A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 7A; "Nicholas Schram Dead," *Madison Courier*, June 29, 1927, 6.

¹⁸⁷ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 20.

¹⁸⁸ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 26.

¹⁸⁹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 18; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 12A ; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 11B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 10A.

Becker's twenties. Both Michael and George were saddletree makers.¹⁹⁰ Ben Schroeder, owner of the Schroeder Saddletree Factory, married Elizabeth Bachus, the daughter and sister of saddletree workers.¹⁹¹ The daughter of Nicholas Schram, a second-generation saddletree maker, married William Zepf, the son of long-time Madison resident and saddletree maker Jacob Zepf.¹⁹² Seven men lived with a father-in-law, son-in-law, or brother-in-law who was a fellow saddletree worker.¹⁹³

German-American neighborhoods and saddletree factories developed in tandem.¹⁹⁴ Prior to the Civil War, the portion of Walnut Street north of the current Main Street and east of what is now Jefferson Street, was part of a vibrant African American neighborhood known as Georgetown.¹⁹⁵ Madison's location along the northern bank of the Ohio River, just a stone's throw away from the slave state of Kentucky, made it a hotbed of abolitionist and Underground Railroad activity during the first half of the nineteenth century.¹⁹⁶ As early as the 1820, Madison had the third largest population of blacks in the state, with most African Americans living, owning businesses, and gaining commercial success in the Georgetown neighborhood. Visitor to Madison in the 1830s commented on residents' involvement with the Underground Railroad and their white

¹⁹⁰ 1860 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, pp. 174-175; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33.

¹⁹¹ Staicer, *History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company*, 35, 43.

¹⁹² "Nicholas Schram Dead," *Madison Courier*, June 28, 1927; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Sheet 9B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Ward 2, Sheet 8A.

¹⁹³ It is likely more saddletree workers were connected by marriage, but only seven men were identified as in-laws through census records.

¹⁹⁴ See map at end of this chapter.

¹⁹⁵ During the mid-nineteenth century, Jefferson Street was called Main Street and the east-west street that today is called Main was known as Main Cross.

¹⁹⁶ Camille Fife, "Madison, Indiana Historic District," National Historic Landmark (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior-National Park Service, 2004), 111-112.

neighbors' commitment to anti-slavery causes.¹⁹⁷ Abolitionist leaders including William Anderson, Elijah Anderson, David Lott, and George DeBaptiste called Georgetown home during the 1830s and 1840s, the height of the community's Underground Railroad involvement.¹⁹⁸

When increased racial violence and slave-hunters spurred by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act threatened free African Americans in the tumultuous 1850s, many of Madison's African American leaders and active Underground Railroad participants moved further north.¹⁹⁹ The exodus of Madison's free black community from the Georgetown neighborhood left vacant working-class homes available for the wave of German immigrants moving to Southern Indiana.²⁰⁰ Many of Madison's saddletree producers lived and worked on North Walnut Street where the Schmidts and John Schram operated two of the first shops during the 1860s.²⁰¹ Both population census records and city directory street listings illustrate this trend. In 1880, almost every household along Walnut Street north of East Fifth Street counted at least one person as a saddletree worker.²⁰² Saddletree factories in Madison were usually adjacent to the owner's home and workers lived within walking distance of their factories, creating

¹⁹⁷ Jeannie Regan-Dinius, "Georgetown Neighborhood in Madison, Indiana," *Underground Railroad Network to Freedom* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior-National Park Service, 2004), 2.

¹⁹⁸ Fife, "Madison, Indiana Historic District," 113.

¹⁹⁹ Fife, "Madison, Indiana Historic District," 116.

²⁰⁰ The Georgetown Network to Freedom application states that the neighborhood still possesses a high level of integrity from the period of Underground Railroad significance (1820-1865), with 64% of the original structures still standing; Regan-Dinius, "Georgetown Neighborhood in Madison, Indiana," 1. While the Georgetown neighborhood was predominately German by 1880, Madison retained a strong African American presence as seen with the construction of Broadway School, the only commissioned black high school in the state, in 1880; Fife, "Madison, Indiana Historic District," 117-118.

²⁰¹ Today in Madison the north-south alley running between Walnut and East Streets north of East Main Street is named Saddletree Lane. The same alley is called Shamrock Lane between East First and East Second Streets, reflecting the Irish immigrant community that formed as early as the 1830s near Madison's riverfront.

²⁰² 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, District 123, pp. 22-24.

neighborhoods composed of saddletree factory owners, their workers, families supported by the industry, and local businesses that served the area's population.²⁰³

Some unrelated workers boarded together, showing that close bonds sometimes extended outside the workplace. In 1870, saddletree makers Jacob Zepf, Leonard Graver, and John Faulhaber made Wurtemberg-native John Meyer's hotel their home.²⁰⁴ Ten years later, Zepf, Faulhaber, and Graver had moved out of the hotel, but Ben Schroeder, John Bangerter, and Joe Schaeffer, three single men in their twenties and thirties working in the booming saddletree industry, lived together in Meyer's hotel on the west side of Mulberry Street.²⁰⁵ By 1880, John Faulhaber had married and the couple lived with their five children, another saddletree worker Jacob Kreber, and his wife Emma at 308 Walnut Street.²⁰⁶ Charles Gow, a 22-year-old saddletree worker, boarded with widow Frances Schmidt and her four grown children including 21-year-old George Schmidt and 18-year-old Andrew Schmidt, who were also saddletree makers.²⁰⁷ Even in the decline of the saddletree business in the early twentieth century, saddletree factory workers continued to room together. In 1900, James Leming, a 60-year-old, widowed saddletree worker, John Angleback, a 25-year old saddletree maker, and 60-year-old wagonmaker Harrison Miller boarded in widow Margaret Berkenmeier's house.²⁰⁸ Census records show 10 saddletree

²⁰³ *Sutton Publishing Company's Madison City Directory, 1887-88* lists most saddletree factory owners' residences under the same address given for their shops.

²⁰⁴ At this point Meyer's hotel housed Meyer's wife and three children, the three saddletree makers, six laborers, five coopers, two brick masons, a stone mason, a nurse, a chamber maid, a locksmith, a cook, a bartender, a varnisher, and an engine builder; 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p.18.

²⁰⁵ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, p. 13;

²⁰⁶ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33.

²⁰⁷ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 23.

²⁰⁸ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet

workers living with non-relatives who were also in the industry.²⁰⁹ By living with other saddletree employees, either their families or coworkers, Madison's saddletree factory workers created a close-knit community built around their shared German and saddletree-making culture.

Most German immigrants identified as either Catholic or Lutheran, demographics seen in Madison's saddletree workers. While approximately two-thirds of German immigrants were Lutheran and the remaining one-third was Catholic, more saddletree workers were members of Madison's Catholic churches than the Lutheran church.²¹⁰ Saint Mary's Church, organized in 1850 to serve Madison's growing German-speaking Catholic population, is located on West Second Street, south of Main Street, and served many saddletree workers over the years.²¹¹ Although Madison Catholics built Saint Mary's to cater specifically to Germans and offer services in German, Saint Michael's Church, built in 1839 as the first Catholic church in Madison, continued to see many German and German-American saddletree workers within its congregation.²¹² Saint

²⁰⁹ This statistic is compiled only from census records, so the actual percentage could be much higher. The 1879 Madison city directory does not give exact addresses, only approximations and descriptions such as "es Walnut n 5th" (east side of Walnut Street, north of Fifth Street). The 1887 city directory has street numbers, but only lists around 30 men as saddletree workers.

²¹⁰ Church membership records, obituaries, and religious cemetery burial records reveal the religious affiliations of saddletree workers. Church membership records: Jefferson County Public Library, "St. John's Madison German Church Records," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/st-johns-madison-german>. Obituaries: *Madison Courier*, various dates. Cemetery records: Ruth A. Hoggett, "Jefferson County: St. Joseph's Cemetery, Madison Twp.," *MyIndianaHome.net*, <http://myindianahome.net/gen/jeff/records/cemetery/madstjos.html>; Jefferson County Public Library, "St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/st-patrick-s-catholic-cemetery-a-c>.

²¹¹ Women's Club, 348; Members of Saint Mary's Church included Ben Schroeder, Nicholas Schram, Frank J. Sheets, Joseph Sheets, Jacob Zepf, Peter Bachus, Albert Breidenbach, Andrew Jacobs, and Henry Schneider; Obituaries, *Madison Courier*, various dates.

²¹² Saint Michael's is listed as the "English Catholic Church" in the 1859 city directory; C.S. Williams, *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror: Volume 1. - 1859-'60*, 15. Saint Michael's Church members included Val Breitenback, George Hummel, John Lustenberger, and John E. Dew. Dew's brother, Albert W., also worked as a saddletree maker in Madison, but was a member of the Trinity M.E. Church., according to his obituary; Obituaries for Val Breitenback, George Hummel, John Lustenberger, John E. Dew, and Albert W. Dew, *Madison Courier*, various dates.

Michael's on East Third Street also had German parishioners because it was convenient to saddletree factories and workers' houses located along Walnut Street. Lutheran saddletree workers attended the German Lutheran Church. Founded as the German Evangelical Lutheran and Reform Church in 1841, Madison's German Lutherans first worshiped in a building on the northeast corner of Main and Church Streets.²¹³ In 1872, the congregation moved into the building formerly used by St. John's Methodist Church at the northeast corner of Main and East Streets.²¹⁴

Catholic churches offered both a place for worship and the opportunity for saddletree workers to build community and connections through social organizations. Numerous saddletree makers joined the Saint Peter Society, a local fraternal organization connected to Saint Mary's Church.²¹⁵ Others were members of the Catholic Knights of America (a life insurance group that also had social aims), Knights of Columbus, and Holy Name Society. Fraternal organizations without a religious component, including the Oddfellows and Eagles, also counted saddletree workers among their members.²¹⁶

During the early 1900s, saddletree makers also took part in some of Madison's civic opportunities. Henry Schneider and Ben Schroeder served together as city councilmen for the Second Ward.²¹⁷ John E. Dew, an employee of the Miller and Hummel saddletree factories as a young man, was elected as a city street

²¹³ Williams, *Williams' Madison Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror: Volume 1.- 1859-'60*, 15.

²¹⁴ Robert W. Scott, "Churches of Jefferson County." *My Indiana Home.net*, <http://myindianahome.net/gen/jeff/records/church/churchhx.html>. Former saddletree workers alive in the 1920s and 1930s, including John Bangerter, William Dietz, William Schnabel, Charles Schnabel, and Edward C. Schneider, attended services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, which occupied the Greek Revival building at the corner of Mulberry and East Third Streets. This building, originally the Second Presbyterian Church, is now home to Historic Madison, Inc.'s offices; Obituaries, *Madison Courier*, various dates.

²¹⁵ Saint Peter Society Dues Book, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, Historic Madison Inc.

²¹⁶ "Albert W. Dew Dead," *Madison Courier*, May 28, 1945, 6; "John E. Dew Dead," January 30, 1940, 6; "John Lustenberger Dead," *Madison Courier*, July 27, 1937, 6.

²¹⁷ Carolyn Brady, "Schroeder Saddletree Factory Workers" (Intern Report, HMI, 1994), 25.

commissioner.²¹⁸ After leaving the saddletree business in the 1920s, William Schnabel served as deputy sheriff and the Jefferson circuit court bailiff.²¹⁹ Homer Sering worked in a saddletree factory for a short time during the 1880s before becoming a mail carrier and the Springdale Cemetery sexton.²²⁰ Men associated with the saddletree industry generously volunteered their time to Washington Fire Company No. 2 and Walnut Fire Company No. 4 as members of Madison's firefighting force.²²¹ The Washington Company, based out of the firehouse at 104 W. Third Street, served the neighborhood near Ben Schroeder's saddletree factory and the Germans who lived on Mulberry Street. Walnut Fire Company No. 4's firehouse at 808 N. Walnut Street was in the middle of the saddletree community located in the Georgetown area, and charter members of the company made their livings in the nearby saddletree factories.²²² Another organization created to help the German community was the German Building and Aid Association, a group started to help recent immigrants, including saddletree workers, purchase homes and cover expenses.²²³ Saddletree makers Jacob Zepf and George Keller served respectively as the association's vice president and secretary and successful local German

²¹⁸ "John E. Dew Dead," *Madison Courier*, January 30, 1940, 6.

²¹⁹ "William Schnabel Dead," *Madison Courier*, April 2, 1941, 6.

²²⁰ "Death of Homer Sering Esquire," *Madison Courier*, March 19, 1917, 6.

²²¹ Members of Washington Co. No. 2: Albert Briedenbach, William Briendbach, Henry Schneider; Members of Walnut Co. No. 4: William Dietz, Frank J. Sheets, Joseph Sheets, Andrew Jacobs; Obituaries, *Madison Courier*, various dates.

²²² The Walnut Street Fire Company No. 4 was associated with Madison's German community, earning its nickname "The Wooden Shoes" from shoes worn by its early German-American volunteer firemen; John Linn Hopkins, *Historic American Buildings Survey: Walnut Street Fire Company #4, HABS IN-13* (Washington, D.C: Department of Interior-National Park Service, 1975), 4; "Death of William Dietz," *Madison Courier*, April 1, 1925, 1.

²²³ John T. Windle and Robert M. Taylor, Jr., *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana* (Madison, IN: Historic Madison, Inc., 1986), 32.

businessmen like Ben Schroeder contributed time and money to support the group's cause.²²⁴

The strong sense of community created by saddletree workers who worked, lived, worshiped, and socialized together directly benefitted the industry itself. Small-scale industries using batch production methods rely on trained, semi-skilled workers to produce quality products to meet buyer's specifications. Instead of relying on easily-replaceable unskilled workers, batch production worked best with a pool of long-term employees.²²⁵ Saddletree factory employees sharing everyday aspects of their lives with coworkers and factory owners enhanced loyalty and deepened the relationships between men, improving morale in the workplace and creating a dedicated workforce, especially among men who worked within the factories before the industry's 1879 peak.²²⁶

By the 1890s, the industry was in decline, with only five saddletree manufacturers still in business, but the qualities that first persuaded saddletree makers to set up shop were still in place. The Madison Merchants and Manufacturers Club, a civic group with the goal of promoting the town and fostering new businesses and growth, successfully convinced Cincinnati saddletree manufacturer William W. Millar that moving his operation to Madison would be profitable. Although the industry had been on the decline in terms of saddletrees produced since the early 1880s, Millar opened his Madison

²²⁴ *Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana-1909* (Bloomington, IL: Charles S. Samson, 1909), 35.

²²⁵ Phillip Scranton, *Endless Novelty: Specialty Production and American Industrialization* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), 73.

²²⁶ Men who started in the industry during the 1860s or were middle-aged by the time saddletree production peaked in the late 1870s were more likely to stay in Madison and with the saddletree business until they retired. Many of the men in their teens or early twenties who first started working in the factories around the time production and employment numbers peaked left Madison for other locations and careers. See Chapter 4.

factory in 1895.²²⁷ Unlike the small operations started by Prussian immigrants in the 1850s, Millar employed “quite a number [over 12] of skilled workmen,” as opposed to the two or three individuals responsible for production in smaller shops.²²⁸ Millar’s factory, located at 805 East Street, one block east of Walnut, was in the heart of the German-American community. Unlike many factory owners, Millar did not live adjacent to his workshop, but instead had a house a few blocks away near the intersection of Mulberry and Fourth Streets.²²⁹ Millar, an Ohio native born to English parents, differentiated himself from earlier saddletree manufacturers by assuming a position alongside Madison’s business leaders. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, served on the board of directors for the Chautauqua Club, was a Knight Templar, and joined the M&M Club, the organization that encouraged his move.²³⁰

In all, saddletree workers shared traits that enhanced the work environment and social bonds, important factors when considering the success of small-scale industry relying on batch production. A collective German identity created common ground between men that extended into churches, fraternal organizations, and onto the saddletree factory floors. Outsiders, such as the Dew family, the English saddletree workers who moved from Cincinnati so father Fred could continue his saddletree career in Madison, incorporated themselves into the fold by joining voluntary associations alongside other saddletree makers. While business was still profitable enough to entice William Millar to move his factory to Madison and support five saddletree factories near the end of the

²²⁷ In 1895, there were four saddletree factories operating in Madison besides Millar’s; Jefferson County Public Library. “Classified Business Directory 1890-91.” *History Rescue Project*. <http://www.mjcpl.org/historyrescue/records/classified-business-directory-1890-91>.

²²⁸ “Death of W. W. Millar,” *Madison Courier*, June 28, 1911, 6.

²²⁹ *1903 Madison City Directory* (H.G. Pollack, 1902); *Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana*, 286.

²³⁰ “Death of W. W. Millar,” *Madison Courier*, June 28, 1911, 6.

nineteenth century, the twentieth century brought change to the industry, forcing workers who had come to rely on their knowledge of saddletrees for their livelihoods to seek other economic opportunities.

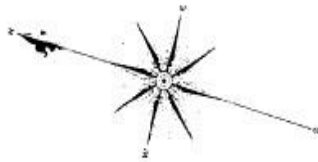
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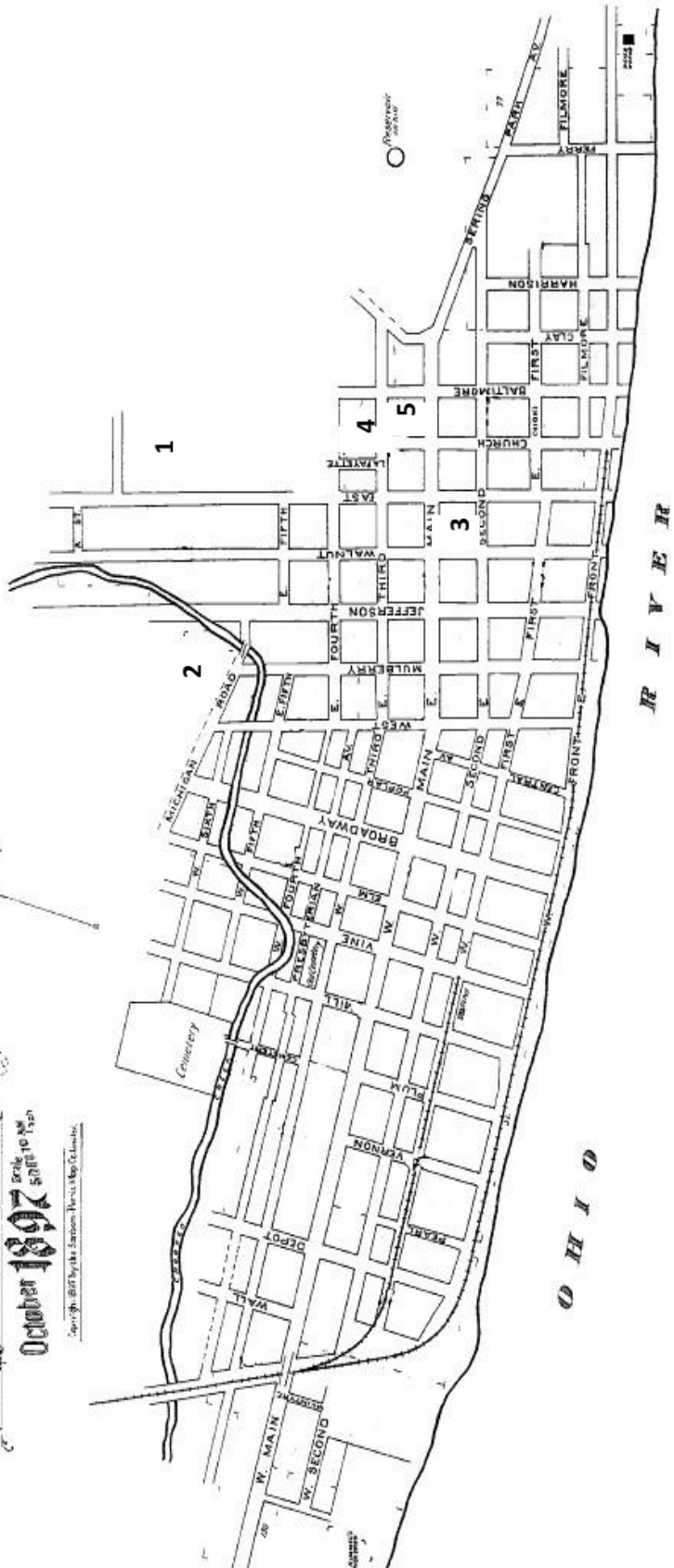
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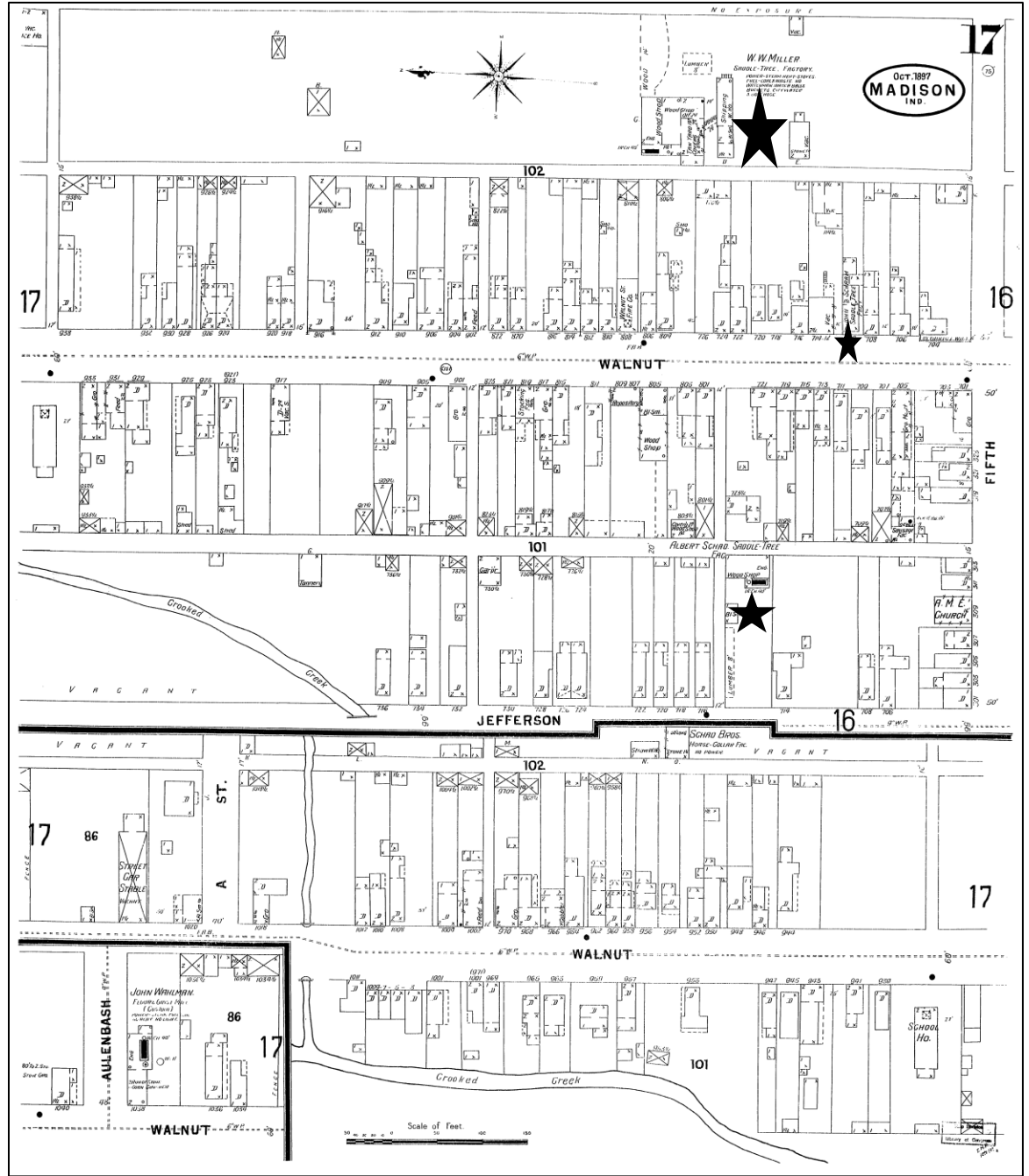
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Map Legend

- 1 - North Walnut Street
 (Saddletree Workers' Neighborhood)
- 2 - Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory
- 3 - St. Mary's German Catholic Church
- 4 - St. Michael's English Catholic Church
- 5 - German Lutheran Church





The 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows how tightly compact the North Walnut street saddletree makers' neighborhood was almost a decade after the industry's 1879 peak.

Stars indicate three saddletree manufacturers within a two block span: W.W. Millar, John Schram, and Albert Schad. According to the 1879 *Haddock & Brown* Madison city directory, seven saddletree shops operated along North Walnut and neighboring streets.

Quantitative Analysis

For my period of significance, 1860 to 1930, information from federal population censuses, city directories, church membership rolls, marriage records, obituaries, and cemetery burial indexes supplied detailed information about some saddletree workers' lives. These sources tracked changes in the general worker population over the course of 60 years, spanning the entire development and decline of Madison's saddletree industry. Much like previous community histories, this analysis section is based on quantitative factors that can easily be rendered into statistics. Of 169 saddletree workers identified as saddletree workers in directories and censuses, I found 148 at least once.²³¹ The relatively small sample size allowed me to search numerous primary sources during the course of my research and answer questions about the men's ethnicity, their involvement in the saddletree industry, and where they fit into the city of Madison.

The majority of Madison's saddletree workers were native Midwesterners, with 84 of 148 tracked workers born in the United States. Of these workers, 72 were born in Indiana, 10 came from Ohio, and one man came from each Kentucky and Iowa. While 13 of these native-born men were second- or third-generation Americans, most were sons of immigrants. Almost three-fourths, 61 workers, had German heritage, meaning both their parents emigrated from Germany. The other American-born workers had English (four men), Swiss (three men), French (two men), or Irish (one man) parents.

Immigrant saddletree workers overwhelmingly came from Germany, with 51 of the 148 workers identifying as German. Twenty-six of the men did not specify from which German state, principality, or region they hailed, but Prussians made up over one-

²³¹ See the Methodology section in Introduction for more information about my research design and method. See Appendices for some of my consulted sources including complete census records for tracked saddletree workers.

quarter of Germans workers. Others identified as natives of Baden (4 Germans), Hessen (3 Germans), Württemberg (2 Germans), and Hanover (1 German). A small number of English (6 men), Swiss (3 men), French (2 men), and Irish saddletree makers (2 men) rounded out the Madison foreign-born workforce.

Year of immigration is known for 27 of the foreign-born workers. Following the trend seen in German immigration as a whole, immigration of future saddletree workers peaked during the 1850s (6 men) and 1860s (14 men). Future saddletree workers moved to the United States when still young men or children. Four-fifths (21 men) came during their childhoods or teens and the remaining quarter arrived before their fortieth birthdays.

Many saddletree workers were familiar with the industry before joining it themselves. Of the 75 workers whose fathers' professions are known, 28 men had saddletree-making fathers. Eleven men had fathers who died when they were young and lived with their widowed mothers. Nine fathers worked as general laborers, seven made their livings as grocers, and four were boot and shoe makers.²³² The other 13 fathers ranged from farmers owning their own property (2 men) to a deputy clerk (1 man), to one father who was listed in the population census as unemployed (1 man).

Over half of saddletree workers had an immediate family member in the business with 39 brothers and 47 fathers and sons making trees. In 1880, when the most father-son pairs worked simultaneously as saddletree makers (12 families encompassing 32 men), fathers ranged in age from 43 to 61 while their sons were between 16 and 30 years old. Marriages also accounted for some familial connections with seven workers living with a saddletree in-law. Cohabitation between in-laws working in the industry was most

²³² Traditionally, leather working trades, which include harness making and tanning, were closely allied with the saddletree industry since leather had to be stretched over finished trees to construct saddles. Sometimes tanner and harness makers were employed by larger saddletree firms as well.

common in the 1880s, when over 100 men were employed by Madison saddletree makers, but intermarriage between saddletree workers' families was most prevalent during the decades leading up to 1880. Jefferson County, Indiana marriage records dating between 1851 and 1915 reveal the marriages of 75 saddletree workers.²³³ Of these couples, 15 brides had maiden names identical to men working in the saddletree industry. Ten of these marriages took place in the 1860s or 1870s. Saddletree workers may have shared extended family as well, since 42 saddletree makers' brides found in the marriage record had German surnames.²³⁴

Religious affiliation, pulled from church membership, cemetery records, and obituaries, is known for 56 saddletree workers.²³⁵ An overwhelming majority, 43 men, were Catholic and attended either St. Mary's or St. Michael's Churches. Ten men were Lutheran, attending St. John German Lutheran Church.²³⁶ Two were Episcopal and one was Presbyterian. Religious affiliation and proximity affected where deceased saddletree workers were interred. Thirty-seven German Catholic saddletree worker burials took place in St. Joseph's Cemetery.²³⁷ This cemetery, also known as the Walnut Street Cemetery, is located at the north end of Walnut Street and was part of the saddletree manufacturer neighborhood that formed north of East Fourth Street. The other four of Catholic saddletree workers are buried in St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery, located north

²³³ Jefferson County Public Library, "Marriage Records," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/?c=marriage-records>.

²³⁴ While some of this is based on conjecture, I am familiar with the German language and German names and feel confident in this finding. Last names like "Cole," which could easily be German but could also be English, and West, which could be traced to a number of languages, I did not include in the count. See Appendix for the entire list of saddletree worker marriages pulled from the Jefferson County marriage records.

²³⁵ See Appendix D for list of *Madison Courier* obituaries of saddletree workers.

²³⁶ Jefferson County Public Library, "St. John's Madison German Church Records," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/st-johns-madison-german>.

²³⁷ Ruth A. Hoggett, "Jefferson County: St. Joseph's Cemetery, Madison Twp.," *MyIndianaHome.net*, <http://myindianahome.net/gen/jeff/records/cemetery/madstjos.html>.

of downtown Madison on a surrounding hill.²³⁸ Springdale, Madison's municipal cemetery and the largest burial site in town, accounts for only 12 saddletree worker's graves.²³⁹ Fairmont, a smaller cemetery located on Michigan Road in North Madison, has 2 known saddletree workers' graves.²⁴⁰

Madison's saddletree industry peaked in terms of production and employees in 1879. The 1879 Madison city directory lists 105 men as saddletree makers or manufacturers, working at twelve named firms.²⁴¹ Twenty-eight men did not name their employer. Of those named, John Schmidt (18 workers) and John Schneider (17 workers) were apparently the industry's largest employers in Madison. Simon Schmitt (10 workers), John Schram (9 workers), and Schneider and Schad (7 workers) represented midsized Madison firms. Five manufacturers, Jacob Eberle, Ben Schroeder, George Hummel, William Stadtlander, and John Roch, counted four employees or less. Eighty-six of the 105 men listed in the 1879 directory lived in the North Walnut Street neighborhood in the vicinity of seven saddletree firms. Nine men lived near the north end of Mulberry Street near its intersection with Michigan Road and close to the shops of Ben Schroeder and John Roch. Madison's other three saddletree firms, owned by Edward

²³⁸ Jefferson County Public Library, "St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/st-patrick-s-catholic-cemetery-a-c>.

²³⁹ Since there is no available burial registry for Springdale Cemetery, obituaries mentioning Springdale burials were used.

²⁴⁰ Jefferson County Public Library, "Fairmont Cemetery Internment Records, 1905-2005," *History Rescue Project*, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/fairmont-cemetery-internment-records-1905-2005-a-g>.

²⁴¹ The 1880 population census has 76 men listed as saddletree workers, although many of the names found in the census are not included in the city directory and some workers named in the directory do not appear to be in the Madison census. Ten firms are listed in the business directory and Leo Smith's and John Schram's only appear in the individual listings; *Sutton Publishing Company's Madison City Directory, 1887-1888* (Cincinnati: Sutton Publishing, 1888), 90, 95, 124.

Flor, Jacob Eberle, and Leo Smith, were south of Main Cross (now known as Main Street).²⁴²

During the 1860s, all of Madison's earliest saddletree makers were men in their thirties or forties, but workers during the industry's peak years tended to be younger. In 1870, eight of the 22 saddletree workers were under 30. In 1880, the percentage of under-30 workers jumped to 47 of 76 workers, with three under the age of 15. Three of the youngest saddletree workers, brothers Henry, John, and William Lucht, were 16, 14, and 12 years old.²⁴³ The oldest recorded saddletree maker, Richard Lohring, who was still working at the age of 86, also appears in the 1880 census.²⁴⁴ In 1900, the percent of under-30 workers fell to four out of 24 workers and continued to slide over the next two decades. As the saddletree industry declined during the twentieth century, identified workers were mostly middle-aged, 15 of the 22 workers in 1900, 18 of 1910's 26 workers, and nine of the 11 workers employed in 1920 over the age of 40. The few younger men working in the industry were native Madisonians and sons of this aging generation of workers. In 1900, all of the workers under the age of 30 as recorded in the population census (4 men) were sons of saddletree makers. The percentage of under 30 year old workers continued to drop during the twentieth century. In 1900 and 1910, 4 men fell in this age bracket, but by 1920 only 1 man under the age of 30 was in the saddletree business.

²⁴² Two of these firms closed soon after being recorded in the 1879 directory. Eberle retired and is not included in the 1887 Madison directory and in 1880, Flor moved to Sugar Hill, Georgia to open a saddletree shop. In 1887, Leo Smith is listed as a saddle maker living at 803 E. First Street, but he does not show up in any Madison population censuses; *Sutton Publishing Company's Madison City Directory, 1887-1888* (Cincinnati: Sutton Publishing, 1888), 150; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Gwinnett County, Georgia, City of Sugar Hill, p. 22.

²⁴³ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 20.

²⁴⁴ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 26.

Almost all of Madison's saddletree workers were immigrants or sons of immigrants, representing the changing United States demographics in the second half of the nineteenth century. The saddletree industry, fueled by plentiful resources and Madison's shipping connections attracted middle-aged men looking to use their woodworking skills and young men in their teens and twenties preparing to start families of their own. After Madison's 1879 production peak, demand for saddletrees slowed and workers were faced with the changing economics of specialized production. By the twentieth century, the saddletree industry was already experiencing a significant decline, which forced workers to adapt to changing economics.

Chapter 5: Decline of the Madison Saddletree Industry

By 1879 saddletree manufacturers, using the Ohio River, native Indiana hardwoods, a growing German-American workforce, batch production techniques, and a paternal management system had made Madison one of the nation's leading saddletree producers. The city's saddletree makers had identified a growing national need for quality saddles and then utilized Madison's existing infrastructure to bring the industry into a struggling Ohio River community. While saddletrees did not restore Madison's status as one of Indiana's most important transportation and commercial hubs, the industry made Madison one of the largest saddletree producers in the nation.²⁴⁵

Although the industry breathed life into Madison's struggling economy, the saddletree manufacturers' triumph was cut short after only a few decades. As older shop owners and small-scale manufacturers opted for retirement or passed away, smaller factories closed. Four firms, those owned by George J. Hummel, Albert Schad, William W. Millar, and Ben Schroeder, were still operating in 1909.²⁴⁶ Plans for consolidation, first seen in letters written by Jefferson City, Missouri saddletree manufacturer J.M. Hayes to Millar and Leo Schroeder in 1911, threatened the surviving shops.²⁴⁷ By 1915, Hummel, Schad, Millar, and the elder Schroeder were dead, leaving the companies in the hands of sons, in the cases of Hummel and Schroeder, or trusted employees, for the Millar and Schad factories.²⁴⁸ This management change coincided with a noticeable decrease in demand for saddletrees. In a 1914 letter, one of the Schroeder company's

²⁴⁵ *Madison Weekly Courier*, March 5, 1879, 5.

²⁴⁶ *Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana-1909* (Bloomington, IL: Charles S. Samson, 1909), 269.

²⁴⁷ John Staicer, "An American Pompeii: The Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory," *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History* 10 (Spring 1998): 42-43.

²⁴⁸ *W.H. Hoffman's City Directory of Madison, Indiana* (Quincy, IL: Hoffman Publishing, 1914), 148, 175, 194, 196, 241; "Death of W.W. Millar," *Madison Courier*, June 28, 1911, 6; Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 42.

clients was straight-forward when describing the situation: “We have your letter of the 25th in reference to saddle trees and in reply will say that the saddle business is not a growing business and has not been very brisk for some time and at this time we are needing no trees.”²⁴⁹ Hayes successfully purchased the Millar Factory, continuing operations as the Hayes Saddletree Company under the management of George Hummel, who had since closed his father’s shop.²⁵⁰ In 1923, the Hayes Factory, the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Company (incorporated by Schroeder’s surviving children in 1919), and a shop owned by 48-year-old William Schnabel, a former Schroeder factory blacksmith, were the only saddletree manufacturers in the city.²⁵¹ By 1930, decreased demand caused by the automobile’s rising popularity and the beginning of the Great Depression reduced the saddletree makers in Madison to the Schroeder factory and only a handful of dedicated workers.

Unlike other Madison saddletree factories, the Schroeders’ shop continued employing workers into the 1950s by adapting to changing economic circumstances. When Ben Schroeder died in 1909, the saddletree industry was floundering, but his widow Elizabeth and five of his children continued to run the business on the principles laid down by Ben at the factory’s 1879 founding. Sons Leo, Joseph, Charles, and John and daughter Gertrude turned down the offer to consolidate with other Madison saddletree producers in 1911.²⁵² The factory turned to glove manufacturing to clear a profit and cut losses as

²⁴⁹ Letter to Schroeder Saddletree Factory, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, Historic Madison, Inc., quoted in Staicer, “An American Pompeii,” 43.

²⁵⁰ *W.H. Hoffman’s City Directory of Madison, Indiana* (Quincy, IL: Hoffman Publishing, 1923), 140, 223.

²⁵¹ *W.H. Hoffman’s City Directory of Madison, Indiana-1914*, 194, 241; *W.H. Hoffman’s City Directory of Madison, Indiana-1923*, 177, 223; Staicer, “A History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company, Madison, Indiana, 1878-1972” (Graduate Paper, Cooperstown Graduate Program, State College of New York-College at Oneonta, 1994), 42.

²⁵² Staicer, “An American Pompeii,” 42-43.

saddletree demand decreased during the 1910s.²⁵³ Although they struggled to rebuild after a 1920 fire destroyed the woodshop, the Schroeders rejected another offer to buy the surviving machinery and stock.²⁵⁴ Even in the face of dwindling market demand and profits, the Schroeders continued to make wooden saddletrees and kept a few long-time employees on the payroll by diversifying their products. During the first three decades of the twentieth century, Schroeder workers made gloves, stirrups, hames (wood parts of horse collars that distribute weight and force when the animal is pulling heavy loads), and lawn furniture.²⁵⁵ By the start of the Great Depression, saddletree sales did not cover production costs. During hard economic times and slow production periods, the Schroeders instituted cost-cutting procedures and reduced their profit margin so employees struggling with their own finances could keep their jobs and pre-depression wages.²⁵⁶

In the first two decades of the twentieth century, the majority of Madison saddletree workers left the saddletree business. Andrew Jacobs, an Ohio transplant who moved to Madison in the 1900s, took a job in the saddletree business when many of the industry's younger employees were leaving for more lucrative opportunities or businesses with brighter futures. Jacobs stayed with saddletrees, becoming a shop foreman by 1920, when

²⁵³ Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 43.

²⁵⁴ Locals accused the Schroeders of selling their saddletrees to Germany through Cuba during World War I. When Madison residents questioned the where the Schroeder saddletrees were going, a friend of the family quoted Joe Schroeder as saying "By God, we didn't quit, and by God they burned us out." The possible arson could also have been a result of rampant anti-German sentiment expressed during the time of World War I, although Madison still had a relatively large German population and no newspaper account mentions this as a motivating factor: Alex Gariot, *Historic American Engineering Record: Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company Factory, HAER IN-26* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior-National Park Service), 3; Staicer, "A History of the Ben Schroeder Saddle Tree Company," 43-46.

²⁵⁵ Staicer, "An American Pompeii," 44.

²⁵⁶ The Schroeder family used this technique between 1900 and World War I and during the mid-twentieth century to continue paying workers. The factory experienced a small surge in production associated with World War I; Payroll Records, Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection, HMI.

he was 65 years old.²⁵⁷ In the 1890s Edward Schneider entered the industry during his twenties and continued with saddletrees into the 1930s.²⁵⁸ Albert Hummel, a second-generation saddletree maker, stayed in Madison his entire life and was a woodworker in saddletree shops from the late 1900s into the 1930s.²⁵⁹ Albert's father George worked as a saddletree maker from the 1880s into the 1930s.²⁶⁰ Besides Albert, George's sons Charles and Ernest also became woodworkers during the 1920s, a time when many men both in Madison and across the country were leaving craftwork professions.

Most aging employees who started their careers during peak saddletree production years continued to make a living in saddletree factories during the industry's, and their own, twilight years. Valentine Breitenbach first started in the saddletree business during the 1870s, Madison's peak production years. While the industry faded in the early twentieth-century, Valentine continued to work in the woodshops until his death in the 1910s when he was in his mid-seventies.²⁶¹ William Dietz, a German who immigrated to the United States in the early 1850s, worked into his seventies as a tanner for saddletree

²⁵⁷ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 15A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 10B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 10B.

²⁵⁸ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 27; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 2B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 12 A-B; 1930 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana; City of Madison, Fifth Ward, Sheet 12B.

²⁵⁹ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 5A-B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 6B-7A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 11B; 1930 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 3B.

²⁶⁰ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 5A-B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 6B-7A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 11B; 1930 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 3A.

²⁶¹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 15A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 7A.

businesses before his retirement in the 1910s.²⁶² At the time of his death in 1920, James Leeming was one of the oldest men in town and had worked in the saddletree business for over fifty years “and continued activity at work until a few weeks [before his death].”²⁶³

Albert W. Dew, a native of England who moved as a child to Madison from Cincinnati, worked in the saddletree business for 62 years, finally retiring in 1939 at the age of 74.²⁶⁴

Younger saddletree workers who decided to stay within the Madison community had to pursue other jobs. Some built on the skills they learned while crafting saddletrees and found other woodworking positions. When he was old enough to enter the work force, Peter Breitenbach followed his father Valentine and older brother William, already saddletree makers in the 1880s. Later, as saddletree factories closed during the 1910s and 1920s, Peter used the skills he acquired carving saddletrees to become a turner in a Madison spoke factory.²⁶⁵ George Keller also started his career as a saddletree worker in the 1900s before going to work as a plater in a spoke factory.²⁶⁶ John Hill, one of the three Hill brothers who worked in the saddletree factories, continued working in a Madison spoke factory before eventually moving to Louisville, Kentucky and becoming a chauffeur for a salvage company.²⁶⁷

Carpentry was another local option for unemployed saddletree workers at the beginning of the twentieth century. As a child Peter Hill (no relation to the John Hill

²⁶² 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 15B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 10B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 9B; “One of Our Grand Old Men: Mr. Valentine Breitenbach Passes Away,” *Madison Courier*, September 16, 1912, 6.

²⁶³ “Death of James Leeming,” *Madison Courier*, July 15, 1920, 6.

²⁶⁴ “Albert W. Dew Dead,” *Madison Courier*, May 28, 1945, 6.

²⁶⁵ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 9B.

²⁶⁶ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 1B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 12A.

²⁶⁷ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, p. 29; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 2A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Kentucky, City of Louisville, Third Ward, Sheet 3A.

mentioned above) emigrated from Prussia in 1845 and first worked as a saddler in Franklin County, Indiana. Hill then moved to Madison during the height of the city's saddletree production and found his niche in a saddletree factory. By 1900, Hill had left the factories, opting to work locally as a carpenter to support his children after his wife's death.²⁶⁸ Frederick Schneider started as a saddletree worker before becoming a carpenter and teaming up with his brother Pius, a laborer with whom Frederick boarded.²⁶⁹ A former saddletree worker, Fred Schneider spent twenty years using his woodworking skills as one of Madison's undertakers.²⁷⁰

With limited opportunities in woodworking industries, some workers started their own businesses in Madison. Charles Hentz, son of a grocer who died when Charles was a toddler, worked in the Madison saddletree factories during his twenties, and eventually opened his own bakery in the 1900s.²⁷¹ Jacob Harr started as a saddletree factory employee during the industry's late nineteenth-century boom before he found his calling as a barber working out of his own shop.²⁷² August Holzhauer spent his twenties making saddletrees, but ended up running a saloon in Madison before turning it into a soda shop

²⁶⁸ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, p. 27; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Sixth Ward, Sheet 7A.

²⁶⁹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 18; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 11B.

²⁷⁰ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 34; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 10A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 6A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 7B.

²⁷¹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 13; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 11A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 6A.

²⁷² 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 8A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 11B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 4B; 1930 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 14A.

in the 1910s.²⁷³ After working as an undertaker for twenty years, Fred Schneider found a new outlet for his woodworking abilities and opened a furniture store in the 1920s.²⁷⁴ These men, calling on their community connections, were able to create their own opportunities and become business owners.

While some younger saddletree workers became business owners, others took menial jobs to support their families. Peter Bachus, brother-in-law of successful saddletree factory owner Ben Schroeder, joined his father Peter in the saddletree business while a young man in the 1890s.²⁷⁵ By the time he was in his forties, the saddletree industry had shrunk and Peter Bachus, Jr. worked as a general laborer, taking odd jobs around town.²⁷⁶ In 1920 he was a night watchman for a Madison factory.²⁷⁷ While this position did not tap into skills originally learned in the Schroeder Saddletree Factory, it helped support Peter, his wife Susan, and their four adult children living at home.²⁷⁸ James Clements moved from saddletree making to night watchman positions during the 1890s.²⁷⁹ In 1925, Joseph Sheets left the saddletree business to work as a Greyhound bus

²⁷³ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 12A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 10A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 5B.

²⁷⁴ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 34; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 10A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 6A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 7B.

²⁷⁵ Carolyn Brady, "Schroeder Saddletree Factory Workers" (Intern Report, HMI, 1994), 9; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 5B

²⁷⁶ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Fifth Ward, Sheet 2B.

²⁷⁷ 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 11A.

²⁷⁸ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 21; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Fifth Ward, Sheet 5B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Fifth Ward, Sheet 2B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 11A.

²⁷⁹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 27; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Fourth Ward, Sheet 3B.

agent.²⁸⁰ John Lustenberger, a long-time employee of the Hummel saddletree factory, took work as a high school janitor after the shop closed.²⁸¹ After working for over a decade as a sawyer at W.W. Millar's factory, when the plant closed Nicholas Understeller took a job as the post office janitor to support his wife and nine children.²⁸² At the same time, two of Understeller's sons, Louis and Howard, worked in Madison's spoke factory as cutters, using skills they may have picked up from their father.²⁸³

Other men decided to relocate and try farming. George Hill, son of a Madison lamp lighter, worked with his older brother John as a saddletree worker during the 1880s when both were in their teens. By the beginning of the twentieth century, George Hill had moved with his family across the Ohio River to West Milton, Kentucky where he worked on a rented farm with his uncle Jacob Hill. He returned to Jefferson County, Indiana in the mid-1900s and purchased his own farm with a mortgage.²⁸⁴ After nearly twenty years of farming, Hill returned to the saddletree trade, moving to Newport, Kentucky (immediately across the Ohio River from Cincinnati) and working in a saddle factory there.²⁸⁵ Charles Schwappacher, a saddletree worker during the 1880s, moved from Madison to Monroe Township in Jefferson County to start his own farm.²⁸⁶ So did John

²⁸⁰ "Joseph J. Sheets Dead," *Madison Courier*, September 18, 1941, 8; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 5A.

²⁸¹ "John Lustenberger Dead," *Madison Courier*, July 26, 1937, 6.

²⁸² *Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana* (Bloomington, IL: Charles S. Samson, 1909), 238; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 10A.

²⁸³ 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, Sheet 9A.

²⁸⁴ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, Monroe Township, Sheet 5A.

²⁸⁵ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, First Ward, p. 29; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Trout County, Kentucky, City of West Milton, Sheet 14B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Monroe Township, Sheet 5A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Campbell County, Kentucky, City of Newport, Second Ward, Sheet 3B.

²⁸⁶ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 12; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, Monroe Township, Sheet 7B.

W. Schram who bought a farm outside Madison in the 1900s.²⁸⁷ Michael Becker left his saddletree job to buy a farm in Redding Township, Jackson County, Indiana around 1910. When he was in his sixties he moved with his wife Luella and twenty-five-year-old, widowed daughter Erma Johnson to Louisville, Kentucky to take a railroad job as a valve cleaner.²⁸⁸

While some former saddletree workers stayed in Madison or small towns nearby, others moved to Indianapolis in the hopes of better job prospects. John Faulhaber immigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany in the 1860s and lived in a Madison hotel which housed numerous other saddletree workers.²⁸⁹ Its owner was a fellow Wurtemberg immigrant. After staying in the saddletree industry for twenty-five years, John and his wife Lena moved to Indianapolis where he used his woodworking skills as a laborer in a chair factory.²⁹⁰ Jacob Kreber's career path was similar to Faulhaber's. In 1846, Kreber moved to America as a toddler and eventually settled in Madison, working as a saddletree factory employee and during the 1880s boarding fellow saddletree maker John Faulhaber and his wife Lena.²⁹¹ Kreber also moved his family to Indianapolis during the 1890s and took a position in a chair factory, eventually combining his prior knowledge of woodworking to act as the chair factory machinist during the 1910s.²⁹² John Schnabel

²⁸⁷ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 49; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 28; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, Madison Township, Middle Division, Sheet 4A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, Madison Township, Sheet 2B.

²⁸⁸ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jackson County, Indiana, Redding Township, Sheet 12B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jackson County, Indiana, Redding Township, Sheet 1B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Kentucky, City of Louisville, Second Ward, Sheet 5B.

²⁸⁹ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 18.

²⁹⁰ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Thirteenth Ward, Sheet 7B.

²⁹¹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33.

²⁹² 1900 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Sixth Ward, Sheet 1A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Ninth Ward, Sheet 11B.

also ended up in Indianapolis, but took a drastically different career path once he arrived in the city. Schnabel started as a saddletree worker in the 1870s and then moved his family to Indianapolis during the 1890s. Once in Indianapolis, Schnabel, in his forties, established himself as a wholesale drug packer and purchased a home.²⁹³ Charles Gardner, son of a Jefferson County, Indiana farmer, worked briefly as a saddletree maker before moving to Indianapolis in 1914 and working at the Indianapolis Gas Works.²⁹⁴ Jacob Rush worked in Madison's saddletree factories alongside his two brothers before marrying and moving in with his widowed father-in-law in Greensburg, Indiana.²⁹⁵ After working as a saloon keeper, Rush and his wife Mary moved to Indianapolis in the 1900s to live with their newlywed daughter. In 1910, he was working as restaurant cashier while his son-in-law Harvey Coch made a living as a newspaper printer.²⁹⁶ During the 1900s, James Clements relocated his family to Indianapolis, leaving the night watchman position he had taken in Madison, and returned to woodworking in an Indianapolis factory.²⁹⁷

Other Midwest urban centers offered similar opportunities for former saddletree workers to find other saddletree-related jobs. Bernard Angleback, born and raised in

²⁹³ Schnabel is listed in the 1910 and 1920 censuses as having housekeepers; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 30; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Fifteenth Ward, Sheet 5A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Thirteenth Ward, Sheet 7B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Thirteenth Ward, Sheet 6B.

²⁹⁴ Gardner's gruesome death while on the job at the gas works was reported in his *Madison Courier* obituary: "His right foot became caught in a large cog wheel. His entire right leg was drawn into the machinery and he was disemboweled before the machinery could be stopped. Still alive, he was rushed to the hospital where he lived for seven hours," "Charles A Gardner, Formerly of Madison, Dies of Injuries at Indianapolis," *Madison Courier*, October 24, 1918, 3; *Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana* (Bloomington, IL: Charles S. Samson, 1909), 145; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, Monroe Township, Sheet 9B.

²⁹⁵ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 24 ; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Decatur County, Indiana, City of Greensburg, First Ward, Sheet 27A.

²⁹⁶ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Decatur County, Indiana, City of Greensburg, First Ward, Sheet 7A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Third Ward, Sheet 14B.

²⁹⁷ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Marion County, Indiana, City of Indianapolis, Fifth Ward, Sheet 8A.

Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Madison with his wife and young daughter around 1895 to work as a saddletree plater in the town's factories.²⁹⁸ After staying with the industry for twenty years, Angelbeck moved his wife and daughters to Chicago and found work as a saddletree blacksmith. By 1930, Bernard had left the saddletree industry to become a hatter in a Chicago millinery factory and take in lodgers for additional income.²⁹⁹ While the move from saddletree blacksmith to hatter was unusual, Chicago's metropolitan setting allowed Angelbeck to pursue unrelated work when saddletree jobs were no longer available.

Bernard Angelbeck's younger brother Joseph also transferred his saddletree skills to another Midwestern factory. Joseph Angelbeck came to Madison from Cincinnati with his brother and worked alongside him in the local saddletree factories during the 1900s and 1910s. Around the time Bernard moved to Chicago, Joseph, his wife Anna, and the couple's four children moved back to Joseph's hometown of Cincinnati where he continued to work as a saddletree plater.³⁰⁰ When Bernard transitioned into his second career as a hat maker in Chicago in the late-1920s, Joseph moved into a position as a paper cutter at a Cincinnati paper mill.³⁰¹

Cincinnati's proximity to Madison and its large German population was a draw for Joseph Engel as well. Engel, a German immigrant who traveled to the United States

²⁹⁸ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Hamilton County, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, Twenty-first Ward, Precinct B, p. 23; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 14A.

²⁹⁹ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 8A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Cook County, Illinois, City of Chicago, Third Ward, Sheet 9A; 1930 U.S. Population Census, Cook County, Illinois, City of Chicago, Third Ward, Sheets 1A-1B.

³⁰⁰ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Hamilton County, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, Twenty-first Ward, Precinct B, p. 23; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 4B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Second Ward, Sheet 7B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Hamilton County, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, Fifth Ward, Sheet 8A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Cook County, Illinois, City of Chicago, Third Ward, District 145, Sheet 9A.

³⁰¹ 1930 U.S. Population Census, Hamilton County, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, Eighth Ward, Sheet 16B.

in his teens, worked in Madison as a saddletree maker in the 1880s before becoming one of Madison's brewers at the beginning of the twentieth century.³⁰² By 1910 Joseph and his wife Louise had moved to Cincinnati, where Joseph found work as a sign painter.³⁰³

Some former saddletree workers traveled much farther west. In 1880, William Hare, a fourteen-year-old saddletree worker, was living in Madison with his mother Pauline, sisters Clara and Laura, and uncle Henry Hare.³⁰⁴ During the 1890s, William left Indiana with his new wife Rebecca and her son Charles Blaire from her first marriage, settling in Grand Island, Nebraska. Located along the Platte River Road in central Nebraska, Grand Island first became an economic hub for river travel in the mid-1850s, but by the time the Hares moved to the area, Grand Island also acted as a hub for three major rail lines.³⁰⁵ Hare worked as a hack driver, driving visitors and locals through Grand Island, and took boarders into his rented house.³⁰⁶

In the 1890s teenager Edward Schlick, son of saddletree worker Anthony Schlick, started in the business while still living with his parents.³⁰⁷ By 1910, Edward and his younger brother Frank, who worked as a furniture varnisher in Madison, moved to Portland, Oregon where both men, now in their late twenties, became bakers.³⁰⁸ (Their father Anthony continued to live in Madison and work in the saddletree industry, retiring

³⁰² 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 33; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Sheet 6B.

³⁰³ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Hamilton County, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, Twelfth Ward, Sheet 2A.

³⁰⁴ Hare could have been helping support his mother and two sisters and supplementing the income brought in from his uncle's job at the starch factory; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 23.

³⁰⁵ "Virtual Nebraska: Grand Island-Hall County," *University of Nebraska-Lincoln*, <http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/hall/grandisland/>.

³⁰⁶ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Hall County, Nebraska, Grand Island City, Third Ward, Sheet 11A.

³⁰⁷ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, p. 23; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, Third Ward, Sheet 5A.

³⁰⁸ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Multnomah County, Oregon, City of Portland, Third Ward, Sheet 11B.

in his sixties during the 1910s.) Joseph Schnabel left his job as a saddletree worker in Madison in 1888 and moved his wife and seven children to Denver, Colorado.³⁰⁹ By his fiftieth birthday in 1900 he had started work as a railroad shop machinist, embracing the move to more modern modes of transportation. Still working in his early seventies, Joseph Schnabel again shifted his job to accommodate changing ideas of popular transportation, becoming a mechanic, working on train car wheels and undercarriages for the railroads.³¹⁰

A few of Madison's workers moved to Georgia to continue in the saddletree industry. Edward Flor, a German immigrant who worked in Madison's saddletree industry during its earliest years, took his knowledge of saddletrees to Sugar Hill, Georgia, a small town outside Atlanta, to start his own saddletree shop.³¹¹ In 1879, he relocated his saddletree factory 50 miles northeast to rural Habersham County, Georgia, 10 miles west of the Georgia-South Carolina line and in the vicinity of Demorest, Georgia.³¹² Demorest, officially founded in 1889, is named after the famed Prohibition speaker W. Jennings Demorest.³¹³ The town's founders, settlers from Indiana (including Flor), Ohio, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, hoping to create a utopian, completely sober setting, instituted a strict moral code for the town in which anyone caught

³⁰⁹ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 18; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Arapahoe County, Colorado, City of Denver, First Ward, Sheet 4B.

³¹⁰ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Arapahoe County, Colorado, City of Denver, First Ward, Sheet 4B; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Arapahoe County, Colorado, City of Denver, Eleventh Ward, Sheet 2A; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Denver County, Colorado, City of Denver, Sheet 1B.

³¹¹ The 1880 population census lists Edward Flor as a resident of Sugar Hill, Georgia, but the 1879 Madison city directory still has Flor living and working in Madison. While in Sugar Hill, young, Georgia-born saddletree worker John Born managed Flor's factory and lived with Flor's family; *Haddock & Brown's Classified Directory of Madison, Columbus, and Vevay, Ind. for 1879* (Cincinnati: Haddock & Brown, 1879), 40; 1880 U.S. Population Census, Gwinnett County, Georgia, City of Sugar Hill, p. 22.

³¹² "Saddle Frames Big Business in Small Ga. Town," *Lebanon Daily News* (Pennsylvania), September 7, 1965, 9; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Habersham County, Georgia, City of Demorest, Sheet 5.

³¹³ "City of Demorest," *Habersham County, GA*, http://www.habershamga.com/history_demorest.cfm.

gambling, drinking, or involved in prostitution would immediately forfeit his property.³¹⁴ In the late 1880s, brothers John and Henry Rush, also former Madison residents, moved to Demorest and worked in the Edward Flor Saddletree Factory.³¹⁵ John and Henry both married local women soon after their arrival in Georgia and worked alongside their wives Pinkie and Nevada and at times Henry's son Edward.³¹⁶ The Edward Flor Company continued to run long after most of its Madison counterparts closed their doors, with a foreman quoted as saying that although the factory only employed older methods of production, business was better than ever as late as 1965.³¹⁷ In 1987, Plastic Industries purchased the Demorest factory, eventually stopping production in the mid-1990s.³¹⁸ While Edward Flor and the Rush brothers' families survived in the saddletree industry for decades, technological advances and the cheaper process of making molded plastic frames eventually prevailed.

After the saddletree industry's early twentieth-century collapse, no single industry or economic opportunity absorbed the saddletree workforce. Although saddletree workers in late-nineteenth century Madison shared many traits, including tight-knit neighborhoods, German culture, familial bonds that extended into the workplace and

³¹⁴ "City of Demorest," *Habersham County, GA*, http://www.habershamga.com/history_demorest.cfm.

³¹⁵ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, Indiana, City of Madison, p. 24; 1900 U.S. Population Census, Habersham County, Georgia, City of Demorest, Sheet 5A, 6A; Interestingly, the middle Rush brother, Jacob, who also started as a saddletree worker, is listed as a saloon keeper in the 1900 census while living with his wife and in-laws in Greensburg, Indiana.

³¹⁶ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Habersham County, Georgia, City of Demorest, Sheet 5A, 6A; 1910 U.S. Population Census, Habersham County, Georgia, City of Demorest, Sheet 14A-B; 1920 U.S. Population Census, Habersham County, Georgia, Town of Demorest, Sheet 6A-B

³¹⁷ "Saddle Frames Big Business in Small Ga. Town," *Lebanon Daily News* (Pennsylvania), September 7, 1965, 9.

³¹⁸ An Athens, Tennessee company founded in the 1960s, Plastic Industries creates plastic "ralide" saddletrees and furniture parts. Ralide trees, named after the company that first created them, are molded in one solid piece instead of being made in various parts that are assembled together like handmade, wood trees. This method guarantees uniform products and removes the worry of tree joints working loose. Today Plastic Industries makes about 60% of all trees used in western saddles; "Plastic Industries-History," *Plastic Industries*, <http://www.pi-inc.com/about-us/history>.

workplace connections that became familial, there was no set path for former saddletree workers looking for other employment. Some men tapped into their knowledge of woodworking gained through their saddletree experience to find related careers. Others stayed in transportation-related positions, opting to shift their focus from saddles to railroads or automobiles. Several younger men took the opportunity to open their own businesses or moved. Many stayed in Madison, taking whatever positions they could secure to support their wives and children. During the saddletree factories' decline, many of the first generation of Madison saddletree workers who worked during the 1870s and 1880s were approaching retirement age and left the industry a few years before their deaths in the 1920s and 1930s. While workers may have come to Madison's saddletree factories from similar situations in the late-nineteenth century, there appears to be no shared factor that predicts their post-saddletree employment.

Quantitative Analysis

Of the 148 Madison saddletree workers found in census records, 47 appear in only one census, making it difficult to track their subsequent moves and jobs. Of the remaining 101 men, 40 stayed in the Madison saddletree business until they left employment or died.³¹⁹ Five men continued to work in the saddletree business after leaving their Madison jobs, finding positions in Cincinnati, Ohio; Sugar Hill and Habersham, Georgia; and Newport, Kentucky. Eleven men took on woodworking jobs such as carpentry, working at spoke or furniture factories, and operating sawmills. Eight moved out of Madison and turned to farming or raising livestock, and four became butchers. The other

³¹⁹ I am defining "leaving employment" as being over the age of 50 and listed in either the city directory without a profession or being head of a household and having a blank profession column in the population census.

30 jobs listed for former saddletree workers do not show any obvious trends in post-saddletree employment. Six men continued to work in a transportation field, turning their attention to railroad or automotive jobs. Four took jobs relating to horses, working as teamsters, hack drivers, or harness makers. Four identified themselves as laborers, a general title used for those taking temporary jobs with multiple employers. Three previous saddletree makers gained employment at the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, a mental health facility opened in Madison in 1910. While 8 men started their own businesses, just as many took menial jobs in Madison.

Only 25 of the tracked saddletree workers left Madison, showing a surprisingly high rate of persistence for a community at the turn of the twentieth century. Even assuming that all 46 workers found in only one census migrated, 76 men stayed in Madison the majority of their adult lives. The relative age and social connections of saddletree workers explain why this population stayed while other community and mobility studies found higher rates of migration in working-class individuals. Most workers who left Madison did so between 1880, the peak of the saddletree industry, and 1910 (84.0%) when they were in their twenties or thirties (60.0%). Nineteen former workers who moved stayed in the Midwest, with 11 still living in Indiana, five moving to Kentucky, two going to Ohio, and one living in Illinois. Four men moved west to the emerging cities of Portland, Oregon and Denver, Colorado; rural Kinta, Oklahoma; and the railroad hub of Grand Island, Nebraska. Three men traveled south, setting up saddletree businesses in Georgia. Seventeen moved to cities larger than Madison, while five lived in rural areas. The move towards larger urban areas taken by 17 men reflects

general migration trends during the early twentieth century, as cities boomed and lured single men and families alike into settings filled with presumed economic opportunities.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, Madison's saddletree workers had to face the realities of an industry increasingly marginalized by the automobile. Many men who committed themselves to the industry when they were in their twenties or early thirties or were second-generation saddletree makers continued to labor in the shrinking industry until they reached retirement age. Those who only stayed in the saddletree business for a short period during the late 1870s and early 1880s when employment was at its peak had to decide either to stay in Madison and get a different job or to leave town and hope to find better economic opportunities elsewhere. Some answered the call of large Midwestern cities and western towns that were growing in population and opportunities. While the business history aspect of the saddletree industry almost comes to a complete halt by 1920, younger workers had to continue on, making lives for themselves after working as saddletree maker was no longer a viable option.

Conclusion

The stories of Madison, Indiana, its saddletree factories, and the industry's workers weave together threads of the broader American experience during a time of great change. In the early twentieth century, increased industrial efficiency and the continued rise of large cities and large corporations impacted all Americans, including Madison residents. These economic shifts directly affected Madison's saddletree industry, leading to attempts at consolidating factories and the shift from small, family-owned shops to William Millar's larger operation that opened in the 1890s. After 1890, reduced demand for saddletrees forced many of Madison's factories to close their doors or retool for other products, decreasing the number of workers and trees produced. In Madison's case, no single replacement industry appeared, and the city continued to struggle economically during the twentieth century, moving away from industrial and manufacturing ventures and instead turning towards heritage tourism to create a new identity.³²⁰

My study shows the lifespan of Madison's saddletree industry, tracing it and its workers from modest beginnings in the 1860s to its twentieth-century decline. My findings are as much about the industry itself as the research methods I used to learn more about the saddletree workers. Published academic works and local histories led me to better understand Madison, Indiana's early history, its success as an Ohio River port, and the resources that contributed to its marked saddletree production. Surviving business records and the physical evidence left in the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory helped me understand both the business of making trees and the manufacturing process and its

³²⁰ One example of early tourism efforts is A.S. Chapman's *Madison, Indiana: A Jewel in Setting Neath the Hills* (Madison, Indiana: Democrat Printing, 1922). See Introduction for information about Madison's recent historic preservation efforts and awards.

workers. City directories and newspapers offered basic information on the individual workers while they were employed in Madison. Searchable federal census records, made available through the explosion of online history and genealogy resources, added depth to my queries about saddletree makers. Digital technologies unavailable in the 1960s when social mobility studies examined randomly sampled populations and not often considered when examining corporate histories, made tracking individuals possible over both time and place. Armed with data about the workers who stayed in Madison as well as the men who left, I examined the commonalities between employees and the effects of the saddletree industry's decline on the men who worked during its peak.

Having tracked the identified saddletree makers over the course of decades, I approached assumptions formed about Madison's saddletree makers by previous researchers and have contributed to historians' understanding of the men as a group. Most saddletree makers shared a common German heritage, a fact often repeated in newspaper articles about the industry, but my research shows that the sons of immigrants accounted for the majority of workers.³²¹ Middle-aged Prussian immigrants were Madison's earliest saddletree makers, but young American men working during the 1870s and 1880s made up the bulk of all recorded workers. Of the European immigrants working as saddletree makers, the majority came to the United States as children or young teens accompanying older family members, meaning they had little to no control over their relocation. This finding strengthens my claim that most saddletree makers were not European immigrants coming to America to start their own businesses, as often speculated, but Midwesterners taking available jobs in an established industry. Instead of portraying saddletree workers

³²¹ English, Irish, French, and Swiss immigrants and their sons accounted for 15% of workers, showing that the employee population was not culturally homogenous.

as a group of immigrants working in an industry where they had previous experience, they should be viewed as typical mid- to late-nineteenth century Americans negotiating small-scale Midwestern industries.

Saddletree makers, like most individuals involved in the specialized, small-scale manufacturing process known as batch production, showcased considerable skill when making the varying, customized forms of saddletrees produced by Madison firms. Philip Scranton highlights this difference between batch and mass production workers when describing specialized production, showing that semi-skilled workers like saddletree makers completed detailed tasks when producing variants of one item.³²² However, most men stayed in the industry for only a brief period of time. These men, most in their late teens or early twenties and single or newlyweds during the late 1870s, eventually left saddletree making to chase other opportunities mostly unrelated to saddletree making. Those who were able and willing to relocate did so and started lives in urban areas or the West.

Workers with family members attached to the industry and those who were in their thirties during the late 1870s spent the majority of their working lives in saddletree factories and opted to stay in Madison even after they left saddletree making. Many Madison saddletree workers' professional lives paralleled the industry's lifespan, stopping abruptly during the 1900s and 1910s. When twentieth-century demand decreased saddletree production, a number of these men ceased working although they were only in their fifties. Forty of these men remained unemployed after they left Madison's

³²² Philip Scranton, *Endless Novelty: Specialty Production and American Industrialization* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), 72.

saddletree factories. Those who continued to work shifted into comparable woodworking careers, or other manufacturing or processing jobs, or took local, menial positions.

Regardless of age or family connections to the industry, former Madison saddletree workers looking for employment had to consider the shifting national economy. Across the country, saddletree making jobs were becoming rarer as demand decreased and companies consolidated. Five men continued to make saddletrees, with the Rush brothers moving to Georgia to work in former Madison saddletree maker Edward Flor's factory in the 1890s, and Joseph Angelback and George Hill moving to the Cincinnati area during the 1910s to continue their careers. Eight of the 15 men who continued in woodworking professions away from saddletree making moved to other factory settings, gaining employment in spoke factories, furniture/chair factories, cooperages, or lumber mills. While men in chair factories and the few who became carpenters and "woodworkers" continued to use batch production methods or created custom work, chair, spoke, and lumber factory employees had considerably less challenging tasks and used bulk or mass production.

Almost three-quarters of former saddletree makers who continued to work (51 out of 70) took jobs outside woodworking or saddletree making, adapting to available job opportunities instead of using their acquired woodworking skills.³²³ Agriculture, seen as the stable and obvious alternative to industrial work by previous generations, attracted only seven former saddletree workers. Instead of farming, men entered the service industry, a growing economic sector where jobs do not produce goods, but instead delivered services. Of the 70 workers, 43 of the men's post-saddletree jobs consisted of

³²³ See Appendix B for aggregated data about saddletree makers and a list of former saddletree workers' recorded jobs.

some kind of service, ranging from owning saloons to working as a hospital attendant. Only 20 saddletree workers, including the five men who stayed in the industry, went on to hold other manufacturing jobs, almost all of which were outside Madison.

The closure of Madison's saddletree factories forced former workers to look towards new jobs and industries for their livelihoods. With the decision of what career to pursue also came the chance to move up the social ladder to more lucrative or skilled professions. Twenty-six men out of the 70 secured jobs that offered higher social status and six owned their own farms. While some older saddletree workers took menial service jobs, such as lamp lighter or janitor, the service sector offered most men upward mobility and a move towards white collar jobs or owning business ventures. Nineteen men, roughly the same number that stayed in manufacturing, remained relatively stationary in regards to career mobility and 18 experienced lesser employment.³²⁴ For older men staying in Madison, the town offered little in terms of comparable jobs, leading to the widespread unemployment of long-time saddletree makers or drastic drops in status. Younger men who came of age in the saddletree factories and were forced into other fields when the saddletree industry started its decline fared better both in Madison and in other locations, showing age and years of work experience in batch production as detrimental to upward mobility outside the niche of specialized manufacturing. Batch production employed individuals with defined and valuable skillsets, such as the woodworking saddletree makers, but limited woodworking opportunities and increased age made the men with the most experience and skills the least likely to succeed outside the saddletree industry.

³²⁴ Jobs considered the same status as saddletree maker: cooper, spoke factory worker, chair factory worker, furniture factory worker, harness maker, and hack driver/teamster. I did not "rate" the status of the one census worker, since that was a temporary job.

Madison and the saddletree industry represent over a century of changes in the way Americans travel, work, produce goods, and live. Business historians have focused on mass production, major cities, and large corporations for decades, essentially ignoring the 80 to 90% of production taking place in smaller settings and utilizing different methods of production. Corporate histories offer glimpses into this world, but their researchers emphasize traits found in company leadership or within one firm to explain the business's success or longevity on an individual level. The size of Madison's saddletree industry offers the opportunity to examine the lifespan of a small town industry as a whole. While saddletree production in Madison lasted for more than fifty years and the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory continued operating for almost a century, saddletree making as a profession suffered the dynamics of decline, a topic business historians have just recently begun exploring along with the theme of business failures.³²⁵

This thesis sheds light on the realities of small, batch manufacturers and the digital methods available to today's historians. I used electronic sources and searchable record databases to track men who left Madison, revealing previously unknown dispersion patterns across trades and geography. Quantitative analysis showed what percentage of workers had family members also working in the industry and how many men spent decades making saddletrees versus how many quickly left the business. I also discovered who stayed in Madison and who tried their luck elsewhere. Looking at the saddletree industry from such a basic level allowed me to better understand the individual workers' lives, how the saddletree industry reflected nation-wide economic movements, and how batch production operated within a small Midwestern town.

³²⁵ Philip Scranton, "Classic Issues and Fresh Themes in Business History," *OAH Magazine of History* 24, 1 (January 2012): 13.

However, even after years of study, I could not gain insight into the workers' motivations, intentions, or feelings associated with their chosen line of work. I did not have access to any worker's personal papers outside those in the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory Collection and do not know of any surviving letters, let alone any documents describing how workers felt about their chosen profession. Personal sources would offer a glimpse into specific workers' lives and what it meant to be a nineteenth-century saddletree maker working in Madison. This type of personal and revealing information may not exist, since letters and papers associated with saddletree workers are not part of any regional historical society or archive close to Madison, or it may be part of a family collection preserved by descendants and unknown to researchers. I did not consider the workers' formal education when researching, a factor that could affect future job opportunities and upward mobility. Correspondence or other papers would not exist if a worker was not functionally literate in either English or German.

With the aid of a death index kept at the Madison-Jefferson County Public Library I looked in Madison newspapers for saddletree worker obituaries. While some obituaries offered additional information on the worker's life outside the factory, many did not include much besides the date of death and time of memorial service and burial. Other newspaper articles mentioning workers during their time in Madison could offer more background and a glimpse into their everyday lives. I did not try to contact descendants of my identified workers because of time restraints and my focus on the industry as a whole, but families of the workers may have personal effects and stories that would paint a fuller picture of the men working in Madison's saddletree industry and how their jobs affected their lives.

Community studies, business history, and labor history are important tools for understanding late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century manufacturing, its effects on cities, and the lives of the working class employed in the different means of production. Each field of research focuses on specific aspects of the industrialized economy, but also has its limitations. Community studies with large samples plagued by attrition, myopic business studies chronicling one firm's rise, and labor histories approaching the working class as a homogenous group do not represent the richness and variety of the nineteenth-century manufacturing experience. I have combined the strengths of each of these research techniques and new digital technologies to better understand the careers of Madison's saddletree workers.

Appendix A
List of Madison Saddletree Workers

Saddletree Workers found in Censuses

Ackerman, Mathias	(1860, 1870, 1880, 1900)
Angleback/Anglebeck, Bernard	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Angleback/Anglebeck, John	(1880, 1900)
Angleback/Anglebeck, Joseph	(1880, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Ardner, Frank	(1880)
Ardner, Joseph	(1880)
Bachus, Peter	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Bangerter, John	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Baker/Becker, Michael	(1860, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Bock, Henry	(1860, 1870, 1880)
Born, John	(1880, 1900)
Born, William	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Breitenbach/Breitenback, Peter	(1880, 1920)
Breitenbach/Breitenback, Valentine	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Brigander, George	(1880)
Brushfield, William W.	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Clements/Claman, James H	(1880, 1900)
Dehler, Frank	(1900, 1910, 1920)
Detz/Dietz/Deitz, William	(1900, 1910, 1920)
Deversy, Mathias	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Deversy, Joseph	(1870, 1880, 1900)
Dew, Albert F.	(1900, 1910, 1920)
Dew, Albert W.	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Dew, Arthur	(1900, 1910, 1920)
Dew, Fred	(1880)
Dew, John E.	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Dew, Mark	(1880)
Dew, Thomas	(1880)
Eberle, Jacob	(1870, 1880, 1900)
Engel, Joseph	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Faulhaber, John	(1870, 1880, 1900, 1910)
Flor, Edward	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Franz, Albert	(1880)
Franz, John	(1880)
Franz, Peter	(1880)
Gardner, Charles A.	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Gow, Charles	(1880)
Grabler, Leonard	(1870, 1880)
Haar/Harr, Jacob	(1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Hare, William	(1880, 1900)
Haumesser, George B.	(1880, 1900)

Haumesser, John	(1880)
Haumesser, William	(1880)
Hentz, Nicholas	(1880)
Hentz, Charles A.	(1880, 1910, 1920)
Hill, George	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Hill, John	(1880, 1900, 1920)
Hill, Mathew	(1880, 1910, 1920)
Hill, Nicholas	(1880, 1900)
Hill, Peter	(1870, 1880, 1900)
Holzhauer, August	(1900, 1910, 1920)
Hugeback, Henry	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Hummel, Albert G.	(1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Hummel, George J.	(1870, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Jacobs, Andrew	(1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Jacobs, Henry	(1870, 1880)
Kalb, Adam	(1870, 1880, 1900, 1910)
Keller, George P.	(1880, 1910, 1920)
Kenny/Kihne, Godfrey	(1870, 1880)
Kimmel, Edward	(1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Kimmel, Martin	(1860, 1870)
Kimmel, Sylvester	(1870, 1900)
Klein, William	(1880)
Knobel, Charles	(1920, 1930)
Kreber/Keiber, Jacob	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Krepps, Joseph	(1880)
Leeming, James	(1900, 1910)
Lehring/Loring, Richard-I	(1880)
Lehring/Loring, Richard-II	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Lesh, John P.	(1880)
Lyons/Line, Michael	(1870, 1880)
Lohstetter, Anthony	(1860, 1880)
Lohstetter, Nicholas	(1860/1910, 1930)
Lothspeich, Andrew	(1880, 1910, 1930)
Lowry, Michael	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Lucht, Henry	(1880, 1900)
Lucht, John	(1880)
Lucht, William	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Luhring, Henry	(1880)
Lumen, John	(1870)
Lumen, Pete	(1870)
Lustenberger, John	(1880, 1930)
Mersdorff, John E.	(1870, 1880, 1910, 1930)
Millar, William W.	(1900, 1910, 1920)
Mussman, Henry	(1880)
Pfeiffer/Pfefer, George	(1880)
Robinus, Peter	(1880, 1900)

Roch, John M.	(1870, 1880, 1920)
Roch, Lewis, Jr.	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930)
Rush/Rusch, Henry	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Rush, Jacob	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Rush,/Rusch, John	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schad, Albert-I	(1870, 1900, 1910)
Schad, Albert-II	(1870, 1880, 1900)
Schaeffer/Shafer, Joseph	(1880)
Schlick/Slick, Anthony	(1870, 1880, 1900, 1920)
Schlick, Edward	(1880, 1900, 1910)
Schmidt/Schmitt, Andrew	(1880)
Schmidt/Schmitt, August	(1860, 1870, 1880)
Schmidt/Schmitt, George-I	(1860, 1880)
Schmidt/Schmitt, George- II	(1870, 1880)
Schmidt/Schmitt, Henry	(1870, 1880)
Schmidt, John	(1880)
Schmidt, John Jr.	(1880)
Schmidt/Smidt, Leo	(1870)
Schmidt, Phillip	(1860)
Schmidt/Schmitt, Simon	(1860, 1870, 1880)
Schnabel, Charles	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schnabel, George	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schnabel, Henry	(1900, 1920)
Schnabel, John	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schnabel, Joseph	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schnabel, William	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schneider, August	(1880)
Schneider, Benjamin	(1880)
Schneider, Edward C.	(1880, 1900, 1920, 1930)
Schneider, Frank	(1880)
Schneider, Fred	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schneider, Frederick	(1880, 1910)
Schneider, George	(1870)
Schneider, Henry G.	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schneider, John-I	(1870)
Schneider, John-II	(1880, 1900)
Schneider, Nicholas	(1880)
Schneider, Victor	(1880)
Schram, Frank J.	(1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schram, John	(1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910)
Schram, John, Jr.	(1870, 1880, 1910, 1920)
Schram, Nicholas A.	(1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Schroeder, Ben	(1880)
Schwappacher, Charles	(1860, 1880, 1910)
Schwappacher, William J.	(1860, 1880, 1900, 1910)
Sering, Homer	(1870, 1880, 1900)

Sheets/Scheets, Frank J.	(1900, 1910)
Sheets/Scheets, Joseph	(1900, 1930)
Stadtlander/Stocklinger, Henry	(1880)
Stadtlander/Stocklinger, Louis	(1880)
Stadtlander/Stocklinger, William	(1880)
Steinhardt, John	(1880, 1920)
Straub, Andrew	(1870)
Straub, George	(1870)
Turner, George	(1870)
Understetter, Nicholas	(1880, 1900, 1920, 1930)
Wiegand, John	(1880)
Wiegand, Englehart	(1900, 1910)
Winterholter, Joseph	(1880)
Young/Jung, John	(1900, 1910)
Zepf/Cepf, Jacob	(1870, 1880, 1900, 1920)

Saddletree Workers Found in Censes Once

Ardner, Frank	(1880)
Ardner, Joseph	(1880)
Brigander, George	(1880)
Dew, Fred	(1880)
Dew, Mark	(1880)
Dew, Thomas	(1880)
Franz, Albert	(1880)
Franz, John	(1880)
Franz, Peter	(1880)
Gow, Charles	(1880)
Haumesser, John	(1880)
Haumesser, William	(1880) – <i>Madison Courier</i> Obituary, Feb. 12, 1932
Hentz, Nicholas	(1880)
Klein, William	(1880)
Krepps, Joseph	(1880) -- <i>Madison Courier</i> Obituary, Sep. 26, 1881
Lehring, Richard-I	(1880)
Lesh, John P.	(1880)
Lucht, John	(1880) – St. Joseph Cemetery Record, Feb. 15, 1899
Luhring, Henry	(1880)
Lumen, John	(1870)
Lumen, Pete	(1870)
Mussman, Henry	(1880)
Pfeiffer, George	(1880)
Schaeffer/Shafer, Joseph	(1880)
Schmidt/Schmitt, Andrew	(1880)
Schmidt, John	(1880) – <i>Madison Courier</i> Obituary, Jan. 11, 1883
Schmidt, John Jr.	(1880)
Schmidt/Smidt, Leo	(1870) – St. Joseph Cemetery Record, Died 1927
Schmidt, Phillip	(1860)
Schneider, August	(1880)
Schneider, Benjamin	(1880) – <i>Madison Courier</i> Obituary, Nov. 1, 1889
Schneider, Frank	(1880) – <i>Madison Courier</i> Obituary, Dec. 22, 1936
Schneider, George	(1870)
Schneider, John-I	(1870)
Schneider, Nicholas	(1880) – <i>Madison Courier</i> Obituary, Dec. 30, 1891
Schneider, Victor	(1880)
Stadtlander/Stocklinger, Henry	(1880)
Stadtlander/Stocklinger, Louis	(1880)
Stadtlander/Stocklinger, William	(1880)
Straub, Andrew	(1870)
Straub, George	(1870)
Turner, George	(1870)
Wiegand, John	(1880)
Winterholter, Joseph	(1880)

Saddletree Workers Not Found in Censuses

Born, Conrad	(1887 Sutton City Directory)
Eckert, Joseph	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Grathwohl, Pelagius	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Henning, Albert	(1887 Sutton City Directory)
Henning, Oliver	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Hicks, Samuel H.	(1914 W. H Hoffman City Directory)
Keifer, John	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Klucker, John	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Luhring, Dietrich	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Lehman, James	(1879 Haddock & Brown Directory , 1887 Sutton City Directory)
Lowry, Harry	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Luhring, H.	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Ohmberger, Jacob	(1887 Sutton City Directory)
Schaffer, Henry	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Schmitt, Peter	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Schnabel, Henry	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Sehan, Michael	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Shaffer, Andrew	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Simon, Michael	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Venzel, Thomas	(1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory)
Werner, John O.	(1879 Haddock & Brown Directory, 1887 Sutton City Directory)

Appendix B
Tables

(Percentages rounded to nearest tenth.)

Total names pulled from census and city directories: 169

Total names found at least once in census: 148

1860: 13
1870: 36
1880: 118
1900: 76
1910: 63
1920: 49
1930: 14

American Workers

<u>United States</u>	84	(56.8%)
Indiana	72	
Ohio	10	
Kentucky	1	
Iowa	1	

Foreign-Born Workers

<u>Germany</u>	51	(72.6%)
Not Given	26	
Prussia	14	
Baden	4	
Hesse	3	
Wurtemberg	2	
Hanover	1	
<u>England</u>	6	(4.8%)
<u>Switzerland</u>	3	(3.6%)
<u>Ireland</u>	2	(2.4%)
<u>France</u>	2	(2.4%)

Parent's Nationalities When Worker Born in U.S.

German	61	(72.6%)
United States	13	(15.5%)
English	4	(4.8%)
Swiss	3	(3.6%)
French	2	(2.4%)
Irish	1	(1.2%)

Immigration

<u>Unknown</u>	37	
<u>Year Given</u>	27	
1830s	1	(3.7%)
1840s	3	(11.1%)
1850s	6	(22.2%)
1860s	14	(51.9%)
1870s	3	(11.1%)

Age at Immigration

<u>< 10</u>	9	(33.3%)
10-19	12	(44.4%)
20-29	5	(18.5%)
30-39	1	(3.7%)

Year Census lists as Saddletree Worker in Madison

1860	4	(30.8% of names found in 1860)
1870	22	(61.1% of names found in 1870)
1880	76	(64.4% of names found in 1880)
1900	24	(31.6% of names found in 1900)
1910	26	(41.3% of names found in 1910)
1920	11	(22.4% of names found in 1920)
1930	3	(21.4% of names found in 1920)

Age When Listed as Saddletree Worker

<u>1860</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>1870</u>	<u>22</u>	
30-39	3	(75.0%)	18-19	3	(13.6%)
40-49	1	(25.0%)	20-29	5	(22.7%)
			30-39	3	(13.6%)
			40-49	7	(31.8%)
			50-59	4	(18.2%)
<u>1880</u>	<u>76</u>		<u>1900</u>	<u>24</u>	
Under 15	3	(3.9%)	18-19	1	(4.2%)
15-19	14	(18.4%)	20-29	3	(12.5%)
20-29	30	(39.5%)	30-39	5	(20.8%)
30-39	18	(23.7%)	40-49	8	(33.3%)
40-49	5	(6.6%)	50-59	4	16.7%
50-59	3	(3.9%)	60-69	2	(8.3%)
60-69	2	(2.6%)	70-79	1	(4.2%)
70-79	0	(0.0%)			
80-89	1	(1.3%)			
<u>1910</u>	<u>26</u>		<u>1920</u>	<u>11</u>	
18-19	1	(3.8%)	20-29	1	(9.1%)
20-29	3	(11.5%)	30-39	1	(9.1%)
30-39	4	(15.4%)	40-49	3	(27.3%)
40-49	4	(15.4%)	50-59	1	(9.1%)
50-59	8	(30.8%)	60-69	5	(45.4%)
60-69	2	(7.7%)			
70-79	3	(11.5%)			
80-89	1	(3.8%)			
<u>1930</u>	<u>3</u>				
40-49	1	(33.3%)			
50-59	1	(33.3%)			
60-69	1	(33.3%)			

Family Members in Saddletree Business 78 (52.7%)

Father-Son	47
Brothers	39
In-Laws	7

Father's Employment (When Known) 95 (64.2%)

Saddletree Worker	28	(29.5%)
Died When Child	11	(11.6%)
Laborer	9	(9.5%)
Grocer	7	(7.4%)
Boot/Shoe Maker	4	(4.2%)
Teamster	3	(3.2%)
Farmer	2	(2.1%)
Huckster	2	(2.1%)
Carpenter	2	(2.1%)
Tinner	1	(1.1%)
Candlemaker	1	(1.1%)
Baker	1	(1.1%)
Lumberman	1	(1.1%)
Brewer	1	(1.1%)
Deputy Clerk	1	(1.1%)
Unemployed	1	(1.1%)

Madison Saddletree Worker Marriage Records: 75

Likely German Maiden Names 42 (56.0%)

Saddletree Worker Names 15 (20.0%)

1850s	1
1860s	5
1870s	5
1880s	1
1890s	2
1900s	1

Religion 56

Catholic	43	(76.8%)
Lutheran	10	(17.9%)
Episcopal	2	(3.6%)
Presbyterian	1	(1.8%)

1879 Haddock & Brown Madison City Directory

Saddletree Workers Listed 105

No Employer Given	28
J. Schmidt	18
J. Schneider	17
S. Schmitt	10
J. Schram	9
Schneider & Schad	7
J. Eberle	4
B. Schroeder	4
G. Hummel	4
W. Standlander	2
Roch	2

1879 City Directory Addresses: Firms 11

Firms on North Walnut Street	7
Firms on North Mulberry Street	2
Firms South of Main Cross	2

1879 City Directory Addresses: Workers 105

Workers Living on North Walnut	86
Workers Living on Mulberry	9
Workers Living Elsewhere	10

Family Members in 1879 City Directory

Breitenbach – Val (father, J. Schmidt)	
Peter (son, J. Schmidt)	
Haumesser- George B. (brother, E. Flor)	
John (brother, N/A)	
William (brother, E. Flor)	
Lohstetter- Anthony (son, S. Schmitt)	
Nicholas (father, S. Schmitt)	
Schmitt- John (father, J. Schmidt)	
John Jr. (son, J. Schmidt)	
Stadtlander- Henry (son, J. Schneider)	
Louis (son, W. Stadtlander)	
William (father, W. Stadtlander)	

Employment after Saddletree Worker

<u>Retired/Died</u>	40 (33.3%)
<u>Food-Related</u>	17 (14.2%)
Farmer/Livestock	7
Butcher	3
Baker	3
Grocer	2
Sausage Maker	1
Flour Miller	1
<u>Woodworking</u>	15 (12.5%)
Carpenter	3
Cooper	3
Spoke Factory	2
Chair Factory	2
Furniture	2
Woodworking	1
Lumber Factory	1
Sawmill	1
<u>Laborer</u>	4
<u>Harness Maker</u>	2
<u>Railroads</u>	2
<u>Clerk</u>	2
<u>Hack Driver/Teamster</u>	2
<u>Hatter</u>	1
<u>Papercutter</u>	1
<u>Night Watchman</u>	1
<u>Mechanic</u>	1
<u>Brewer</u>	1
<u>Sign Painter</u>	1
<u>Barber</u>	1
<u>Lamp Lighter</u>	1
<u>Saloon Owner</u>	1
<u>Coal Shoveler</u>	1
<u>Census Worker</u>	1
<u>Auto Factory</u>	1
<u>Inmate</u>	1
<u>Cook (Hospital)</u>	1
<u>Wholesale Druggist</u>	1
<u>Undertaker</u>	1
<u>Mailman</u>	1
<u>Dry Goods Merchant</u>	1
<u>Hospital Attendant</u>	1
<u>Bus Ticket Agent</u>	1
<u>Janitor</u>	1

Geography

<u>Stayed in Madison</u>	76 (74.5%)
<u>Found outside Madison</u>	26 (24.5%)
Indianapolis, IN	8
Louisville, KY	3
Demorest, GA	3
Cincinnati, OH	2
Shelbyville, IN	2
Jefferson Co., IN	1
Chicago, IL	1
Newport, KY	1
West Milton, KY	1
Grand Island, NE	1
Kinta, OK	1
Denver, CO	1
Portland, OR	1
<u>Found in only one census</u>	46

Madison Cemetery Records 55

St. Joseph/Walnut Street	37	(67.3%)
Springdale	12	(21.8%)
St. Patrick Catholic	4	(7.3%)
Fairmont	2	(3.6%)

Madison Saddletree Makers Later Working Outside Madison 5

Joseph Angelbeck	Cincinnati, OH	(1920, 1930)
Edward Flor	Sugar Hill, GA	(1880)
	Habersham, GA	(1900, 1910, 1920)
George Hill	Newport, KY	(1920)
Henry Rush	Habersham, GA	(1900, 1910, 1920)
John Rush	Habersham, GA	(1900, 1910, 1920)

Appendix C
Other Saddletree Worker Sources

Workers from Schroeder Payroll, 1899-1949 (Carolyn Brady HMI Research): 23

(* = Not included in Thesis Census Research)

Baches, Peter J.- brother-in-law of Ben Schroeder
Breidenbach, Albert W.
Dew, Albert F., "Bert"- son of Albert "Al" Dew
Dew, Albert W., "Al"- father of Bert and Arthur Dew
Dew, Arthur J.- son of Albert W. "Al" Dew
Dew, John
Dietz, William
Jacobs, Andrew
*Koehler, Elizabeth
Schnabel, Charles- son of George Schnabel
Schnabel, George
Schnabel, William- son of George Schnabel
Schneider, Edward C.
Schneider, Henry
Schroeder, Ben- founder of Schroeder Saddletree Factory (1878)
*Schroeder, Charles- son of Ben Schroeder
*Schroeder, Joe- son of Ben Schroeder
*Schroeder, John- son of Ben Schroeder
*Schroeder, Leo- son of Ben Schroeder
*Schroeder, Pauline- daughter of Ben Schroeder
*Schroeder, Rose- daughter of Ben Schroeder
Sheets, Frank J.
Sheets, Joseph J.

Hummel Payroll, Nov. 1917-Dec. 1921: 28

(* = Not included in Thesis Census Research)

*Bersch, Chas.	*McLaughlin, Carlos
*Dahlen, P.	*Paynter, Jas.
Dew, A.C.	*Potter, Raymond
Dew, John	Schlick, Ed.
Dietz, Val	Schnable, Chas.
*Grebe, Fred	Schneider, Ed.
Hugeback, Henry	Schram, F.J.
Hummel, A.G.	Schram, N.A.
Hummel, Chas.	*Smith, Thomas
*Johann, Henry	Understeller, Nick
*Jones, Dan	Wehner, John
Knoebel, Chas.	*Wilson, Oscar
*Kohler, Eliz.	
Lothspeich, A.	
Lustenberger, Jn.	
*McKeand, Robert	

Appendix D
Madison Courier Obituaries

Ackerman, Mathias	Jun. 25, 1928
Born, John C.	Nov. 14, 1881
Breitenback, Valentine	Sep. 16, 1912
Brushfield, William W.	Jan. 3, 1929
Clements, James	Jul. 3, 1915
Dehler, Frank	Dec. 22, 1923
Deversy, Mathias	Jan. 12, 1910
Dew, John E.	Jan. 31, 1940
Dietz, William	Apr. 1, 1925
Engel, Joseph	Feb.4, 1909
Hare, William	Dec. 15, 1924
Haumesser, George	Apr. 23, 1896
Haumesser, William	Feb. 12, 1932
Hill, George	Sep. 15, 1943
Hill, George	Sep. 21, 1943
Hill, John	Nov. 27, 1925
Hill, John C.	Jan. 8, 1929
Hill, Nicholas	Nov. 26, 1889
Holtzhauer, August	Jan. 5, 1924
Kalb, Adam	Oct. 1, 1913
Keller, George	Jul. 19, 1917
Keller, George M.	Apr. 23, 1937
Leeming, James	Jul. 15, 1920
Lowry, Michael J.	Dec. 31, 1928
Lucht, William	Mar. 30, 1914
Mersdorff, John E.	Nov 22, 1940
Millar, William W.	Jun. 28, 1911
Robinus, Peter	Aug. 11, 1887
Roch, John M.	Aug. 21, 1922
Rush, Jacob	Mar. 6, 1942
Schaeffer, Joseph	Dec. 2, 1924
Schafer, Joe	Oct. 30, 1929
Schlick, Anthony	Jul. 24, 1923
Schlict, Edward	Aug. 20, 1927
Schmidt, George	Mar. 25, 1943
Schmidt, H.G.	Aug. 25, 1924
Schmidt, Henry	Feb. 2, 1883
Schmidt, Henry W.	Aug. 20, 1934
Schmidt, Henry W.	Sep. 27, 1926
Schmitt, George	Feb. 15, 1894
Schmitt, John	Sep. 6, 1883
Schnabel, George	May 24, 1923
Schnabel, George	Sep, 24, 1931

Schnabel, William	Apr .2, 1941
Schnabelt, Joseph	Dec. 23, 1924
Schneider, Benjamin	Nov. 1, 1889
Schneider, Frank	Dec. 22, 1936
Schneider, Fred	Aug. 16, 1934
Schneider, Fred	Oct. 31, 1925
Schneider, Fredoline	Mar. 28, 1890
Schneider, George	Jan. 19, 1931
Schneider, John	Sep. 25, 1883
Schneider, Nicholas	Dec. 30, 1891
Schram, Nicholas	Jun. 29, 1927
Schroeder, Benjamin	Oct. 20, 1909
Schwappacher, Charles	Jan. 28, 1919
Sering, Homer	Mar. 19, 1917
Sheets, Frank J.	May 14, 1919
Sheets, Joseph J.	Sep. 18, 1941
Steinhardt, John	Mar. 14, 1933
Turner, George W.	Dec. 4, 1926
Zepf, Jacob	Dec. 7, 1938

Appendix E
Jefferson County Marriage Records, 1851-1915

Ackerman, Mathias	Younger (Yunker), Mary M.	Apr. 21, 1873
Angelbeck, Joseph Edward	Rohrman, Anna M.	Sep. 25, 1901
Baker, Michael	Wolf, Kate	Dec. 29, 1881
Bock, Henry	Jungerman, Wilhelmina	Jul. 18, 1856
Born, Conrad	Fetzer, Catherine	Nov. 24, 1868
Breitenbach, Peter J.	Roeder, Katie	Feb. 13, 1912
Dehler, Frank	Jacobs, Anna	Nov. 11, 1869
Dietz, William	Appel, Margaret	Oct. 6, 1870
Deversy, Joseph	Geisler, Lizzie	May 1, 1877
Dew, Albert F.	Hazel, Golda	Jul. 27, 1912
Dew, Albert W.	Elbert, Emma (?)	Jun. 6, 1888
Dew, Albert W.	West, Vinnie C. (1 st wife)	Aug. 2, 1897
Dew, Albert W.	Hewitt, Ella Glenn (2 nd wife)	Mar. 12, 1902
Dew, Arthur J.	Slater, Jeanette	Dec. 22, 1914
Dew, John	Johann, Mary	Oct. 14, 1877
Dew, Thomas	Schwab, Louisa	Sep. 4, 1880
Eberle, Jacob	Brushfield, Eliza	Mar. 5, 1863
Faulhaber, John	Steffen, Lena	Nov. 8, 1877
Gardner, Charles	Ackerman, Mary	Apr. 9, 1904
Harr, Jacob	Weber, Lizzie	Sep. 19, 1888
Haumesser, William	McGee, Nadine	Nov. 28, 1900
Hentz, Nicholas	Cole, Ida B.	May 28, 1895
Hentz, Peter (Charles's father)	Lottspeick, Sophia	Aug. 20, 1874
Hill, John G.	Toole, Maggie T.	Apr. 24, 1888
Hill, Mat	Lohman, Teresa	May 7, 1890
Hill, Nicholas	Clever, Hannah	Feb. 8, 1859
Hill, Peter	Carver, Trece	Dec. 24, 1872
Hummel, George	Schisala, Barbara (1 st wife)	Sep. 11, 1856
Hummell, George	Gibbs, Ida M. (2 nd wife)	Jan 11. 1887
Jacobs, Andrew	Baus, Josie	Nov. 6, 1880
Jacobs, Henry	Hathaway, Jeannette (2 nd wife)	Jan. 30, 1908
Kimmel, Martin	Schmidt, Columbia	Nov. 26, 1861
Kimmel, Sylvester	Meain, Catherine	Jun. 28, 1866
Kimmel, Sylvester	Ruhl, Techla	Jul. 15, 1869
Klein, William	Melton, Lucy S.	Apr. 4, 1882
Klein, William G.	Dunlap, Florence	May 20. 1891
Kreber, Jacob	Steffen, Ann Maria	Oct. 2, 1866
Lyon, Michael	Crahan, Ellen	Jul. 7, 1859
Lohstetter, Anthony	Siegel, Carrie	Aug. 13, 1878
Lowry, Michael	Hentz, Mary	Nov. 8, 1883
Lucht, William	Florka, Bertha	Oct. 12, 1892
Lustenberger, John	Barrett, Annie	Sep. 24, 1895
Mersdorff, J.E.	McDermott, Katie A.	Aug. 21, 1892

Pfeiffer, George	Baker, Lana	Nov. 28, 1872
Schad, Albert	Schneider, Emma	Sep. 6, 1864
Schad, Albert	Keller, Barbara	Feb. 9, 1891
Schad, Albert	Stempleton, Florence	Jun. 15, 1902
Schad, Albion	Stefisky, Mary	May, 4, 1869
Schmidt, George	Thinnes, Rachel M.	Oct. 14, 1903
Schmidt, John	Stimetz, Lana	Jul. 22, 1869
Shcmidt, John, Jr.	Lamb, Fannie	May 30, 1888
Schmidt, Leo	Scheets, Barbara	May 20, 1869
Schmidt, Simon	Schneider, Mary Barbara	Dec. 31, 1857
Schnabel, John	Staffen, Barbara	Jul. 11, 1871
Schneider, Fred W.	McCarty, India E.	Nov. 1, 1887
Schneider, Frederick	Genter, Mary	Apr. 22, 1884
Schneider, Henry	Warning, Caroline	Sep. 23, 1873
Schneider, John (I)	Ochs, Mary C.	May 9, 1867
Schneider, John (II)	Burkhardt, Katie	Aug. 12, 1890
Schneider, Nicholas	Dantzer, Kate	Aug. 28, 1885
Schneider, Nicholas	Holzhauser, Philomenia	Jun. 7, 1881
Schram, John N.	Leinenweber, Elizabeth	Feb. 10, 1878
Schram, Nicholas A.	Schaffer, Mary	May 14, 1876
Schwappacher, Charles	Vestil, Hannah	Apr. 13, 1879
Schwappacher, William	Dew, Eliza E.	May 4, 1879
Sering, Homer	Strader, Carrie	Dec. 31, 1872
Shafer, Joseph	Trinkle, Mary C.	Dec. 2, 1891
Sheets, Frank	Effinger, Mary	Oct. 21, 1880
Sheets, Joseph	Vanostrand, Etta M.	Aug. 12, 1887
Sheets, Joseph	Schneider, Josephine	Jul. 30, 1891
Stadtlender, Louis	Milon, Annie	Jan. 12, 1882
Understeller, Nicholas	Rohrman, Catherine	Jan. 25, 1898
Wiegand, Englehard	Deisenrath, Veronica	Jan. 21, 1875
Wiegand, Engelhart	Schmitt, Monika	Jun. 24, 1879
Zepp, Jacob	Wenzler, Mary	Jun. 15, 1872

Appendix F
Saddletree Workers Census Records

Ackerman, Mathias

1860 Census: Madison, IN-pg 33 (Family 329)

Mathias Asherman	49	Far (?)	Prussia	Real:\$1000	Personal: \$400
Barbara	37		Prussia		
Catherine	12		OH		
Matthew	10		OH		
Louise	9		OH		
Andrew	7		OH		
Susan	5		OH		
Margaret	4		IN		
Marcus	2		IN		
John	1		IN		

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 45 (Family 322)

Mat Ackerman	58	Farmer	Prussia	Personal: \$1,600; real: \$1,400
Barbara	48	Keeps home	Prussia	
Kate	22	At home	OH	
Mat	20	Works on farm	OH	
Andrew	18	Works on farm	OH	
Marcus	13	Goes to school	OH	
John	10	Goes to school	OH	
Nick	8	Goes to school	IN	
Peter	5		IN	
Joseph	3		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg 26 (Family 222)

Mathias Ackerman-head	31	Farmer	OH	Prussia
Magdalena-wife	25	Keeps house	OH	Baden
Maggie	5		IN	
Louisa	2		IN	

1900 Census: Madison Twp, Jefferson Co., IN- District 85, Sheet 4A

Mathias Ackerman	Jan 1849	49	Farmer	OH	GER
Mary M. -wife, 27 yr	Nov. 1854	45	10 child, 10 living	OH	GER
Maggie	Apr. 1875	25		IN	
Lulie	Oct. 1877	22		IN	
Annie	June 1880	19		IN	
John	Mar. 1882	18	In school	IN	
Edward	Apr. 1884	16		IN	
Agnes	Aug. 1886	13		IN	
Clara	Aug. 1891	8		IN	
Benjamin	Mar. 1893	7		IN	
Frank	Dec. 1894	5		IN	
Gertrude	Mar 1898	2		IN	

1909 Williams' City Directory, p. 102

Ackerman, Matthew	wks G.J. Hummel & Co.	812 Walnut
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Anglebeck, Bernard

1880 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH-District 182, pg. 23

August Anglebeck	45	Teamster	Oldenburg	Oldenburg
Kate-wife	39	Keeping house	Oldenburg	Oldenburg
George-son	17	Laborer	OH	Oldenburg
Ben.-son	13	Laborer	OH	Oldenburg
John-son	9	At school	OH	Oldenburg
Joseph-son	6	At school	OH	Oldenburg
Emma-daughter	4		OH	Oldenburg
Clement-son	2		OH	Oldenburg
Kate-daughter	2/12		OH	Oldenburg

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 14A (North Walnut Street)

Benard Angelbeck-head	Mar. 1867	33	Sadltree plater	OH	GER	O/M/H
Otilda-wife, 7 yrs	Feb. 1873	26	3 child, 3 living	IN	GER	
Edna-dau.	Apr. 1894	6		OH	OH/IN	
Otilda-dau.	Apr. 1896	4		IN	OH/IN	
Lauretta-dau.	July 1897	2		IN	OH/IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 8A

Bernard Anglebeck-head	43	Saddletree plater, saddle factory	OH	GER
Tillie-wife, 17 yr	36	4 child, 4 living	IN	GER
Edna-dau	16	Laundress, laundry	IN	
Tilda-dau	14	Housework, private family	IN	
Larret-dau	12	School	IN	
Norma-dau	8	School	IN	

1920 Census: Chicago, Cook Co., IL: Ward 3, District 145, Sheet 9A

Benjamin Angelbeck-head	52	Saddletree blacksmith	OH	GER
Tillie-wife	46		IN	GER
Loretta M.-daughter	22	Clerk, Packing Mnf.	IN	OH/IN
Norma A.-daughter	18	Stewar____, Board ____ Co.	IN	OH/IN
Laura Stone-lodger	30	Correspondent, Publishing Co.	OH	OH

1930 Census: Chicago, Cook Co., IL: Ward 3, District 81, Sheet 1A-1B

Bernard Anglebeck-head	63	Hatter, Millinery	OH	GER
Tillie-wife	57		IN	GER
Robert Jones-roomer	24	Bookkeper, Fire ins. Co.	OH	OH
John Karalick-lodger	31	Chauffer, Taxi cab co.	Austria (Croatian)	
Charles Taylor-lodger	55	Salesman, Real estat	IL	US/ENG
Frank Bale-lodger (Bohemian)	45	Mechanic, Automobile co.	IL	Bohemia

Angleback, John

1880 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH-District 182, pg. 23

August Anglebeck	45	Teamster	Oldenburg	Oldenburg
Kate-wife	39	Keeping house	Oldenburg	Oldenburg
George-son	17	Laborer	OH	Oldenburg
Ben.-son	13	Laborer	OH	Oldenburg
John-son	9	At school	OH	Oldenburg
Joseph-son	6	At school	OH	Oldenburg
Emma-daughter	4		OH	Oldenburg
Clement-son	2		OH	Oldenburg
Kate-daughter	2/12		OH	Oldenburg

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 4B

Margaret Burkenmeier-head	July 1819	80	Widow	4 child, 1 living	GER	o/f/h
Maggie G.-dau	Feb 1849	51	Single		IN	GER
Harrison Miller-boarder	May 1840	60	Single	Wagon maker	IN	GER
James Leming-boarder	1840	60	Widower	Saddletree maker	ENG	ENG
John Angelback-boarder	1875	25		Saddletree maker	OH	GER

Angleback, Joseph E.

1880 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH-District 182, pg. 23

August Anglebeck	45	Teamster	Oldenburg	Oldenburg
Kate-wife	39	Keeping house	Oldenburg	Oldenburg
George-son	17	Laborer	OH	Oldenburg
Ben.-son	13	Laborer	OH	Oldenburg
John-son	9	At school	OH	Oldenburg
Joseph-son	6	At school	OH	Oldenburg
Emma-daughter	4		OH	Oldenburg
Clement-son	2		OH	Oldenburg
Kate-daughter	2/12		OH	Oldenburg

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 7B

Joseph E. Anglebeck-head	39	Saddletree plater	OH	GER
Anna-wife, 9 years	28	4 child, 4 living	IN	IN
Edward B.-son	7		IN	
Louis S.-son	5		IN	
Frieda B.-dau	3		IN	

1920 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co, OH-Ward 5, District 98, Sheet 9A

Joseph Angelbeck-head	47	Saddletree plater	OH	GER
Anna-wife	38		OH	
Edward-son	17		OH	
Louis-son	15	School	IN	
Freda-daughter	12	School	IN	
John-son	10	School	IN	
Mary L.-daughter	1		OH	

1930 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co, OH-District 452, Sheet 16A

Joseph Angelbeck-head	56	Paper cutter, paper mill		
Anna-wife, 20 yrs	48			
Edward-son	27	Rubber store proprietor		
Louis-son (married at 22)	25	Stenographer contractor		
Mary L.-daughter	10	School		

Ardner, Frank

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 29

Victoria Ardner	47	Keeping house	GER	
Mary-dau	25		IN	GER
Frank-son	21	Saddletree worker	OH	GER
Joseph-son	19	Saddletree worker	IN	
Caroline-dau	12		IN	
Charles-son	10		IN	

Ardner, Joseph

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 29

Victoria Ardner	47	Keeping house	GER	
Mary-dau	25		IN	GER
Frank-son	21	Saddletree worker	OH	GER
Joseph-son	19	Saddletree worker	IN	
Caroline-dau	12		IN	
Charles-son	10		IN	

Bachus, Peter

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 124, pg. 21

Peter Baches-head	50	Laborer	PRUS	PRUS
Polline-wife	45	Keeping home	Baden	Baden
Elizabeth	21	At home	IN	
Mary	18	At home	IN	
Francis-dau	16	At home	IN	
Peter	14	At home	IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 5, District 92, Sheet 5B

Peter Backus-head	Apr. 1867	33	Saddletrees	IN	GER
Susan P.-wife, 6 yr	Nov. 1865	34	6 child, 4 living	GER	GER
John C.	Oct. 1895	4		IN	
Mary F.	Mar. 1897	3		IN	
Joseph B.	Apr. 1899	1		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 5, District 89, Sheet 2B

Peter Backus-head	45	Laborer, odd jobs	IN	GER
Susan-wife, 16 yr. (M2)	46	8 child, 6 living	GER (imm 1880)	
John C.	14	Grocery store	IN	School
Mary F.	13		IN	School
Benj. J.	11		IN	School
Anna A.	9		IN	School
Wilhemena	7		IN	School
William Patterson-step son	18		IN	School

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 106, Sheet 11A

Peter Backus-head	54	Watchman, Handle Fact.(?)	owns/mortgage	wage worker
Susan	54			
John	24	Chopper, Tack Factory(?)		
Benedict	20	Felder(?), Tack Factory(?)		
Anna	18	Weaver, cotton mill		
Willimena	17	Operator, Telephone		

Bangerter, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 3, pg. 13 (W. side Mulberry)

John Meyer	49	Hotel proprietor	Wurtemberg
Nicholas Kramer	21	Barkeep (Mulatto)	IN
George King	55	Laborer	Baden
Theresa King	16	Servant	Baden
Katie Cepf	18	Servant	Wurtemberg
Mary Wagoner	20	Servant	KY
Geo. Schnell	20	Carpenter	IN
Robert Scott	60	Machinist (Mulatto)	Scot. IN
B. Schroeder	32	Saddletree	Prussia
John Bangerter	25	Saddletree	Swit.
Joe Schaeffer	28	Saddletree	Prussia
Peter Forthofer	22	Laborer	Prussia
Ed Hayes	43	Cement roofer	ENG
Emily Hayes	33	At hotel	ENG
George B. Hayes	2	At hotel	NY
John Ketchum	21	Laborer	NJ

1900 Census: Madison, IN- 2nd Ward, District 89, Sheet 15B (751 N. Walnut St.)

John Bangerter-head	Sept. 1854	45	Saddletree maker	GER
Barbara-wife, 19 yr	Oct. 1858	41	4 children, 4 living	GER
John-son	Sept 1881	18	Wood worker	IN
Mamie	Jan. 1883	17	Dry goods clerk	IN
Margaret	Jan. 1886	14	At school	OH
Anna	Feb. 1895	5		IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 10B (715 Walnut)

John Bangerter-head	56	Saddlemaker, saddle factory	SWIZ (1872)
Anna B. -wife, 29 yr	51	4 children, 4 living	GER (1872)
John F. -son	28	button cutter, button factory	IN SWIZ/GER
Margaret-daughter	24	book keeper, laundry	OH SWIZ/GER
Anna-daughter	15	none (school)	IN SWIZ/GER

Becker/Baker, Michael

1860 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 174-5

Michael Baker	22	Laborer	Property value: \$30		Prussia
Mary	22				Prussia
Eliza	10				IN
Michael	3				OH
Caroline	1				KY

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, p. 33 (310 Walnut)

George Pfeifer-head	28	Saddletree worker		IN	GER
Lana-wife	30	Keeping house		NY	GER
Molly-dau	7			IN	
Michael Baker-bro in law	23	Saddletree worker		OH	GER

1900 Census: Redding Township, Jackson Co., IN- District 4, Sheet 12B

Michael Baker-head	Feb. 1857	43	Farmer		OH	GER
Katie-wife, 20 yr	Nov. 1862	37	5 child, 5 living	IN	GER	
Annie-dau.	July 1881	18			IN	
Michael-son	July 1885	14	At school		IN	
Walter-son	Aug. 1888	11	At school		IN	
Leslie-dau.	Feb. 1891	9	At school		IN	
Emma-dau.	June 1894	5			IN	

1910 Census: Reddington Precinct, Redding Twp, Jackson Co., IN-District 66, Sheet1B

Michael Becker, Sr.-head	53	Farmer, own farm		OH	GER	own/free/farm
Merie-wife, 30 yr.	47	5 child, 5 living	IN	GER		
Walter-son	21	Farm laborer, house farm		OH		
Luella-dau.	19			OH		
Erma-dau	15			IN		

1920 Census: Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY- Ward 2, Precinct 25, District 5, Sheet 5B

Michael Becker-head	62	Valve cleaner, R &D RR		OH	GER	rent
Catherine-wife	57			IN	GER/OH	
Erma Johnson-dau.-wid.	25			IN		

Bock, Henry

1860 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 212

Henry Bock	32	Laborer	Waldeck (Waldeck und Pymont)	Personal: \$50
Mana	31		Waldeck	
William	6		Waldeck	
Maggaret	7/12		IN	

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 71

Henry Buck	50	Teamster	Prussia	Real: \$300, Personal: \$400
Margeret	42	Keeping home	Prussia	
Willie	10	Goes to school	IN	
Maggie	8	Goes to school	IN	
Henry	7	Goes to school	IN	
Fritz	2		IN	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 23

Bock, Henry laborer, J. Schneider, res ws Walnut bet 4th and 5th

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg 21

Henry Buck	58	Laborer	GER	GER
Mena-wife	56	Keeping house	GER	GER
Fred-son	13	School	IN	

Born, John

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 23

Born, John saddletree mkr J. Schmidt, res es Walnut bet 3rd and 4th

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 24 (236 Walnut)

Francis Rush-head	55	wid., keeping house	GER	GER	
John-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Molly Born-dau	25		IN	GER	
John Born-son in law	30	Tinner (Tanner?)	GER	GER	
Jacob Rush-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Henry-son	17	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Louisa-dau	19		IN	GER	
Kate-dau	13		IN	GER	
William Born-g.son	2		IN	GER	IN
Charles Born-g.son	5		IN	GER	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 3B

John Barnes	Feb. 1849	51		GER (1870)
Mollie-wife, 27 yrs	Feb. 1853	47	6 child, 4 living IN	GER
William-son	Feb. 1878	22	Tobacconist	IN
Katie-dau	July 1881	18	Spools at cotton mill	IN
Tildie-dau	July 1885	14	Spools at cotton mill	IN

Born, William

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 24 (236 Walnut)

Francis Rush-head	55	wid., keeping house	GER	GER	
John-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Molly Born-dau	25		IN	GER	
John Born-son in law	30	Tinner	GER	GER	
Jacob Rush-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Henry-son	17	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Louisa-dau	19		IN	GER	
Kate-dau	13		IN	GER	
William Born-g.son	2		IN	GER	IN
Charles Born-g.son	5		IN	GER	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 3B

John Barnes	Feb. 1849	51		GER (1870)
Mollie-wife, 27 yrs	Feb. 1853	47	6 child, 4 living	IN GER
William-son	Feb. 1878	22	Tobacconist	IN
Katie-dau	July 1881	18	Spools at cotton mill	IN
Tildie-dau	July 1885	14	Spools at cotton mill	IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 2B

Mollie Borns-head	57		IN	GER
Katherine-dau.	30	Laborer, cotton factory	IN	
William-son	32	Laborer, saddletree factory	IN	

Breitenback/Breitenbach, Peter

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 33 (311 Walnut)

Val Breidenback-head	40	Saddletree worker	OH	GER
Mary-wife	39	Keeping house	IN	GER
Julia	19		OH	
Kate	14		OH	
William	16	Saddletree worker	OH	
Joseph	12		OH	
George	10		OH	
Edward	8		OH	
Mary	6		IN	
Peter	3		IN	
Charles	1		IN	

1903 H.G. Pollack City Directory.

Breitenbach, Valentine (Shad's ST Factory)	823 Walnut
Breitenbach, Peter (Millar)	923 Walnut

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 9B

Katie Roeder-head, wid.	65		IN	GER
Carrie-dau	34	Weaver, cotton mill	IN	
Peter Breidenback-son in law, wid.	40	Turner, spoke fact.	IN	
Louis-grandson	7	School	IN	
Edward-grandson	5		IN	

Breitenback/Breitenbach, Valentine

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 33 (311 Walnut)

Val Bridenback-head	40	Saddletree worker	OH	GER
Mary-wife	39	Keeping house	IN	GER
Julia	19		OH	
Kate	14		OH	
William	16	Saddletree worker	OH	
Joseph	12		OH	
George	10		OH	
Edward	8		OH	
Mary	6		IN	
Peter	3		IN	
Charles	1		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 15A

Valentine Britenback-head	Jan. 1838	61	Saddletree maker	OH	GER rent/house
Mary M.-wife, 40 yr	June 1841	58	11 child, 9 living	OH	GER
Peter-son	Feb. 1877	23	Machinist	IN	
Charles-son	Aug. 1879	20	Day laborer	IN	
Emma-dau	Dec. 1881	18	Laundress	IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 106, Sheet 7A

Valentine Breitenback-head	73	Saddle maker, saddle factory	OH	GER	rent/house
Mary-wife, 49 yr	68	11 child, 9 living	OH	GER	
Peter-son	23	Spoke turner, spoke factory	IN		
Charles-son	31	Clerk, grocery	IN		
Emma-son	28	Laundress, laundry	IN		

Brigander, George

1880 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 25 (240 Walnut)

Mary Brigander	57	Keeping house	GER	GER
Joseph-son	28	Tanner	GER	
Peter-son	26	Laborer	GER	
Elizabeth	23		OH	GER
George	16	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER

Brushfield, William W.

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 25

Brushfield, William W. saddletree plater, J. Eberle res Fulton

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 122, pg. 18 (South side of 2nd Str.)

Benjamin Brushfield	76	Candle mfg.	ENG
Martha-wife	72	Keeping home	ENG
Ann-dau	47	At home	IN
George-son	45	Farmer	IN
Elizabeth-dau	36	At home	IN
William W.	27	Candle maker	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 87, Sheet 12

William Brushfield-head	Aug. 1847	52		IN	ENG	own/free/house
Amanda C.-wife, 16 yr	Apr. 1864	36	0 Child	IN		
Ann-sister	June 1833	66		IN	ENG	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-District 83, Sheet 6B

William Brushfield-head	60	Dairyman	works on own account, own/free/farm	
Amanda C.-wife, 26 years	46	0 child		IN
Mary Sisson-sister in law	55			IN
Ida-sister in law	48			IN
William-brother in law, wid	41	Machinist, furniture fact.		IN
Floyd-nephew	12	School		IN IN/KY
Harold-nephew	10	School		IN IN/KY
Chester-nephew	5			IN IN/KY

Clements/Claman, James H.

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, p.27 (256 Walnut)

James Claman-head	26	Saddletree wkr	ENG	ENG
Elizabeth-wife	25		IN	IN
James	6		IN	
Elizabeth	4		IN	
Louisa	2		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 4, Sheet 3B (201 1st Str.)

James H. Clements-head	Sept 1850	49	Night watchman	ENG	ENG
Elizabeth-wife, 26 yr	June 1855	44	12 child, 11 living	IN	GER
James H.	Dec. 1874	25		IN	
William J.	Jan. 1881	19	loom fixer	IN	
Albert E.	Apr. 1883	17	labor woolen mill	IN	
Lila L.	Nov. 1884	16		IN	
Henerita	Aug. 1887	13		IN	
Charles J.	Nov. 1889	10		IN	
George M.	Feb. 1892	8		IN	
Maggie	Aug. 1894	5		IN	
Florence A.	Aug. 1896	3		IN	

1910 Census: Indianapolis, IN- Ward 5, District 106, Sheet 8A

James Clements-head	56	Wood worker, Factory	ENG (1854)	
Elizabeth-wife (36 yr)	56	13 children, 11 living	IN	GER
William-son	29	Grocer, own store	IN	ENG/IN
Albert-son	27	Butcher, packing house	IN	ENG/IN
Lila-daughter	25	None	IN	ENG/IN
Henrietta-daughter	22	Weaver, cotton mill	IN	ENG/IN
Charles J.-son	20	Paper hanger, house	IN	ENG/IN
George M.-son	18	Machinist, factory	IN	ENG/IN
Margaret-daughter	15	None	IN	ENG/IN
Florence D.-daughter	14	None	IN	ENG/IN
John W.-son	6	None	IN	ENG/IN

Dehler, Frank

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 34

Dehler, Frank saddletree mkr, B. Schroeder res ws East s Main Cross

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 91, Sheet 4A

Val Dehler-head	Nov. 1839	60	Boot and shoe salesman	GER (1862)
Katherine-wife, 35 yrs	Apr. 1842	58	10 child, 6 living	GER
Charles-son	July 1879	20	Clothing salesman	IN
Lizzie-dau	May 1882	18		IN
Frank-son	Jan. 1886	16	At school	IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 9B

Frank H. Dehler-head	26	Merchant, shoe store (own account)	IN	GER
Clara-wife, 1 yr	26	1 child, 1 living	KY	
Francis C.-son	3/12		IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 106, Sheet 12A

Frank Dehler-head	36	Proprietor, dairy	IN	GER	own/free
Clara-wife	36		KY	KY/GER	
Francis-son	10	School	IN		
Mary-dau	8	School	IN		
Helen-dau	6		IN		
Charles-son	5		IN		
Frederick-son	3		IN		
Clara E.-dau	1		IN		

Detz/Dietz, William

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 15B

William Dietz	Feb. 1840	60	Tanner	GER (1854)
Margaret-wife, 29 yr	Feb. 1847	53	3 child, 3 living	IN
Clara-dau	June 1874	25	Dry good clerk	IN
John-son	Nov. 1876	23	Baker	IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 10 B

William Dietz	70	Tanner, saddle factory	GER (1852)
Margaret E.-wife, 39 yr.	69	3 child, 2 living	IN
Clara-dau	35	Clerk, bakery	IN

1920 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 9B

William Dietz	80		GER (1857)	GER
Margaret-wife	—		IN	
Clara-dau	—	Clerk, dry goods store	IN	

Deversy, Joseph

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 59

Joseph Deversy	25	Baker	France	
Kate	24	Keeping house	IN	
Jacob	23	Laborer	IN	
Anna	19	Seamstress	OH	
Mat	66	At home	France	Personal:1,200; Real

estate:100

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 34

Deversy, Joseph	saddletree mkr, J. Schmitt	res es Walnut n 5 th
Deversy, Matthias	saddletree mkr	res es Walnut n 5 th

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 34

Joseph Deversy-head	35	Laborer	IN	Prussia
Elizabeth-wife	32	Keeping house	IN	GER
Matilda-dau	13	School	IN	
Kate-dau	9	School	IN	
Lula-dau	7	School	IN	
Mary-dau	2		IN	
Carrie-dau	1		IN	

1900 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 15, District 185, Sheet 2A (South Meridian)

Elizabeth DeVersey-head	Oct. 1846	53	(Grocer?) 8 child, 3 living	GER (1857)
	(widow)			
Cami S.-dau	June 1879	20	Sales lady, seeds	IN
Albert J.-son	Apr. 1883	16	School	IN

Deversy, Mathias

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg 34

Mat Deversey-head	30	Saddletree worker	IN	Prussia
Catherine-wife	24	Keeping house	IN	GER
Nicholas-son	5		IN	
Emma-dau	2		IN	
Frank-son	1		IN	
Catharine-mother in law	76		Prussia	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 13B

Mathias Deversey	Sept. 1850	49	Saddletree coverer	IN	own/house
Catherine-wife, 26 yr.	July 1855	44	9 child, 6 living	IN	
Nicholas	Apr. 1875	25	Machinist	IN	
Anna	May 1878	23	Cotton weaver	IN	
Frank	Oct. 1879	20	Machinist	IN	
John	Feb. 1881	19	Barber	IN	
Emma	Oct. 1882	17	Service girl	IN	
Mary	Apr. 1884	16		IN	

1910 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co. ,IN- Ward 5, District 106, Sheet 7A

Catharine Deversey-head (wd)	54	9 child, 6 living	IN	GER	R/H
Anna-daughter	31	Weaver, Cotton mill	IN	IN	
Frank-son	30	Merchant, shop	IN	IN	
Emma-daughter	26	Weaver, cotton mill	IN	IN	

Dew, Albert F.

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 12

Albert Dew-head	Dec. 1865	34	Saddletree maker	ENG (1875)
Vinnie-wife, 6 yrs	July 1872	27	2 child, 2 living	IN IN/PA
Albert-son	Apr. 1889	11	At school	IN
Arthur-son	Mar. 1891	9		

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 11B

Bert F. Dew-head	21	Saddle maker, saddle factory	IN	ENG/IN
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1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 10A

Albert F. Dew-head	30	Saddler	IN	ENG rent/house
Goldie-wife	31		IN	IN/KY
Geneva-dau	6		IN	
Nathan-son	1		IN	

Dew, Albert W.

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 18

Fred Dew-head	49	Saddletree	ENG
Catherine-wife			IRE
Thomas	22	Saddletree	ENG
Mark	18	Saddletree	ENG
Albert	16	Saddletree	ENG
Frank	14		OH
Catherine	11		IN
Charles	9		IN
Mary	7		IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 12

Albert Dew-head	Dec. 1865	34	Saddletree maker	ENG (1875)	
Vinnie-wife, 6 yrs	July 1872	27	2 child, 2 living	IN	IN/PA
Albert-son	Apr. 1889	11	At school	IN	
Arthur-son	Mar. 1891	9		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 85, Sheet 2A

Albert Dew-head	44	Saddlery maker, saddletree shop	IN	ENG
Ellen-wife, 5 yr	44	1 child, 1 living	IN	
Arthur-son	19	Saddlery maker, saddletree shop	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 3A

Albert Dew-head	55	Mechanic	MD	ENG/IRE
Ella-wife	50		IN	IRE/IN
Glenn-son	20	School	IN	

Dew, Arthur

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 12

Albert Dew-head	Dec. 1865	34	Saddletree maker	ENG (1875)
Vinnie-wife, 6 yrs	July 1872	27	2 child, 2 living	IN IN/PA
Albert-son	Apr. 1889	11	At school	IN
Arthur-son	Mar. 1891	9		IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 85, Sheet 2A

Albert Dew-head	44	Saddlery maker, saddletree shop	IN	ENG
Ellen-wife, 5 yr	44	1 child, 1 living		IN
Arthur-son	19	Saddlery maker, saddletree shop	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 12B

Arthur Dew-head	27	Saddletree maker	OH	OH
Jeanette-wife	25		IN	IN/KY
Jeanette-dau	7	School	IN	

Dew, Fred

1880 Census- Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 18

Fred Dew-head	49	Saddletree	ENG
Catherine-wife	45		IRE
Thomas	22	Saddletree	ENG
Mark	18	Saddletree	ENG
Albert	16	Saddletree	ENG
Frank	14		OH
Catherine	11		IN
Charles	9		IN
Mary	7		IN

Dew, John E.

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 33 (310 Walnut-living with George Pfeifer)

John Dew	27	Saddletree worker	ENG	ENG
Mary	21	Keeping house	IN	GER
Thomas	1		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 13A

John E. Dew-head	Aug. 1858	41	Saddletree maker	ENG (1865)
Mary-wife, 23 yr	July 1859	40	10 child, 8 living	IN GER
Thomas-son	Aug. 1879	20	Saddler	IN
Mary-dau	June 1881	18	Cotton weaver	IN
Florence-dau	Jan. 1884	16	Cotton weaver	IN
George-son	Dec. 1886	13		IN
Clara-dau	Nov. 1888	11	At school	IN
Edward-son	July 1890	9	At school	IN
Clifford-son	Mar. 1896	4		IN
Edmond-son	Sept. 1899	8/12		IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 9A

John E. Dew-head	51	Saddle maker, saddle factory	ENG (1866)
Mary-wife, 32 yr	50	10 child, 8 living	IN GER
George A.-son	24	Contractor, census worker (?)	IN
Clara B.-dau	22	Weaver, woolen mill	IN
Edward J. -son	19	Dyer, woolen mill	IN
Clifford W.-son	14	School	IN
Edna M.-dau	10	School	IN

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 9B-10A

John Dew-head	61	Saddletree maker, saddletree shop	ENG
Mary-wife	60		IN
Edna N.-dau	21	Weaver, woolen mill	IN

1930 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 5, Sheet 18B

George Dew-head	43	Paper hander, house	IN
Harriet M.-wife, 19 yr	39	Manager, confection stand	IN
Harrold-son	13		IN
John T.-son	6		IN
John E.-father	71		ENG
Mary-wife	70		IN

Dew, Mark

1880 Census- Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 18

Fred Dew-head	49	Saddletree	ENG
Catherine-wife			IRE
Thomas	22	Saddletree	ENG
Mark	18	Saddletree	ENG
Albert	16	Saddletree	ENG
Frank	14		OH
Catherine	11		IN
Charles	9		IN
Mary	7		IN

Dew, Thomas

1880 Census- Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 18

Fred Dew-head	49	Saddletree	ENG
Catherine-wife			IRE
Thomas	22	Saddletree	ENG
Mark	18	Saddletree	ENG
Albert	16	Saddletree	ENG
Frank	14		OH
Catherine	11		IN
Charles	9		IN
Mary	7		IN

Eberle, Jacob

1870 Census: Madison, IN-Pg. 87

Jacob Eberle	33	Pattern maker	Baden
Elizabeth	27	Keeping house	IN

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 4, District 125, pg. 5

Jacob Eberle	42	Saddletree manufacturer	Prussia Prussia
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1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 4, District 90, Sheet 2B (313 Third Str).

Jacob Ebberle-head,wid May 1838	62	GER (1860)
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Engel, Joseph

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 33

Joseph Engel	35	Saddletree worker	GER	GER
Louisa-wife	29	Keeping house	FRA	FRA
Louisa-dau.	8	School	IN	
Josephine-dau.	6	School	IN	
Alice-dau.	4		IN	
Mollie-dau.	1		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN- District 88, Sheet 6B

Joseph Engel-head	Jan. 1844	56	Brewer	GER (1866)	FRA
Louise-wife, 29 yr.	May 1851	49	8 child, 7 living	GER(1867)	GER
Edward-son	Dec. 1880	19	Boat watchman	IN	
Ida-dau	May 1883	17	Cotton weaver	IN	
Pauline-dau	Jan. 1887	13	At school	IN	

1910 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH-Ward 12, District 138, Sheet 2A

Albert Meyer-head	27	Motorman, street car	OH	OH
Edith-wife, 4 yr.	27	1 child, 1 living	OH	GER/OH
Dorothy-dau.	4		OH	
Joseph Engel-head	59	Sign painter	OH	GER
Louise-wife, 40 yr	59	6 child, 3 living	OH	GER/PA

Faulhaber, John (1880)

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 18

John Mayer	39	Hotel Prop.	Wurtemberg
Albertina	30	Keep house	Wurtemberg
John	6		IN
Andrew	3		IN
Matilda	1		IN
Jacob Zepf	25	Saddle maker	Wurtemberg
Ben Heman	35	Laborer	Wurtemberg
Leonard Graver	24	Saddle maker	Bayern
Peter Fortner	27	Laborer	Prussia
Andy Schmantz	28	Varnisher	IN
John Faulhaber	22	Saddle maker	Wurtemberg
John Wensler	22	Bar tender	Wurtemberg
George Kellar	25	Laborer	Prussia
Emil Ommhofer	24	Locksmith	Baden
John Shluck	42	Cooper	Bayern
John Sneider	26	Cigar maker	NY
Jacob Fortner	29	Laborer	Luxembourg
Charles Augustin	20	Stone mason	KY
William Bryla	45	Cooper	IN
Henry Black	28	Laborer	IN
Frederick Bussy	44	Engine builder	Hessen
Audy Deal	30	Cooper	NY
Valentine Goth	40	Cooper	Bayern
Jacob Breitenbach	20	Cooper	OH
Anna Graver	18	Chamber maid	Prussia

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 33 (Walnut 307)

Jacob Kreber	37	Saddletree worker	GER	GER
Emma-wife	32	Keeping house	IN	GER
William	13	School	IN	
Anna	10	School	IN	
Frank	6		IN	
Bertha	4		IN	
Josephine	2		IN	
John Faulhoffer	30	Saddletree worker	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
Lana-wife	25	Keeping house	IN	GER

1900 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-District 170, Sheet 14

John Faulhauer-head	May 1850	50	Laborer, chair factory	GER	
Lena-wife, 23 yr	Aug. 1855	44	0 child	IN	GER
Marie-niece	Aug. 1883	16	Sales lady	IN	
Kate Kimmel-sis in law	Dec. 1845	54	2 child, 2 living	IN	GER
Albert-nephew	Apr. 1882	18	Salesman, furniture	IN	
Frank Soult-lodger	July 1868	31	Florist(asst.)	PA	PA

1910 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 13, District 228, Sheet 3B

Lena Faulhaber-widow	56	0 child
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Flor, Edward

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 40

Flor, Edward saddletree mfg, Ohio bet Mulberry & West

1880 Census: Sugar Hill, Gwinnett Co., GA-District 115, pg. 22

Edward Flor-head	27	Mft. Saddle trees	GER
Eliza-wife	19	Keeping house	IN
Wallis F.-son	1		GA
John Born-boarder	25	Man. In tree fact.	GA

1900 Census: Demorest, Habersham Co. GA- District 68, Sheet 5

Edward Flor-head	Mar 1852	48	Mnfg. Saddletrees	GER (1866)
Lizzie-wife, 22 yr.	Aug. 1860	39	5 child, 4 living	IN GER
Amy L.-dau.	Feb. 1883	19		GA
Oscar E.	May 1886	16	At school	GA
Frank E.	Mar. 1889	11	At school	GA
Herbert E.	Nov. 1891	8		GA

1910 Census: Demorset, Habersham Co, GA-District 16, Sheet 8

Edward H. Flor-head	57	Manuf. Saddle trees	GER (1866)
Elizabeth M.-wife, 32 yrs.	49		IN GER
Oscar E.	25	Manufacturer, furniture	GA
Frank H.	20	Electrician, saddle tree fac.	GA
Herbert E.	18		GA

1920 Census: Demorset, Habersham Co., GA- District 88, Sheet 7A

Edward Flor-head	67	Proprietor, saddletree fact.	GER (1866)
Elizabeth-wife	59		
Frank	30	Proprietor, electric	
Herbert	27	Asst. supt, factory	

Franz, Albert

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 22

Peter Franz	43	Saddletree maker	Prussia
Sophia-wife	43	Keeping house	Hesse
Albert-son	16	Saddletree maker	IN
John-son	14	Saddletree maker	IN
Mary-dau	12	School	IN
Peter-son	6	School	IN
Maggie-dau	3		IN

Franz, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 22

Peter Franz	43	Saddletree maker	Prussia
Sophia-wife	43	Keeping house	Hesse
Albert-son	16	Saddletree maker	IN
John-son	14	Saddletree maker	IN
Mary-dau	12	School	IN
Peter-son	6	School	IN
Maggie-dau	3		IN

Franz, Peter

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 22

Peter Franz	43	Saddletree maker	Prussia
Sophia-wife	43	Keeping house	Hesse
Albert-son	16	Saddletree maker	IN
John-son	14	Saddletree maker	IN
Mary-dau	12	School	IN
Peter-son	6	School	IN
Maggie-dau	3		IN

Gardner, Charles

1880 Census: Willshire Twp., Van Wert Co., OH-pp. 39-40

George Gardner	28	Lumberman	OH	OH/OH
Catharine Ann-wife	29	Keeping house	IN	PA/OH
Charles-son	6		IN	OH/IN
Louis Sees-son	4		IN	OH/IN

1900 Census: Bigger Twp., Jennings Co., IN-District 4, Sheets 5B-6A

George W. Gardner	Feb. 1844	56	Farmer	OH	
Mary A.-wife, 28 yrs	Jan. 1851	57	6 children, 5 living	OH	OH/VA
Franklin H.-son	Nov. 1874	25	Day laborer	OH	
Charles A.-son	Jan. 1878	22	Farmer	IA	
Leora M.-daughter	May 1884	16	At school	IA	
Carry-son	Aug. 1886	13	Farm laborer	IA	
Lillie F.-daughter	Dec. 1888	11	At school	OH	

1909 Samson City Directory-p.145.

Gardner, Charles A. saddletree mkr 709 W. 1st

1910 Census: Monroe Twp, Jefferson County, IN-District 94, Sheet 9B

George W. Gardner	66	Farmer, General farm	OH	(not able to talk)
Mary A.-wife (2), 37 yrs.	57	6 children, 5 living	OH	OH/VA
Cary-son	23	Farmer, general farm	IA	OH
Lilly F.-daughter	21		OH	OH
Charles A-son (divorced)	32	Head block setter, saw mill	IA	OH

Gow, Charles

1880 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 23 (Walnut St.)

Francis Schmidt (wid)	48	Keeping house	GER	
George-son	21	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Rose-daughter	23		IN	GER
August-son	20	Baker	IN	GER
Andrew-son	18	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Adam-son	13	School	IN	GER
Charles Gow	22	Saddletree worker	IN	GER

Grabler, Leonard

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 18

John Mayer	39	Hotel Prop.	Wurtemberg
Albertina	30	Keep house	Wurtemberg
John	6		IN
Andrew	3		IN
Matilda	1		IN
Jacob Zepf	25	Saddle maker	Wurtemberg
Ben Heman	35	Laborer	Wurtemberg
Leonard Graver	24	Saddle maker	Bayern
Peter Fortner	27	Laborer	Prussia
Andy Schmantz	28	Varnisher	IN
John Faulhaber	22	Saddle maker	Wurtemberg
John Wensler	22	Bar tender	Wurtemberg
George Kellar	25	Laborer	Prussia
Emil Ommhofer	24	Locksmith	Baden
John Shluck	42	Cooper	Bayern
John Sneider	26	Cigar maker	NY
Jacob Fortner	29	Laborer	Luxembourg
Charles Augustin	20	Stone mason	KY
William Bryla	45	Cooper	IN
Henry Black	28	Laborer	IN
Frederick Bussy	44	Engine builder	Hessen
Audy Deal	30	Cooper	NY
Valentine Goth	40	Cooper	Bayern
Jacob Breitenbach	20	Cooper	OH
Anna Graver	18	Chamber maid	Prussia

1880 Census: Madison, IN

Leonard Greabler	30	Saddletree mkr	Bavaria	Bavaria
Anna-wife	29		Prussia	Prussia
Leonard	5		IN	
Kate	4		IN	
Peter	2		IN	

Harr, Jacob

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p.49

Haar, Jacob saddletree mkr, J. Schram res ws Walnut n 4th

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 82

Haar, Jacob barber res 923 Walnut

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 90, Sheet 8A

Jacob Harr-head	Sept. 1857	42	Barber	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife, 12 yr.	Dec. 1867	32	3 child, 3 living	IN	GER/IN
Glibert	Feb. 1890	10	At school	IN	
Bradford	Aug. 1893	6	At school	IN	
Nadine	Dec. 1898	1		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 11B

Jacob Harr-head	53	Barber	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife, 22 yrs	43	3 child, 3 living	IN	IN
Bradford	17	Barber	IN	
Naline	13	School	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-District 104, Sheet 4B

Jacob Harr-head	62	Barber	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife	52		IN	FRA/IN

1930 Census: Madison, IN-District 11, Sheet 14A (320 Mulberry)

Jacob Harr-head	72	Barber-own account	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife	62		IN	GER/IN

Hare, William

1880 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 23 (224 Walnut)

Henry Hare-head	36	wks in _____	IN	GER
Paulina-sister	40	Keeps home	PA	GER
Clara-niece	19		IN	GER
William-nephew	14	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Laura-niece	11		IN	GER

1900 Census: Grand Island City, Hall Co, NE- Ward 3,Sheet 11A (120 2nd)

William Hare-head	Nov. 1866	33	Hack driver	IN	Unk./PA
Rebecca-wife, 10 yrs.	Oct. 1860	39	2 child, 2 living	IN	Unk./PA
Charles Blaire	Aug. 1884	12	School 6 mnt	IN	IN/IN
Katie Bretty-lodger	Dec. 1878	21	TeacherNE	France	OH

Haumesser, George B.

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory

Haumesser, George B. saddletree mkr E. Flor, res 4th sw cor East
Haumesser, John saddletree mkr res sw cor 4th and East
Haumesser, Wm saddletree mkr E. Flor, res 4th sw cor East

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg.14-5

Barbara Haumesser-wid	48	Keeping house	GER	
John-son	25	Laborer	IN	GER
George-son	18	Laborer	IN	
Barbara-dau	17		IN	
Caroline-dau	12		IN	
Frank-son	10		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 7B

Barbara Haumesser-head	Sept. 1832	67	7 child, 3 living	GER
Caroline-dau	June 1868	32		IN
Iona-granddau	June 1879	11		MO
George-grandson	Jan. 1892	8		IN
Thelma-granddau	Mar. 1894	6		IN

Haumesser, John

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory

Haumesser, George B. saddletree mkr E. Flor, res 4th sw cor East
Haumesser, John saddletree mkr res sw cor 4th and East
Haumesser, Wm saddletree mkr E. Flor, res 4th sw cor East

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg.14-5

Barbara Haumesser-wid	48	Keeping house	GER	
John-son	25	Laborer	IN	GER
George-son	18	Laborer	IN	
Barbara-dau	17		IN	
Caroline-dau	12		IN	
Frank-son	10		IN	

Haumesser, William

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory

Haumesser, George B. saddletree mkr E. Flor, res 4th sw cor East
Haumesser, John saddletree mkr res sw cor 4th and East
Haumesser, Wm saddletree mkr E. Flor, res 4th sw cor East

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 30

Wm. Hammesser	22	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Maggie-wife	23	Keeping house	GER	GER
Kate-dau	2/12		IN	

Hentz, Nicholas

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 50

Hentz, Nicholas saddletree mkr res es Walnut n 5th

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg 34

Peter Hentz	54	Retail grocer	Prussia
Margaret-wife	56	Keeping house	Prussia
Mary-dau	22		IN
Lana-dau	15		IN
Nicholas-son	19	Laborer	IN

Hentz, Charles A.

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 125, pg. 13

Peter Hentz	26	Grocer	IN	Prussia
(crossed out, "Dead House" ?)				
Sophie-wife	25	Keeping house	IN	Baden
Rosie-dau	5	At home	IN	
Charles-son	3		IN	
Lousia-dau	1		IN	

1909 Samson City Directory, p. 156

Hentz, Charles A. (George J. Hummel & Co). 623 Jefferson

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 11A

Charles Hentz-head	33	Baker, retail	IN	
Louise-sister	30		IN	
Sophia Tuttle-mother	55		IN	GER
Bertha-step-sis ter	22		IN	IN/GER
Robert-ste-brother	21	Cigar maker, store	IN	
Katherine-step-sister	15		IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 6A

Charles Hentz-head	41	Baker, own shop	IN	
Minnie-wife	35		KY	GER
Gertrude-dau	6		IN	
Charles-son	2		IN	

Hill, George

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 122, pg. 29

Nicholas Hill-head	46	Lamp lighter, 3 mth unemployed	Prussia
Hannah-wife	44	Keeping house	Prussia
Matthew-son	19	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
George-son	17	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
John-son	15	School	IN
Caroline-dau	12	School	IN
Leonard-son	9	School	IN
Elizabeth-dau	7	School	IN
Henry-son	5		IN
Hannah-dau	2		IN

1900 Census: West Milton, Trout Co., KY-District 75, Sheet 14B

George Hill-head	Jan. 1863	37	Farmer	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife, 15 yr	Dec. 1862	37	5 child, 3 living	IN	GER
Anna-dau	July 1885	14		IN	
Nickolas-son	Jan. 1881	9	At school	IN	
Margaret-dau	July 1889	1		KY	
Jacob Hill-uncle	May 1852	48	Farmer	IN	GER

1910 Census: Monroe Twp, Jefferson Co., IN-District 4, Sheet 5A

George W. Hill-head	49	Farming, general farm	IN	GER
Lizzie C.-wife, 26 yr	48	3 child, 3 living Housekeeping	IN	GER
Nicklos G.-son	19	Farmer, at home	IN	
Margaret L.-dau	11	School	KY	

1920 Census: Newport, Campbell Co., KY- Ward 2, District 6, Sheet 3B

George Hill-head	58	Saddler, saddler fact.	IN	Bavaria
Elizabeth-wife	57		IN	Baravia

Hill, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 122, pg. 29

Nicholas Hill-head	46	Lamp lighter, 3 mth unemployed	Prussia
Hannah-wife	44	Keeping house	Prussia
Matthew-son	19	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
George-son	17	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
John-son	15	School	IN
Caroline-dau	12	School	IN
Leonard-son	9	School	IN
Elizabeth-dau	7	School	IN
Henry-son	5		IN
Hannah-dau	2		IN

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 86

Hill, John saddletree mkr, wks 106 Milton res 227 Spring

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 2A

John Hill-head	July 1863	37	Finisher at spoke factory	IN	GER/IN
Margaret-wife, 13 yr	July 1866	33	3 child, 3 living	IN	IRE
Charles P.-son	Feb. 1889	11	School	IN	
Leonard L.-son	June 1892	7	School	IN	
Mary M.-dau	May 1899	1		IN	
Margaret Toole-mother in law	1830	70		IRE	

1920 Census: Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY-Ward 3, District 5, Sheet 3A

Leonard Hill-head	28	Chauffer, salvage corp.	IN	
Lucille-wife	27		KY	KY
Leonard-son	4/12		KY	
Mary-sister	19	Laborer, tobacco fact.	IN	
John-father, wid.	65	Laborer, lumber factory	IN	GER

Hill, Matthew

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 122, pg. 29

Nicholas Hill-head	46	Lamp lighter, 3 mth unemployed	Prussia
Hannah-wife	44	Keeping house	Prussia
Matthew-son	19	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
George-son	17	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
John-son	15	School	IN
Caroline-dau	12	School	IN
Leonard-son	9	School	IN
Elizabeth-dau	7	School	IN
Henry-son	5		IN
Hannah-dau	2		IN

1910 Census: Center Twp, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 5, District 7, Sheet 9A

Mathew Hill-head	49	Sausage maker, Market house	IN	GER
Theresa-wife, 20 yr	48	4 child, 3 living	IN	GER
Mary-dau	18	Office girl, Tailoring Co.(?)	IN	
Gertrude-dau	15	Telephone girl, store(school)	IN	
Clara-dau.	8	School	IN	

1920 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-5th Ward, District 7, Sheet 1B

Matt Hill-head	60	None	IN	GER
Teresa-wife	59	Bookkeeper, grocery	IN	GER
Gertrude-dau	24		IN	
Clarence-dau	18		IN	

Hill, Nicholas

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 51

Hill, Nicholas Saddletree mkr, J. Schram res ws Walnut n 5th

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 122, pg. 29

Nicholas Hill-head	46	Lamp lighter, 3 mth unemployed	Prussia
Hannah-wife	44	Keeping house	Prussia
Matthew-son	19	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
George-son	17	Saddletree maker, 10 mth unemployed	IN
John-son	15	School	IN
Caroline-dau	12	School	IN
Leonard-son	9	School	IN
Elizabeth-dau	7	School	IN
Henry-son	5		IN
Hannah-dau	2		IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 88, Sheet 13A

Hannah Hill-head (wid)	Jan. 1835	65	9 child, 8 living	GER (1846)
Leonard-son	Sept. 1870	29	Butcher	IN
Henry-son	Dec. 1875	24	Glue factory	IN
Anna-dau	Aug. 1878	21		IN

Hill, Peter

? 1870 Census: Highland Twp., Franklin Co., IN-pg. 26

Peter Hill	26	Saddler	IN	Real estate: \$1300, Personal: \$100
Josephine	19	Keeping house	IN	(married in Nov.)

1880 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 122, pg. 27

Peter Hill-head	35	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Prussia
Theresa-wife	31	Keeping house (Rhumatism)	KY	KY
Charles-son	5	School	IN	
Catherine-dau	3		IN	
William-son	5/12		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 6, District 93, Sheet 7A

Peter Hill-head,wd	Mar. 1840	60	Carpenter	GER(1845)	GER
Kate-dau	Nov. 1877	22		IN	GER/OH
William-son	Apr. 1879	21	Day Laborer	IN	
Frank-son	Jan. 1884	16	At school	IN	
John-son	Apr. 1886	14	At school	IN	

Holzauer, August

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 52

Holzauer, August saddletree mkr, Schneider & Schad res ws Walnut nr 5th

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 3, District 4, Sheet 12A

August Holzauer-head	Aug. 1857	42	Saloonist	IN	GER
Josephine-wife, 14 yr	Mar. 1857	43	5 child, 5 living	IN	GER
Joseph-son	Aug. 1887	12	At school	IN	
Agnes-dau	Sept. 1890	9	At school	IN	
Gertrude-dau	Nov. 1892	7	At school	IN	
Frank-son	Sept. 1893	6	At school	IN	
Helen-dau	Dec. 1895	4		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 4, Sheet 10A

Gus Holzauer-head, wid. 51			Proprietor, ____ room	GER (1862)	
Joseph-son	26		Manager, bakery	IN	GER/OH
Frank-son	23			IN	
Gertrude-dau	21		School	IN	
Agnes-dau	18		School	IN	
Helen-dau	15		School	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 4, Sheet 5B

Gus Holzauer-head, wid. 63			Dispenser(?), soft drink	KY	GER
Agnes-dau	31		Operator, telephone	IN	
Gertrude-dau	23		Stenographer, school	IN	
Helen-dau	29		Operator, telephone	IN	

Hugeback, Henry

1880 Census: Center Twp., Dearborn Co., IN- District 2, pg. 23

Henry Hugeback-head	37	Carpenter	Oreburg
Clara-wife	36	Keeping house	Hanover
Adam-son	13	Painting, school	OH
Herman-son	11	School	OH
Julia-dau	9	School	OH
Anna-dau	7	School	OH
Lewis-son	6		IN
Amelia-dau	4		IN
Clara-dau	2		IN

1900 Census: Center Twp., Dearborn Co., IN- District 4, Sheet 16B

Henry Hugeback-head	Feb. 1843	57	Chairmaker	GER (1857)
Clara-wife, 34 yr	Apr. 1844	56	12 child, 9 living	GER (1855)
George-son	Oct. 1880	19	Laborer, chair fact.	IN
Carrie-dau	Aug. 1884	15		IN
Dena-dau	Nov. 1886	13	At school	IN
Marie-dau	Sept. 1889	10	At school	IN
Adam Schroeder-f. in law	June 1818	82		GER (1857)

1910 Census: Aurora, Dearborn Co., IN- Ward 1, District 39, Sheet13B

Henry Hugeback-head	67	Cabinet maker, furniture factory	GER (1849)
Clara-wife, 44 yr	66	12 child, 8 living	GER (1857)

1914 Hoffman City Directory, p. 148

Hugeback, Henry	saddletree mkr	820 E. 1st
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1920 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 3, District 106, Sheet 11A

Henry Hugeback-head	30	Laborer, grocery	KY	GER
Daisy-wife	31		IN	IN/OH
Charles H.-son	4		IN	
Doris J.-dau	1		IN	

Hummel, Albert G.

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A-B

N.I. Hummel-head	Nov. 1862	37	Bana maker (?)	IN	GER
Ida M.-wife, 13 yr	Nov. 1863	36	6 child, 6 living	IN	IN/OH
Albert-son	June 1888	12	At school	IN	
Bessie-dau	Feb. 1890	10	At school	IN	
Helen-dau	Nov. 1891	9	At school	IN	
Marguerite-dau	Jan. 1894	6	At school	IN	
Mildred-dau	Sept. 1896	3		IN	
Charles-son	Jan. 1899	1		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 6B-7A

George J. Hummel-head	47	Saddletree mfr		IN	
Ida M.-wife, 23 yr.	46	7 child, 7 living		IN	
Albert Hummel-son	21	Saddletree mnfr		IN	IN
Elizabeth-dau	20			IN	
Helen-dau	18			IN	
Margaret-dau	16	School		IN	
Mildred-dau	13	School		IN	
Charles-son	11	School		IN	
Ernst-son	9			IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 11B

George J. Hummel-head	57	Mauger____, peddle truck		GER	
Ida M.-wife	56			IN	IN/OH
Albert G.-son	31	Ban, _____worker		IN	
Anne E.-dau	29	Milliner		IN	
Helen-dau	28			IN	
Marguerite-dau	26			IN	
Charles E.-son	21	Shipping clerk		IN	
Ernst F.-son	19	Office clerk		IN	

1930 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 39-5, Sheet 3B

Albert G. Hummel-head	44	Wood work, saddletree shop		IN	
Myrtle-wife, 7 yr	40	Seamstress, home		IN	KY
Jeanie-dau	10			IN	

Hummel, George J.

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pp.16

George Hummel	38	Saddletree Maker	Baden	Personal:2000 Real estate: 300
Barbara	38	Keeping house	Baden	
Barbara	9	Goes to school	IN	
George	7	Goes to school	IN	
Mark	2		IN	
Charlie	1/12		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A-B

N.I. Hummel-head	Nov. 1862	37	Bana maker	IN	GER
Ida M.-wife, 13 yr	Nov. 1863	36	6 child, 6 living	IN	IN/OH
Albert-son	June 1888	12	At school	IN	
Bessie-dau	Feb. 1890	10	At school	IN	
Helen-dau	Nov. 1891	9	At school	IN	
Marguerite-dau	Jan. 1894	6	At school	IN	
Mildred-dau	Sept. 1896	3		IN	
Charles-son	Jan. 1899	1		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 7B

George J. Hummel-head	47	Saddletree mfr		IN	
Ida M.-wife, 23 yr.	46	7 child, 7 living		IN	
Albert Hummel-son	21	Saddletree mnfr		IN	IN
Elizabeth-dau	20			IN	
Helen-dau	18			IN	
Margaret-dau	16	School		IN	
Mildred-dau	13	School		IN	
Charles-son	11	School		IN	
Ernst-son	9			IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 11B

George J. Hummel-head	57	Mauger____, peddle truck		GER	
Ida M.-wife	56			IN	IN/OH
Albert G.-son	31	Ban, _____worker		IN	
Anne E.-dau	29	Milliner		IN	
Helen-dau	28			IN	
Marguerite-dau	26			IN	
Charles E.-son	21	Shipping clerk		IN	
Ernst F.-son	19	Office clerk		IN	

1930 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 39-6, Sheet 3A

George Hummel-head	67	Saddletree maker, factory		IN	
Ida-wife	66			IN	
Helen-dau	38			IN	
Margaret-dau	36			IN	
Charles-son	31	Wood worker		IN	
Ernest-son	29	Wood worker		IN	

Jacobs, Andrew

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 2

Adam Jacobs	58	Laborer	Prussia	Real: \$300, personal: \$100
Mary	32	Keeping house	Prussia	
Andrew	16	At home	IN	
Barbara	14	At home	IN	
Louisa	12	Goes to school	IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 124, pg. 38

Adam Jacob-head	61	Laborer	Bavaria
Mary-wife	56	Keeping house	Bavaria
Andy-son	25	Works in saddletree factory	OH
Elizabeth-dau	20	At home	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 15A

Andrew Jacobs-head	Dec. 1853	46	Street corn (?)	OH	GER	
Josephine-wife,	20 yr	Feb. 1858	42	6 child, 6 living	IN	GER
Laura-dau	Sept. 1881	18	Cotton weaver	IN		
Clara-dau	June 1884	15	Cotton spooler	IN		
Mary-dau	Feb. 1888	12	At school	IN		
Charles E.-son	Jan. 1889	11	At school	IN		
Rosina-dau	Oct. 1894	5		IN		
Julia A.-dau	Oct. 1896	3		IN		

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 10B

Andrew Jacobs-head	57	Saddle tree, saddle factory	OH	
Josephine B.-wife,	29 yr.	52	7 child, 7 living	IN
Clara-dau	25	Clerk, dry goods store	IN	
Mary-dau	22		IN	
Charles E.-son	21	Clerk, clothing store	IN	
Rosena B.-dau	15	School	IN	
Julia A.-dau	13	School	IN	
Alice E.-dau	8	School	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 10B

Andrew Jacobs-head	65	Foreman, saddletree shop	OH	Bavaria
Josephine-wife	51		IN	Prussia
Charles E.-son	30	Salesman, clothing store	IN	
Alice-dau	18	Stenographer, cotton mill	IN	

Jacobs, Henry

1870 Census: Milton, Trimble Co., KY- pg 20

Henry Jacobs	25	Farm hand	KY
Susan	26	Keeping house	KY
John-son	8		KY
Ira-dau	6		KY
Catharine	4		KY

1879 Haddock 7 Brown City Directory, p. 54

Jacob, Henry saddletree mkr, J Schmitt res foot Main

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 120, pg. 58

Henry Jacobs	40	Laborer (8 mnth unemployed)	KY	KY
Susan-wife	30	Keeps house	KY	
Irene-dau	19	Servant	KY	
Catherine-dau	13	At home	KY	
Mary-dau	12	At home	KY	

Kalb, Adam

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg 54-55

Adam Kalb	40	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Real estate: \$2000
Catherine	26	Keeping house	Baden	
Jso	6		IN	
Henry	4		IN	
Fronia	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg 29

Adam Kalb	36	Retail grocer	GER
Kate-wife	38	Keeping house	GER
John-son	13	School	IN
Kate-dau	7	School	IN
Fred.-son	5		IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 14B

Adam Kalb-head	Mar. 1844	56	Family grocer	GER
Catherine-wife, 34 yr	Aug. 1841	58	Butcher, 8 child, 5 living	GER
Frederick-son	Sept. 1875	24	Butcher	IN
Kate-dau	June. 1873	27		IN
Lona-dau	Dec. 1880	19		IN
Charles-son	Sept. 1884	15	Cabinet maker	IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 10A

Adam Kalb-head	66	Merchant, own store	GER(1864)
Katherine-wife, 43 yr	68	5 child, 3 living	GER (1860)
Kate-dau	34		IN
Leona-dau	28	Clerk, grocery	IN
Charles-son	25	Varnisher, furniture factory	IN

Keller, George P.

1880 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, pg 25 (East side Church Street)

John Keller	60	Brewer	Bayern	
Barbara-wife	50	Keeping House	France	
Barbara-daughter	17	At home	IN	Bayern/France
George-son	15	Barber	IN	Bayern/France
William-son	12	School	IN	Bayern/France
Joseph-son	8	School	IN	Bayern/France

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 1B

George Keller	29	Saddletree factory	IN	IN
Mary-wife, 8 yr	32	1 child, 1 living	IN	IN
Barbara-dau	7	School	IN	
Anna Krum-mother in law	72	8 child, 3 living	GER	

1920 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 12A

George P. Keller-head	39	Pla____(?), spoke factory	IN	GER (Bavaria)
Mary A.-wife	42		IN	GER (Bavaria)
Julia-dau	17		IN	

Kenny/Kihne, Godfrey

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 68

Godfrey Kahn	53	Saddletree maker	Bavaria Real estate: \$500
Eva	37	Keeping house	Bavaria

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 14

Godfrey Kinney	62	Saddletree worker	GER
Eva-wife	48	Keeping house	GER

Kimmel, Edward

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 88, Sheet 9A (E. Second)

Edward Kimmel-head	Mar. 1875	25	Harness maker	IN	GER
Bertha-wife, 2 yrs	Dec. 1877	22	2 children, 2 living	IN	GER/IN
Loretta-daughter	Sept. 1898	2		IN	IN/IN
Florence-daughter	Oct. 1899	7/12		IN	IN/IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 15, Sheet 8A(East Second Street)

Edward Kimmel	35		Harness maker, saddle shop	IN	GER
Bertha-wife	32			IN	GER/IN
Loretta-daughter	11			IN	IN/IN
Florence-daughter	10			IN	IN/IN

1920 Census: Madison, IN- First Ward, District 103, Sheet 7A (First Street)

Edward Kimmel	44		Harness maker, factory	IN	GER/GER
Bertha A-wife	42			IN	PRUS/IN
Loretta C.-daughter	21		Stenographer, Belt Co.	IN	IN/IN
Florence M.-daughter	20		Stenographer, Herb Co.	IN	IN/IN
Martha-daughter	8		School	IN	IN/IN
William H.-son	1 2/12			IN	IN/IN

1930 Census: Madison, IN-First Ward, District 111, Sheet 9B (First St.)

Edward O. Kimmel	55		Harness maker, own shop	IN	GER/GER
Bertha-wife, 34 yrs	52			IN	GER/IN
Martha-daughter	19			IN	IN/IN
William H.-son	11			IN	IN/IN

Kimmel, Martin

1860 Census: Madison, IN – 4th Ward, pg 8 (Family 59)

Martin Kimmel	42	Saddletree Maker	Europe	Real: 250	Personal:2500
Margaret his wife	38		France		
Joseph	13		Madison, Ind.		
Barbara	10		Madison, Ind.		
Martin	7		Madison, Ind.		
Albert	6		Madison, Ind		
Frederick	2		Madison, Ind.		

1870 Census: Madison, IN- p. 7 (Family 38)

Martin Kimmel	54	Butcher	Prussia	Real: 8000	Personal: 500
Columbia	36	At home	Prussia		
Joseph	23	Butcher	IN		
Barbara	17	At Home	IN		
Martin	15	At home	IN		
Albert	13	At home	IN		
Nona	6	At home	IN		
Frederick	3	At home	IN		
Birtie	1	At home	IN		

Kimmel, Sylvester

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 50

Sylvester Kimmel	40	Saddletree maker	Wurtemberg	Real: \$2,000
Leclara	27	Keeping house	Wurtemberg	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 12A (North Walnut Street)

Sylvester Kimmel	Dec. 1840	59		GER (imm. 1852)
Thekla-wife, 40 yrs	Nov. 1845	54	5 children, 3 living	GER (imm. 1865)
Anna-daughter	Nov. 1871	28		IN GER
John-son	Sept. 1880	19	Cotton spinner	IN GER

Klein, William

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 60

Klein, Michael saddletree e Walnut n end

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 120, pg 41

Michael Klein	52	Farmer	Prussia
Elizabeth-wife	36	Keeps house	Hesse-Darm
William-son	21	Works in saddle tree fac.	IN
Caroline-dau	18	At home	IN
Michael-son	16	At home	IN
Louis-son	14	At home	IN

Knobel, Charles

1914 W.H Hoffman's City Directory of Madison, Indiana, p. 160

Knobel, Charles, wks Saddle Tree 109 Filmore

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 11A

Louis Roche-head (wid)62	Census worker	IN	FRA/GER
Charles M. Knobel-son in law 25	Shipping clerk	IN	
Matilda-dau 22		IN	
Martha-granddau. 2		IN	
Charles-grandson 3/12		IN	

1930 Census: Shelbyville, Shelby Co., IN-Ward 3, District 9, Sheet 16B

Charles Knobel-head 36	Butcher	IN	
Matilda-wife 32		IN	
Charles Jr.-son 12		IN	
Martha-dau 10		IN	
Louis Roch-father in law 73		IN	FRA/GER

Kreber/Kreiber, Jacob (1880)

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 33 (Walnut 307)

Jacob Kreber	37	Saddletree worker	GER	GER
Emma-wife	32	Keeping house	IN	GER
William	13	School	IN	
Anna	10	School	IN	
Frank	6		IN	
Bertha	4		IN	
Josephine	2		IN	
John Faulhoffer	30	Saddletree worker	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
Lana-wife	25	Keeping house	IN	GER

1900 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 6, District 87, Sheet 1A

Jacob Kreber-head	Sept. 1844	53	Chair worker	GER(1846)
Anna M.-wife, 33 yr	Dec. 1848	51	9 child, 5 living	IN GER
Anna M.-dau	Apr. 1870	30	Saleslady	IN
Bertha M.-dau	Sept. 1876	23		MO
Josephine-dau	Dec. 1878	21	Saleslady	IN

1910 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 9, District 162, Sheet 11B

Jacob Kreber-head	66	Machinist, chair factory	GER (1847)
Emma-wife, 43 yr	63		IN GER
Anna M.-dau	40	Stenographer, state labor office	IN
Bertha E.-dau	33	Clerk, retail furniture	MO
I.S.Matkin-son in law	49	Clerk, dept. store	IN
Josephine-dau, wife 7 yr 32			IN
Leon E. Matkin-roomer 24		Agent, newspaper	KS IN
Frederick Matkin-roomer 22		Clerk, r.r. office	IN

1920 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 10, District 178, Sheet 4A

Ann M. Kreber-head	49	Merchant, dry goods (own account)	IN
Bertha-sister	44	Merchant, dry goods (own account)	MO
Louis Russell-cousin	56		IN GER/IN

Krepps, Joseph

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p 61

Krepps, Joseph saddletree mkr, E. Flor res ss 2nd bet Walnut & Main

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 122, pg. 20

Joseph Krepps	28	Cooper	GER
Margaret-wife	26	Keeping house	IN
Fannie-dau	8	School	IN
Katie-dau	4		IN
Emma-dau	2		IN

Leeming/Leming, James

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 4B

Margaret Burkenmeier-head	July 1819	80	Widow	4 child, 1 living	GER	o/f/h
Maggie G.-dau	Feb 1849	51	Single		IN	GER
Harrison Miller-boarder	May 1840	60	Single	Wagon maker	IN	GER
James Leming-boarder	1840	60	Widower	Saddletree maker	ENG	ENG
John Angelback-boarder	1875	25		Saddletree maker	OH	GER

1910 Census: Madison, IN – Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 8B

James Leeming (married 3x)	75	Saddletree worker, Saddle fact.	GER (1865)
Beka G.-wife (married 2)	46	4 children, 2 living	IN Unk/IN
Flora M. Parson-step daughter	6		IN AR/IN

Lehring/Laring/Loring, Richard (I)

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg.26

Richard Larig	86	Saddletree worker	GER
Dora-wife	86	Keeping house	GER

Lehring/Laring/Loring/Luhring, Richard (II)

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 25-26

Richard Laring	30	Saddletree worker	GER	
Elizabeth-wife	25	Keeping house	MO	GER
Ida-dau	5		IN	
Willie-son	4		IN	
Elizabeth-dau	1		IN	
Richard Larig	86	Saddletree worker	GER	
Dora-wife	86	Keeping house	GER	

1900 Census: Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY-Ward 7, District 71, Sheet 6B

Richard Lehring-head	Nov. 1849	50	Tire maker	GER (1855)	
Elizabeth-wife, 26 yr	May 1856	44	8 child, 7 living	MO	GER
Richard F.-son	Jan. 1880	20	Railroad clerk	IN	
Charles-son	May 1881	19	Cooper	IN	
Carrie B.-dau	Aug. 1886	13		IN	
Albert-son	Aug. 1889	10	At school	IN	
Harry-son	June. 1891	8	At school	IN	

1910 Census: Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY-Ward 5, District 112, Sheet 13B

Richard Lehring-head	56	Cooper, cooper shop	GER (1870)	
Elizabeth-wife, 32 yr	51		MO	GER
Charles-son	26	Cooper, cooper shop	IN	
Albert-son	20	Machinist, car shop	IN	
Harry-son	17	Slater, car shop	IN	
Carrye-dau	22		IN	
Ida Canner-dau (wid)	30		IN	

1920 Census: Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY-Ward 5, District 115, Sheet 11B

Richard Lehring-head	65		GER (1857)	
Elizabeth-wife	59		MO	GER
Harry-son	26	Machinist, rail road shop	IN	
Elizabeth Jalbritch(Galbraith)-granddau	7	School	KY	Philadelphia/IN
John-grandson	3		KY	Philadelphia/IN

Lesh, John P.

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 63

Lesh, John P. saddletree mkr, E. Flor res ns High e Clay

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 127, pg 22

John Leach, wid.	50	Coal heaver	IRE	IRE
Michael-son	27	At home	IN	
Thomas-son	23	Steward on steamboat	IN	
Anna-dau	22	At home	IN	
John-son	19	Laborer, starch works	IN	
Maggie-dau	17	At home	IN	

Line/Lyons, Michael

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 65

Michael Lyons	33	Laborer	IRE	Real estate: \$250, Personal: \$50
Ellen	39	Keep house	IRE	
Mike	11	At home	IN	
Mary	7	At home	IN	
Maggie	7	At home	IN	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 64

Line, Michael saddletree mkr, J. Schmitt res ws Walnut n 5th

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 121, pg. 10

Michael Lyons	53	Laborer	IRE	IRE
Ellen-wife	50	Keeping house	IRE	IRE
Michael-son	14	School	IN	
Mary-dau	12	School	IN	
Margaret-dau	12	School	IN	

Lohstetter, Anthony

1860 Census: Madison, IN: pg 172

Nicholas Lohstetter	40	Laborer	Prussia	Personal estate: \$15
Elizabeth	30		Prussia	
Anna	12		Prussia	
Catharine	8		Prussia	
Antone	5		Prussia	
Rodolph	2		Prussia	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 65

Lohstetter, Anthony	saddletree tanner	SSchmitt	res ns Spring e East
Lohstetter, Nicholas	saddletree tanner	SSchmitt	res Spring e East

1880 Census: Madison, IN: District 120, pg. 10

Anthony Lohstetter	26	Works in tannery	IN	FRA
Caroline-wife	28	Keeps house	FRA	FRA

Lohstetter, Nicholas

1860 Census: Madison, IN: pg 172

Nicholas Lohstetter	40	Laborer	Prussia	Personal estate: \$15
Elizabeth	30		Prussia	
Anna	12		Prussia	
Catharine	8		Prussia	
Antone	5		Prussia	
Rodolph	2		Prussia	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 65

Lohstetter, Anthony	saddletree tanner	SSchmitt	res ns Spring e East
Lohstetter, Nicholas	saddletree tanner	SSchmitt	res Spring e East

1887 Sutton Publishing Company City Directory, p. 108

Lohstetter, Nicholas	saddletree mkr, wks 106 Milton	res 225 Spring
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Lothspeich, Andrew

1880 Census, Madison Twp, Jefferson Co, IN- District 120, p. 1

Andrew Sothspeich	53	Farmer	Baden
Katrine-wife	52	Keeping Home	Baden
Kate-daughter	22	At home	IN
Margaret-daughter	20	At home	IN
George-son	17	At home	IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 6A

Anne F. Anchicks-head (wid) 59			GER (1868)
Andrew Lothspeich-head 62	Saddletree maker, saddle fact.		GER (1854)
Mary-wife, 38 yr 62	6 child, 5 living	OH	GER
Victoria-dau 33		IN	
Carrie-dau 24	Weaver, cotton mill	IN	
Katherine-dau 22	Weaver, cotton mill	IN	
Elmer-son 27	Farmer, general farm	IN	

1930 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Tenth Ward, Block 132, Sheet 12A (Pleasant St.)

Oscar J. Kasper 41	Operator, Furniture	IN	PA/PA
Caroline T.-wife Unk.		IN	IN/IN
Mildred L.-daughter 10		IN	
Kenneth H.-son 8		IN	
Kathleen V.-daughter 4		IN	
Loretta L.-daughter 2		IN	
Herman J.-brother 30	Salesman, Dept. Store	IN	GER/PA
Andrew Lothspeich-father in law (wd) 82		GER (1852)	

Lowry, Michael

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 65

Lowry, Michael saddletree mkr res es Walnut bet 3rd & 4th

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 20

Jerry Rowan	55	Drayman	IRE	
Sabrina-wife	56	Keeping house	IRE	
Anna-dau	23		IN	
James-son	21		IN	
Mollie-dau	16	School	IN	
Kate-dau	13	School	IN	
Michael Lowry-boarder	24		IN	IRE

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 4, District 91, Sheet 5B

Michal Lowry-head	Aug. 1856	43	Day laborer	IN	IRE
Mary-wife, 17 yr	June 1858	41	8 child, 6 living	IN	GER
Patrick-son	Mar. 1884	16	Farnisher (?)	IN	
Michel-son	Oct. 1885	14	At school	IN	
Peter T.-son	Oct. 1887	12	At school	IN	
Margrit C.-dau	Dec. 1889	10	At school	IN	
Mary L.-dau	Mar. 1892	8	At school	IN	
Helen-dau	May 1899	1		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 11B

Michael Lowry-head	56	Laborer, flour mill	IN	IRE
Mary-wife, 26 yr	52	8 child, 6 living	IN	GER
Peter-son	22	Barber, barber shop	IN	
Margaret-dau	20	Sew buttons, button factory	IN	
Mary-dau	18	Sews buttons, button factory	IN	
Ellen-dau	10	School	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-District 99, Sheet 15B

Michel Lowrey-head	63	Owner, B___ Mill (wage)	IN	IRE
Mary-wife	61		IN	GER
Mary-dau	28		IN	
Hellen-dau	19		IN	

Lucht, Henry, Jr.

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 45

Henry Lucht	36	Shoe maker	Bavaria	Real:\$500 Personal:\$100
Lula	36	Keeping house	Darmstadt	
Henry	7	Goes to School	Indiana	
John	5		Indiana	
William	3		Indiana	

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 20

Henry Lucht-head	46	Shoemaker	Bavaria
Kate-wife	46		Hesse
Henry	16	Saddletree wkr	IN
John	15	Saddletree wkr	IN
William	12	Saddletree wrk	IN
Jacob	7	School	IN
Anna	10	School	IN

1887 Sutton City Directory, p. 109

Lucht, Henry Jr.	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut
Lucht, John	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut
Lucht, William	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut

1900 Census: Wayne Twp, (suburb of Indianapolis) Marion Co., IN, Central Indiana Hospital for Insane, District 207, Sheet 15B

Kenny (Henry) Lucht	x x	38	Inmate	IN	unk. (Can't write)
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Lucht, John

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 45

Henry Lucht	36	Shoe maker	Bavaria	Real: \$500 Personal:\$100
Lula	36	Keeping house	Darmstadt	
Henry	7	Goes to School	Indiana	
John	5		Indiana	
William	3		Indiana	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 20

Henry Lucht-head	46	Shoemaker	Bavaria
Kate-wife	46		Hesse
Henry	16	Saddletree wkr	IN
John	15	Saddletree wkr	IN
William	12	Saddletree wrk	IN
Jacob	7	School	IN
Anna	10	School	IN

1887 Sutton City Directory, p. 109

Lucht, Henry Jr.	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut
Lucht, John	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut
Lucht, William	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut

Lucht, William A.

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 45

Henry Lucht	36	Shoe maker	Bavaria	Real:\$500
Personal:\$100				
Lula	36	Keeping house	Darmstadt	
Henry	7	Goes to School	Indiana	
John	5		Indiana	
William	3		Indiana	

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 20

Henry Lucht-head	46	Shoemaker	Bavaria
Kate-wife	46		Hesse
Henry	16	Saddletree wkr	IN
John	15	Saddletree wkr	IN
William	12	Saddletree wrk	IN
Jacob	7	School	IN
Anna	10	School	IN

1887 Sutton City Directory, p. 109

Lucht, Henry Jr.	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut
Lucht, John	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut
Lucht, William	saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res 826 Walnut

1900 Census: Madison IN - District 91, Sheet 3A (227 First St).

William Lucht-head	1867	33	Saddletree mkr	IN	GER	GER
Bertha-wife, 7 yrs	1871	31	3 child, 3 living	IN	GER	GER
Bertha A.	1894	6		IN		
Charles	1895	4		IN		
Gertrude	1898	1		IN		

1910 Census: Indianapolis, Marion, Co, IN-Ward 12, District 220, Sheet 4A

William Lucht-head	43	Machinist, auto worker (wage)	IN	GER
Bertha-wife, 17 yrs	38	4 child, 4 living	IN	GER
Bertha A.-dau	26	Dipper, candy factory	IN	
Charles-son	14	Picker, candy factory	IN	
Gertrude-son	11		IN	
John-son	8		IN	

1920 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 1, District 43, Sheet 4B

William Lucht-head	52	Laborer, factory		
Bertha-wife	48			
Charles-son	25	Salesman, shoes	IN	
Gertrude Otis-dau.	20			
Fred Otis-son in law	27	Candy maker, factory	IN	US/IRE
John Lucht-son	18	File clerk, office	IN	

Luhring, Henry

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 65

Luhring, H. Saddletree mkr res ws Walnut n 5th

1880 Census: Saluda Twp, Jefferson Co., IN-District 131, pg. 18

Henry Luhring	38	Farmer	IN	PRUS/PRUS
Christina-wife	28	Keeping house	PRUS	
Clara-daughter	9	At home	IN	IN/PRUS
Henry-son	4	At home	IN	IN/PRUS
John-son	1	At home	IN	IN/PRUS
Seigman Meisner-bro-in-law	46	Farmer	PRUS	

Lumen, John

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 54

John Luman	45	Saddletree maker	Prussia
Anna	60	Keeping house	Prussia
Pete	18	Saddletree maker	IN

Lumen, Pete

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 54

John Luman	45	Saddletree maker	Prussia
Anna	60	Keeping house	Prussia
Pete	18	Saddletree maker	IN

Lustenberger, John

1880 Census: District 124, pg. 39 (East side Main St., 3rd Ward)

Frank Lustenberger	53	Laborer	SWIZ
Francis-wife	33	Keeping house	Bavaria
August-son	22	Painter	France SWIZ/Bavaria
Jacob-son	16	Laborer (cannot read/write)	France SWIZ/Bavaria
Angest J.-son	13	At home	IN SWIZ/Bavaria
Harriot-daughter	11	At school	IN SWIZ/Bavaria
Adolf-son	8	At school	IN SWIZ/Bavaria
Louis-son	6	At school	IN SWIZ-Bavaria
Charles-son	4	At home	IN SWIZ/Bavaria
Carrie L.-daughter	3	At home	IN SWIZ/Bavaria
Mary L.-daughter	7/12 (Oct.)	At home	IN SWIZ/Bavaria

1903 Pollack City Directory

Lustenberger, John (Schad's Saddletree shop) 916 East.

1914 Hoffman City Directory, p. 167

Lustenberger, John saddletree mkr 816 East

1930 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 11, Sheet 24B

John F. Lustenberger-head	55	IN	Swiz/FRA
Ann-wife, 20 yr	55	IN	GER

Mersdorff, John E.

1870 Census: Madison, IN: pg 54

John Merstaben	42	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Real estate: \$600
Mary	38	Keeping house	Prussia	
Kate	21	Seamstress	IN	
Peter	16	Goes to school	IN	
Louisa	14	Goes to school	IN	
Nick	10	Goes to school	IN	
Mary	8	Goes to school	IN	
John	4		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN: District 123, pg. 26

John Mersdorff	57	Laborer	GER	GER
Mary	54	Keeping house	GER	GER
Louisa-dau.	21		IN	GER
John-son	13	School	IN	
Kate-granddau.	2		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 5, District 89, Sheet 10A (Third Street)

J.E. Mersdorff-head	42	Manufacturer, harness	IN	GER
Katie A.-wife, 18 yr	42	4 child, 4 living	IN	IRE
Edna M. -dau	16	School	IN	
Elsie K.- dau	14	School	IN	
Amy R.- dau.	6	School	IN	
John A.-son	3		IN	

1930 Census: Madison, IN-District 39-6, Sheet 6B

John Mersdorff-head	62, wid.	Harness maker, harness store	IN	GER
Amy Rose-dau	25		IN	
Ella Ward-sis in law	55		IN	Irish Free State

Millar, William W.

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 14A

William Miller-head	Aug. 1857	48	Saddletree maker	OH	IRE
Mary-wife, 15 yr	Aug. 1860	39	5 child, 5 living	OH	OH
Emma-dau	Jan. 1886	14	At school	OH	
William-son	Sept. 1889	10	At school	KY	
Robert-son	Oct. 1890	9	At school	OH	
Cora-dau	Jan. 1892	8	At school	OH	
Alice-dau	Mar. 1897	2		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 5A

William W. Millar-head	58	Saddle tree manager	OH	IRE
Mary-wife, 25 yr	49	5 child, 5 living	OH	IRE
William-son	21		KY	OH
Robert-son	20		OH	
Dora-dau	18		OH	
Alice-dau	12		IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 10A

Mary Miller-head (wid)	59		OH	IRE
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Mussman, Henry

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 76

Mussman, Henry saddletree mkr res ws Walnut n 5th

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg 29

Henry Musman-head	32	Cooper	GER	GER
Barbara-wife	26	Keeping house	PA	GER
George-son	4		IN	
Kate-dau	3		IN	
Barbara-dau	1		IN	

Pfeiffer/Pfefer, George

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, p. 33 (310 Walnut)

George Pfeifer-head	28	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Lana-wife	30	Keeping house	NY	GER
Molly-dau	7		IN	
Michael Baker-bro in law	23	Saddletree worker	OH	GER
John Dew	27	Saddletree worker	ENG	ENG
Mary	21	Keeping house	IN	GER
Thomas	1		IN	

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 131

Pfeiffer, George (Pfifer) lab res 958 Walnut

Robinus, Peter

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 85

Robinus, Peter saddletree mkr, J Schmitt res ws Walnut n 5th

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 29

Peter Robinus-head	63	Tanner	GER
Lana-wife	64	Keeping house	GER
Nicholas-son	21	Shoemaker	IN

1900 Census; Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 5B

Peter Robinus (II)-head	Jan. 1862	38	Poultry dealer	GER	GER
Magdalena Robinus-mother	Oct. 1840	59, married 39 yr.		GER	(imm 1847)

Roch, John M.

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 13

Louis Roch	58	Huckster	Baden	Real: \$1000, personal: \$500
Caroline	45	Keeping house	Prussia	
John	23	Engine builder	IN	
Mary	19	Cook	IN	
Catharine	17	Nanny	IN	
Barbara	15	At school	IN	
William	7	At home	IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 124, pg. 5

John Roch-head	31	Saddletree shop	IN	Baden/FRA
Mary-wife	30	Keeping house	IN	Saxony
Oscar-son	7	At school	IN	
Josephene-dau	3	At home	IN	
Florance-dau	10/12	At home	IN	

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 138

Roch, John M. saddletree mkr, 712 Walnut res 728 Walnut

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 10B

John Roche-head, wid	72		IN	FRA/GER
Josephine-dau	40		IN	
Florence-dau	38	Stenographer	IN	

Roch, Lewis, Jr.

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 85

Roch, Lewis, Jr. saddletree mkr res sw Mulberry nr Michigan Rd.

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 124, pg.5

Lewis Roch-head	53	Miller	France
Victoria	52	Keeping house	Baden
Lewis	23	Laborer	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 6

Louis Rock-head	Jan. 1857	43	Coal shoveler (4 mth unemployed)	IN	GER
Helena-wife, 6 yr	Aug. 1864	36	2 child, 1 living	IN	GER
Matilda-dau	Sept. 1897	2		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 8A

Louis Rock-head (19 yr,wid)	53	Miller, flour mill	France	France
Tilly-dau	12	School	IN	
Frank-son	10	School	IN	
Joseph-son	8		IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 11A

Louis Roche-head (wid)	62	Census worker	IN	FRA/GER
Charles M. Knobel-son in law	25	Shipping clerk	IN	
Matilda-dau	22		IN	
Martha-granddau.	2		IN	
Charles-grandson	3/12		IN	

1930 Census: Shelbyville, Shelby Co., IN-Ward 3, District 9, Sheet 16B

Charles Knobel-head	36	Butcher	IN	
Matilda-wife	32		IN	
Charles Jr.-son	12		IN	
Martha-dau	10		IN	
Louis Roch-father in law	73		IN	FRA/GER

Rusch/Rush, Henry

1880 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 24 (236 Walnut)

Francis Rush-head	55	wid., keeping house	GER	GER
John-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Molly Born-dau	25		IN	GER
John Born-son in law	30	Tinner	GER	GER
Jacob Rush-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Henry-son	17	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Louisa-dau	19		IN	GER
Kate-dau	13		IN	GER
William Born-g.son	2		IN	GER/IN
Charles Born-g.son	5		IN	GER/IN

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 139

Rusch, Henry	saddletree mkr, 820 Walnut	941 Walnut
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1900 Census: Demorest, Habersham Co., GA- Sheet 5A

Henry Rush-head	Sept. 1863	36	Fore saddletree stitch	IN	GER
Pinkey V.-wife, 9yr	Nov. 1873	27	3 child, 2 living	GA	
Edward H.	Nov. 1894	5		GA	
Mary L.	Mar. 1897	3		GA	

1910 Census: Demorest, Habersham Co., GA-Sheet 14A-B

Henry Rush-head	47	Governer, Saddletree fact.	IN	GER
Pinkie-wife, 19 yr.	37	5 child, 4 living	GA	
H Edward-son	15	Laborer, saddletree fact.	GA	
Mary Lu-dau	13	School	GA	
Clifford Conway-son	9	School	GA	
Albert-son	6		GA	

1920 Census: Demorest, Habersham Co., GA-District 89, Sheet 6A

Henry Rush-head	58	Stitcher, saddletree fact.	IN	GER
Pinkie-wife	48	Paster, saddletree fact	GA	
Clifford-son	18	Stitcher, saddletree fact.	GA	
Bertie-son	15	Sorter, broom fact.	GA	

Rush, Jacob

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 24 (236 Walnut)

Francis Rush-head	55	wid., keeping house	GER	GER	
John-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Molly Born-dau	25		IN	GER	
John Born-son in law	30	Tinner	GER	GER	
Jacob Rush-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Henry-son	17	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Louisa-dau	19		IN	GER	
Kate-dau	13		IN	GER	
William Born-g.son	2		IN	GER	IN
Charles Born-g.son	5		IN	GER	IN

1900 Census: Greensburg, Washington Twp, Decatur Co, IN- Ward 1, District 62, Sheet 27A(S. Franklin Str.)

Michael Hyland-head	Sept. 1826	73	widow	IRE	Naturalized 1870
Jacob Rush-son in law	Apr. 1857	42	Saloon keeper	IN	GER
Mary-dau, wife 6 yr	June 1868	32	2 child, 2 alive	IRE	IRE
Anna M.-g. dau	July 1896	3		IN	
Frances G.	May 1899	1		IN	

1910 Census: Greensburg, Decatur Co., IN- Ward 1, District 13, Sheet 7A

Jacob Rush-head	52	Grocer, retail store (own account)	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 16 yr.	42	3 child, 2 living, Saleswoman, retail grocery		IRE (1870)
Anna M.-dau	13		IN	
Frances G.-dau	10		IN	

1920 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 3, District 69, Sheet 14B

Jacob Rush-head	61	Cashier, restaurant (wage)	IN	IN
Mary-wife	49		IN	IN
Harvey J Coch-son in law	28	Printer, newspapers	IN	OH/IN
Anna M. Coch-dau	23		IN	

Rusch/Rush, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 24 (236 Walnut)

Francis Rush-head	55	wid., keeping house	GER	GER	
John-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Molly Born-dau	25		IN	GER	
John Born-son in law	30	Tinner	GER	GER	
Jacob Rush-son	22	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Henry-son	17	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER	
Louisa-dau	19		IN	GER	
Kate-dau	13		IN	GER	
William Born-g.son	2		IN	GER	IN
Charles Born-g.son	5		IN	GER	IN

1900 Census: Demorest, Habersham Co, GA- Sheet 6A

John C. Rush-head	Feb. 1856	44	Saddletree fact fore	IN	GER
Nevada C.-wife, 13 yr	Mar. 1861	39	0 child	GA	GA

1910 Census: Demorest, Habersham, Co., GA- District 76, Sheet 14B

John Rush-head	54	Knife hand, saddletree fact.	IN	GER
Luvada-wife, 23 yr.	49	0 child, Paster, saddletree fact	GA	

1920 Census: Demorest, Habersham Co., GA-District 89, Sheet 6B

John Rush-head 63	Canvassing, saddletree fact.	IN	GER
Nevada-wife	58 Paster, saddletree fact.	GA	GA

Schad, Albert (I)

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 25

Albert Schad	40	Saddle tree maker	Bavaria
Emily	31	Keeping house	Hessen
Josey	3		Indiana
Edward Schwab	1		Indiana
Hamp (Henry?)Schneider82		Retired Laborer	Hessen

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 88

Schad, Albert	(Schneider & Schad)	res ws Walnut n 5 th
Schad, Albin	saddletree sewer, Schneider & Schad	res es Church n Main Cross

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory ,p. 141

Schad, Albert	mnf saddletrees, 803 Walnut	res same
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1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 15A (North Walnut Street)

Albert Schad-head	Sept. 1830	69	Baker	GER	GER/GER
Barbara-wife, 29 yrs	Mar. 1854	46	4 children, 3 living	GER	GER/GER
John-son	Dec. 1876	23	Machinist	IN	GER/GER
George P.-son	Sept. 1880	19	Machinist	IN	GER/GER
Albert-son	Mar. 1892	8		IN	GER/GER

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 10B

Barbara Schad-head	56	Proprietor, saddle factory	GER	own/free/h
(wid.)		4 child, 3 living		
Albert-son	18		IN	

Schad, Albert (II)

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg 54

Albert Schad	37	Laborer	Hesse-Darmstadt
Mary	34	Keeping house	Prussia
Albert	3/12		IN

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, 88

Schad, Albin saddletree sewer, Schneider & Schad res es Church n Main Cross

1880 Census; Madison, IN- First Ward, pg. 25

Albion Schad	57	Saddle tree makr, has been sick 3 months	Hesse
Mary-wife	44	Keeping House	Prussia
Albert-son	10	School	IN Hesse/Prussia
Barbara-daughter	8	School	IN Hesse/Prussia
Katie-daughter	7		IN Hesse/Prussia

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory ,p. 141

Schad. Albert lab res 422 Church

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 88, Sheet 6A

Albert Schad-head	March 1870	30	Barber	IN	GER/GER
O/F/H					
Barbara-sister	Feb. 1872	28		IN	GER/GER
Katie-sister	Dec. 1874	25	Cotton mill, runs speeder	IN	GER/GER

Schaeffer/Shaffer, Joe

1880 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 3, pg. 13 (W. side Mulberry)

John Meyer	49	Hotel proprietor	Wurtemberg
Nicholas Kramer	21	Barkeep (Mulatto)	IN
George King	55	Laborer	Baden
Theresa King	16	Servant	Baden
Katie Cepf	18	Servant	Wurtemberg
Mary Wagoner	20	Servant	KY
Geo. Schnell	20	Carpenter	IN
Robert Scott	60	Machinist (Mulatto)	Scot. IN
B. Schroeder	32	Saddletree	Prussia
John Bangerter	25	Saddletree	Swit.
Joe Schaeffer	28	Saddletree	Prussia
Peter Forthofer	22	Laborer	Prussia
Ed Hayes	43	Cement roofer	ENG
Emily Hayes	33	At hotel	ENG
George B. Hayes	2	At hotel	NY
John Ketchum	21	Laborer	NJ

Schlick/Slick, Anthony

1870 Census: Madison, IN, pg. 50

Toney(Loney?) Schlick	51	Saddletree maker	Darmstadt	Real: \$2000
Susan	39	Keeping house	Baden	
Mary	12	Goes to school	IN	
Leona	10	Goes to school	IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 124, pg. 23

Anton Schlick	40	Saddletree maker	FRA
Mary-wife	41	Keeping house	Bavaria
Anton-son	15	At home	OH
Joseph-son	12	At school	OH
George-son	9	At school	IN
Charles-son	4	At home	IN
Edward-son	2/12	At home	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A

Antony Schlick-head	Oct. 1842	57	Saddletree m	GER (1860)
own/free/h				
Mary-wife, 36 yr	Jan. 1839	61	7 child, 2 living	GER (1852)
Edward-son	Mar. 1881	19	Saddletree maker	IN GER
Frank-son	June 1882	17	Varnisher of furn.	IN

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 12A

Anthony Schlick-head	80	Alsair Sorrain, FRA (1857)
Mary-wife	80	Baden (1841)

Schlick, Edward

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 124, pg. 23

Anton Schlick	40	Saddletree maker	FRA
Mary-wife	41	Keeping house	Bavaria
Anton-son	15	At home	OH
Joseph-son	12	At school	OH
George-son	9	At school	IN
Charles-son	4	At home	IN
Edward-son	2/12	At home	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A

Antony Schlick-head	Oct. 1842	57	Saddletree m	GER (1860)
Mary-wife, 36 yr	Jan. 1839	61	7 child, 2 living	GER (1852)
Edward-son	Mar. 1881	19	Saddletree maker	IN GER
Frank-son	June 1882	17	Varnisher of furn.	IN

1909 Samson City Directory, p. 217

Schlick, Edward wks WW Millar 703 Jefferson

1910 Census: Portland, OR-Ward 3, District 137, Sheet 11B

Edward Slick-Roomer	29	Baker, Bread Bakery	IN	IN
Frank Slick-Roomer	27	Baker, Bread Bakery	IN	IN

Schmidt, Andrew

1880 Census: Madison, IN-p. 23, Dist. 123 (Walnut St.)

Francis Schmidt (wid)	48	Keeping house	GER	
George-son	21	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Rose-daughter	23		IN	GER
August-son	20	Baker	IN	GER
Andrew-son	18	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Adam-son	13	School	IN	GER
Charles Gow	22	Saddletree worker	IN	GER

Schmidt, August

1860 Census: Madison, IN-2 Ward, p. 170

August Schmidt	30	Sadler tree M.	Pru	Real: 600, Personal: 60
Frances	29		Wur	
Susan	7		Ind.	
John G.	3		Ind	
August	9/12		Ind.	

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 50

August Smith	39	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Personal \$200
Francis	39	Keeping house	Prussia	
Rosa	15	Goes to school	IN	
George	13	Goes to school	IN	
August	12	Goes to school	IN	
Andrew	9	Goes to school	IN	
Adam	3	Goes to school	IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-p. 23, Dist. 123 (Walnut St.)

Francis Schmidt (wid)	48	Keeping house	GER	
George-son	21	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Rose-daughter	23		IN	GER
August-son	20	Baker	IN	GER
Andrew-son	18	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Adam-son	13	School	IN	GER
Charles Gow	22	Saddletree worker	IN	GER

Schmidt, George (I)

1860 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 171-172

Milchour Schmidt	38	Grocer	Hess	Personal: 600 Real estate: 50
Laura	40		Hess	
John	14		Hess	
Barbara	4		IN	
Philip Schmidt	2		IN	
George	6/12		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 23 (222 Walnut)

Muldiour Schmidt-head	58	Butcher	Hesse-Cass.
Clara-wife	40		Hesse-Cass.
Barbara	23		IN Hesse-Cass
George	21	Saddletree mkr	IN Hesse- Cass.

Schmidt, George (II)

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 50

August Smith	39	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Personal \$200
Francis	39	Keeping house	Prussia	
Rosa	15	Goes to school	IN	
George	13	Goes to school	IN	
August	12	Goes to school	IN	
Andrew	9	Goes to school	IN	
Adam	3	Goes to school	IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-p. 23, Dist. 123 (Walnut St.)

Francis Schmidt (wid)	48	Keeping house	GER	
George-son	21	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Rose-daughter	23		IN	GER
August-son	20	Baker	IN	GER
Andrew-son	18	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Adam-son	13	School	IN	GER
Charles Gow	22	Saddletree worker	IN	GER

Schmidt, Henry

1870 Census: Madison, IN- p. 50

Simon Smith	40	Saddletree Maker	Prussia	Real \$700
Mary	36	Keeping house	IN	
Emma	10	Goes to school	IN	
Henry	8	Goes to school	IN	
Leona	6		IN	
George	3		IN	
Mena	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-p. 23, Dist. 123 (Walnut St.)

Simon Schmidt	52	Saddletree Manf	GER	
Mary-wife	46	Keeping house	GER	
Emma-daughter	20		IN	GER
Henry-son	18	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Lane-daughter	16		IN	GER
George-son	13	School	IN	GER
Anna-daughter	11	School	IN	GER
Elizabeth-daughter	9	School	IN	GER
Peter-son	7	School	IN	GER
John-son	5		IN	GER

Schmidt, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 29

John Schmidt	55	Saddletree manf	GER
Lana-wife	30	Keeping house	GER
John-son	23	Saddletree worker	GER
Frannie-dau	18		IN
Elizabeth-dau	16		IN
Adam-son	13	School	IN
Peter-son	10	School	IN
Mary-dau	6	School	IN
Joseph-son	4		IN
Charles-son	1		IN

Schmidt, John Jr.

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 29

John Schmidt	55	Saddletree manf	GER
Lana-wife	30	Keeping house	GER
John-son	23	Saddletree worker	GER
Frannie-dau	18		IN
Elizabeth-dau	16		IN
Adam-son	13	School	IN
Peter-son	10	School	IN
Mary-dau	6	School	IN
Joseph-son	4		IN
Charles-son	1		IN

Schmidt, Leo

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 49-50

Leo Smidt	39	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Personal:500
Kate	29	Keeping house	Baden	
Mollie	12	Goes to school	IN	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 89

Schmitt, Leon	saddletree mkr	res ns 2 nd e Walnut
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Schmidt, Phillip

1860 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 171-172

Milchour Schmidt	38	Grocer	Hess	Personal: 600 Real estate: 50
Laura	40		Hess	
John	14		Hess	
Barbara	4		IN	
Philip Schmidt	2		IN	
George	6/12		IN	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 89

Schmitt, Phillip	Saddletree mkr	res es Walnut n 5 th
Schmitt, Simon	Saddletree mfg	res es Walnut n 5 th

Schmidt, Simon

1860 Census: Madison, IN-p. 170 (Ward 2)

Simeon Schmidt	32	Sadler tree	Prus	Real:\$600	Personal: \$60
Mary	28		Hess		
Emma	1		Ind		

1870 Census: Madison, IN- p. 50

Simon Smith	40	Saddletree Maker	Prussia	Real \$700
Mary	36	Keeping house	IN	
Emma	10	Goes to school	IN	
Henry	8	Goes to school	IN	
Leona	6		IN	
George	3		IN	
Mena	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-p. 23, Dist. 123 (Walnut St.)

Simon Schmidt	52	Saddletree Manf	GER	
Mary-wife	46	Keeping house	GER	
Emma-daughter	20		IN	GER
Henry-son	18	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Lane-daughter	16		IN	GER
George-son	13	School	IN	GER
Anna-daughter	11	School	IN	GER
Elizabeth-daughter	9	School	IN	GER
Peter-son	7	School	IN	GER
John-son	5		IN	GER

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 143

Schmitt, Simon res 724 Walnut

Schnabel, Charles

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 18

George Schnabel	35	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Susan-wife	31	Keeping house	IN	VA/OH
Charles-son	4		IN	
William-son	8	School	IN	
Ella-dau.	2		IN	
Hattie-dau.	2/12		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 10B

George Schnabel-head	Aug. 1841	58	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Susan-wife, 37 yr.	Dec. 1846	53	11 child, 10 living	IN	OH/IN
Clara-dau	July 1872	27		IN	
Hattie-dau	Oct. 1879	20		IN	
Charles-son	July 1877	23	Saddletree maker	IN	
Frederick-son	Sept. 1882	17	Machine oiler	IN	
Dottie-dau	Oct. 1883	16	School	IN	
Henry-son	May 1886	14	School	IN	
George L.-son	May 1888	12	School	IN	
Elisabeth-dau	Jan. 1890	10	School	IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 6A

Charles Schnabel-head	32	Blacksmith, saddle fact.	IN	IN
Hanna-wife, 7 yr	31		IN	IN/GER
Chester-son	5		IN	
Clara-dau	2		IN	
Helen-dau	6/12		IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 12A

Charles Schnabel-head	44	Blacksmith, saddletree shop	IN	
Hannah-wife	42		IN	
Chester-son	14		IN	
Clara-dau	11		IN	
Helen-dau	10		IN	
Melvin-son	5		IN	

Schnabel, George

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 18

George Schnabel	35	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Susan-wife	31	Keeping house	IN	VA/OH
Charles-son	4		IN	
William-son	8	School	IN	
Ella-dau.	2		IN	
Hattie-dau.	2/12		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 10B

George Schnabel-head	Aug. 1841	58	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Susan-wife, 37 yr.	Dec. 1846	53	11 child, 10 living	IN	OH/IN
Clara-dau	July 1872	27		IN	
Hattie-dau	Oct. 1879	20		IN	
Charles-son	July 1877	23	Saddletree maker	IN	
Frederick-son	Sept. 1882	17	Machine oiler	IN	
Dottie-dau	Oct. 1883	16	School	IN	
Henry-son	May 1886	14	School	IN	
George L.-son	May 1888	12	School	IN	
Elisabeth-dau	Jan. 1890	10	School	IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 11B

George Schnabel-head	67	Blacksmith, saddle fact.	IN	GER
Susan-wife, 41yr.	62	9 child, 9 living	IN	VA/OH
Clara Schober-dau, 8 yr.	29	2 child, 2 living	IN	
Stanley-grandson	7	School	IN	OH/IN
George-grandson	4		IN	OH/IN
Dot Schnabel-dau	25	Laundress, laundry	IN	
Fred-son	27	Delivery man, express co.	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 11B

George Schnable-head (wid)	77		IN	GER
John L. Schorer-son in law	50	Operator, telephone co.	FL	MD/Wash.DC
Clara-dau	45		IN	
Stanley L.-grandson	16	School	IN	
George L.-grandson	13	School	IN	

Schnabel, Henry

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 10B

George Schnabel-head	Aug. 1841	58	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Susan-wife, 37 yr.	Dec. 1846	53	11 child, 10 living	IN	OH/IN
Clara-dau	July 1872	27		IN	
Hattie-dau	Oct. 1879	20		IN	
Charles-son	July 1877	23	Saddletree maker	IN	
Frederick-son	Sept. 1882	17	Machine oiler	IN	
Dottie-dau	Oct. 1883	16	School	IN	
Henry-son	May 1886	14	School	IN	
George L.-son	May 1888	12	School	IN	
Elisabeth-dau	Jan. 1890	10	School	IN	

1914 Hoffman City Directory, p. 195

Schnabel, Henry prop. Mad. Saddle Tree Co. 315 E. 4th

1920 Census: Madison Twp., Jefferson Co., IN, Southeastern Hospital for the Insane-District 100, Sheet 1A

Henry Schnabel-cook	33	Cook, Insane Hospital	IN	IN/IN
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Schnabel, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 30

John Schnabel	33	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Barbara-wife	28	Keeping house	IN	GER
George-son	8		IN	
Emma-dau	6		IN	
Mary-dau	2		IN	

1900 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN-Ward 15, District 184, Sheet 5A

John A. Schnabel-head	Mar. 1847	53	Packer, drugs	IN	GER
Barbara-wife, 28 yr	Dec. 1851	48	4 child, 4 living	IN	GER
Mary-dau	Aug. 1878	21	Bookbinder	IN	
William C.-son	Dec. 1887	12	At school	IN	

1910 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN- Ward 13, District 233, Sheet 7B

A John Schnabel-head	63	Packer, wholesale drugs	IN	GER
Barbara-wife, 38 yr	57	4 child, 4 living	IN	GER
William-son	23	Bookkeeper, Machine co.	IN	
Florine Oswald-servant	16	Housework, private family	IN	IN

1920 Census: Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN- Ward 13, District 235, Sheet 6B

John A. Schnabel-head	72	Retired	IN	GER
Antony Wirker-housekeeper	73	Housekeeper, private home	GER	GER

Schnabel, Joseph

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 18

Joseph Schnabel	33	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Mary-wife	26	Keeping home	IN	GER
Eddie-son	5		IN	
Joseph-son	3		IN	
Frank	2		IN	
Infant-dau.	2/12		IN	

1900 Census: Denver, Arapahoe Co., CO-Ward 1, District 3, Sheet 4B

Joe Schnabel-head	Nov. 1849	50	Machinist	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 25 yrs	May 1856	44	9 child, 8 living	IN	GER

1910 Census: Denver, Arapahoe Co., CO-Ward 11, District 142, Sheet 2A

Joseph Schnabel-head	62	Machinist, railroad shops	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 37 yr	53	9 child, 7 living	IN	GER
Oscar-son	23	Machinist	IN	
Albert-son	21	Bander, planning mill	CO	
Mary-dau	19	Starcher, laundry	CO	
Frances Eccles-boarder	36	Book keeper, rail road	Australia	
Jessie-wife, 10 yr.	30		CO	IN
Emma Winske-boarder	24	Ironer, laundry	CO	GER

1920 Census: Denver, Denver Co., CO-District 98, Sheet 1B

Joseph Schnabele-head	73	Truck mechanic, railroads	IN	GER
Mary-wife	63		IN	GER
Oscar-son	30	Machinist, railroads	IN	
Emma-dau. in law	30		CO	GER

Schnabel, William

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 18

George Schnabel	35	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Susan-wife	31	Keeping house	IN	VA/OH
Charles-son	4		IN	
William-son	8	School	IN	
Ella-dau.	2		IN	
Hattie-dau.	2/12		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 4, District 91, Sheet 6B

William W. Mote-head	Aug. 1847	52	Salesman grocery	OH	OH
Margaret M.-wife, 27 yr	Dec. 1856	44	7 child, 7 living	OH	
Michael H.-son	Feb. 1876	23	Farm laborer	OH	
Ola-dau	Dec. 1882	18	Shorter in cotton mill	OH	
Mabel-dau	Oct. 1884	16	Spinner, cotton mill	OH	
Sarah-dau	Jan. 1891	9	At school	IN	
Susie Schnabel-dau	Mar. 1879	21		OH	
William Schnabel-son in law	Nov. 1872	28	Blacksmith	IN	GER
William-grandson	June 1900	0		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 11A

William Schnabel-head	38	Blacksmith, saddle fact. (8 wks. No work)	IN	IN
Susie-wife, 11 yr	38	5 child, 5 living	OH	OH
Charlie W.-son	9	School	IN	
Alice-dau	8	School	IN	
Wille E.-son	6	School	IN	
Nathan P.-son	2		IN	
Raymond R.-son	6/12		IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 10B

William Schnabel-head	48	Laborer, saddletree shop	IN	own/mortgage
Susan-wife	40		IN	
Charles W.-son	19	School	IN	
Alice-dau	18	School	IN	
William-son		School	IN	
Nathan-son	12	School	IN	
Raymond-son	10	School	IN	
Gilbert-son	6	School	IN	
Benjamin-son	4		IN	
Berenice-dau	3/12		IN	

Schneider, August

1880 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 26 (Walnut St)

Jacob Schneider-head	33	Dry goods merchant	GER	GER
Agnes-wife	43		GER	
August-son	23	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Minnie	19		IN	
Benjamin	27	Saddletree wkr	IN	
Louis	16		IN	
Frank	15	Saddletree wkr	IN	
Henry	7	School	IN	

Schneider, Benjamin

1880 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 26 (Walnut St.)

Jacob Schneider-head	33	Dry goods merchant	GER	GER
Agnes-wife	43		GER	
August-son	23	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Minnie	19		IN	
Benjamin	27	Saddletree wkr	IN	
Louis	16		IN	
Frank	15	Saddletree wkr	IN	
Henry	7	School	IN	

Schneider, Edward C.

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 27

John C.Ochs-head	69		GER	Bavaria
John Schneider-son in law	35	Saddletree maker		Hesse-Darm.
Mary C.-dau	35	Keeping house	IN	GER
Ida-granddau	10	School	IN	
Edward-grandson	8	School	IN	
Catharine-granddau	5		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 2B

Mary C. Schneider-head	Mar. 1841	59	5 child, 4 living	IN	GER/IN
Edward-son	Feb. 1870	30	Saddletree worker	IN	
Kate R.-dau	Sept. 1877	22	School teacher	IN	
Garfield-son	Nov. 1881	18	Drug clerk	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 12A-B

Mary C. Schneider-head	78		IN	Bavaria
Edward C.-son	48	Saddle maker, saddle tree shop	IN	

1930 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 5, District 11, Sheet 12B

Edward Schneider-head	59	Saddletree maker, saddle shop	IN	
Blanche-wife, 4 yr	46		IN	IN/KY

Schneider, Frank

1880 Census: Madison, IN- Walnut

Jacob Schneider-head	33	Dry goods merchant	GER	GER
Agnes-wife	43		GER	
August-son	23	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Minnie	19		IN	
Benjamin	17	Saddletree wkr	IN	
Louis	16		IN	
Frank	15	Saddletree wkr	IN	
Henry	7	School	IN	

Schneider, Fred (I)

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 34

Lucy Schneider	56	Keeping house	GER	
Fred-son	26	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Elizabeth-dau	13		IN	
Louisa-dau	28		GER	

1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 10A

Frederick Schneider-head	Dec. 1855	44	Undertaker	IN	GER
Inda-wife, 12 yr	Oct. 1863	36	1 child, 1 living	IN	
Harry-son	June 1891	8		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 6A

Fred Schneider	55	Undertaker, own store	IN	GER
Inda-wife, 22 yr	47		IN	IN
Harry-son	18	School	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 7B

Frank Schneider-head	65	Proprietor, furn(?) store	IN	GER
India-wife	51		IN	IN/PA

Schneider, Fred (II)

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 18

Fredoline Schneider	68	Tailor	Baden
Catharine-wife	67	Keeping house	Prussia
=-son	26	Laborer	IN
Joseph-son	24	Clerk	IN
Alexander-son	21	Laborer (out 6 mnts-consumption)	IN
Fred.-son	19	Saddletree worker	IN
Frank-son	17		IN
Mary-dau.	38		IN
Phifelonia-dau	23		IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 11B

Pius Schneider-head	58	Carpenter, house (own account)	IN	GER	own/free/h
Mary-sister	66		IN		
Joseph-brother	56	Laborer, odd jobs	IN		
Fred-brother	49	Carpenter, house	IN		
Philomena-sister	53		IN		

Schneider, George

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 50

George Schneider	37	Saddletree maker	Baden	Real: 1300, Personal:100
Catherine	22	Keeping house	IN	

Schneider, Henry G.

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 45

John Schneider	50	Saddletree maker	Baden
Cathrine	52	Keeping home	Baden
Henry	19	Saddletree maker	Indiana
Nick	13	Goes to school	Indiana

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 124, pg. 23

Henry Schneider	30	Saddletree maker	Hesse-Darmstadt
Caroline-wife	27	Keeping house	IN Bavaria
Joseph-son	5	At house	IN
Andy-son	4	At house	IN
Mary-dau	3	At house	IN
Katie-dau	11/12	At house	IN

1887 Sutton Publishing City Directory, p. 143

Schneider, Henry	Saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut	res. 803 Jefferson
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1900 Census: Madison, IN- Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A

H. Schneider-head	Feb. 1850	50	Saddletree maker	GER (1871)
Caroline-wife, 27yr	May 1853	47	7 child, 6 living	IN GER
Joseph-son	Aug. 1875	24	Grocery clerk	IN
Andy-son	Sept. 1876	23	Cotton picker	IN
Kate-dau	June 1879	21	Cotton spinner	IN
Emma-dau	Sept. 1873	26	Cotton spinner	IN
Josie-dau	Feb. 1884	16		IN
Henry-son	Mar. 1890	10	At school	IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 87, Sheet 8A

Henry Schneider-head	(wid.2)59	Saddletree manufacturer	GER (1874)
Emma-dau	27	Clerk, bakery	IN
Josephine-dau	26	None	IN
Henry-son	20	Laborer, hospital	IN

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 12A

Henry Schneider-head	69	Saddletree maker	GER (1865)
Josephina-dau	35		IN

Schneider, John (I)

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 45

John Schneider	50	Saddletree maker	Baden
Cathrine	52	Keeping home	Baden
Henry	19	Saddletree maker	Indiana
Nick	13	Goes to school	Indiana

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 89

Schneider, John saddletree mkr res es Walnut n 5th

1887 Sutton Publishing Co., City Directory, p. 143

Schneider, John wooden stirrup manf, 712 Walnut res same

Schneider, John (II)

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 27

John C.Ochs-head	69		GER	Bavaria
John Schneider-son in law	35	Saddletree maker		Hesse-Darm.
Mary C.-dau	35	Keeping house	IN	GER
Ida-granddau	10	School	IN	
Edward-grandson	8	School	IN	
Catharine-granddau	5		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 2B

Mary C. Schneider-head (wid)	Mar. 1841	59	5 child, 4 living	IN	GER/IN
Edward-son	Feb. 1870	30	Saddletree worker	IN	
Kate R.-dau	Sept. 1877	22	School teacher	IN	
Garfield-son	Nov. 1881	18	Drug clerk	IN	

Schneider, Nicholas

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 16

Victor Sneider-head	61	Saddletree worker	GER
Cordena-wife	62	Keeping house	GER
Nicholas-son	23	Saddle tree worker	GER
Augustus Wall-boarder	25	Tanner	GER

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 143

Schneider, Nicholas saddletree mkr, 520 Mulberry

res es Walnut bet 3rd & 4th

Schneider, Victor

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 16

Victor Sneider-head	61	Saddletree worker	GER
Cordena-wife	62	Keeping house	GER
Nicholas-son	23	Saddle tree worker	GER
Augustus Wall-boarder	25	Tanner	GER

Schram, Frank J.

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 23 (223Walnut)

John Schramm-head	56	Saddletree mfr.	Prussia	Prussia
Frances-wife	49		Baden	Baden
Frank	24	Saddletree wkr	IN	Prussia Baden
Mary	15		IN	
William	12		IN	
Frederick J.	9		IN	

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 144

Schram, Frank J. saddletree mkr, 710 Walnut res 708 Walnut

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 12

John Schram-head	Oct. 1824	75	Saddletree maker	GER (1837)	own/free/h
Francis-wife, 57 yrs	Apr. 1831	69	9 child, 7 living	GER (1857)	
Frank J.	Oct. 1859	40	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Mary F.	May 1865	35		IN	
William H.	Aug. 1868	31	Harness maker	IN	
John N.-grandson	Dec. 1883	16	At school	IN	IN/IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 7A

John Schram-head (wid)	85	Proprietor, saddle factory	GER (1831)	own/free/h
Frank-son	50	Saddle maker, saddle factory	IN	
Mary F.-dau	44		IN	
William H.-son	41	Harness maker, harness fact	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 5B

Frank Schram-head	60	Carpenter, saddletree shop	IN	Prussia	own/free
Frederick-bro. (wid)	49	Assistant p.m., post office	IN		
Mary-sister	55		IN		
Joseph-nephew	23	Machinist, tool(?) factory	IN	IN	

Schram, John

1850 Census: Madison, IN-Sheet 36 (Family 91)

John Schram	25	Laborer	Prussia	Value real estate:400
Frances	19		Baden	

1860 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 171

John Schram	36	Saddletree m.	Prussia	Personal:250	Real estate: 50
Frances	29		Baden		
Nicholas	10		IN		
Anna M.	8		IN		
John	6		IN		
George	5		IN		
Frank	9/12		IN		

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg. 49

John Schram	45	Saddle tree maker	Prussia	Personal:2100	Real estate: 900
Francis	39	Keeping house	Baden		
Nick	19	Saddletree maker	IN		
Matilda	17	Goes to school	IN		
John	15	Goes to school	IN		
Frank	10	Goes to school	IN		
Mary	5		IN		
William	2		IN		

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 23 (223Walnut)

John Schramm-head	56	Saddletree mfr.	Prussia	Prussia	
Frances-wife	49		Baden	Baden	
Frank	24	Saddletree wkr	IN	Prussia	Baden
Mary	15		IN		
William	12		IN		
Frederick J.	9		IN		

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 144

Schram, John	saddletree mkr	res 708 Walnut
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1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 12

John Schram-head	Oct. 1824	75	Saddletree maker	GER (1837)	
own/free/h					
Francis-wife, 57 yrs	Apr. 1831	69	9 child, 7 living	GER (1857)	
Frank J.	Oct. 1859	40	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Mary F.	May 1865	35		IN	
William H.	Aug. 1868	31	Harness maker	IN	
John N.-grandson	Dec. 1883	16	At school	IN	IN/IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 7A

John Schram-head (wid)	85	Proprietor, saddle factory	GER (1831)	own/free/h
Frank-son	50	Saddle maker, saddle factory	IN	
Mary F.-dau	44		IN	
William H.-son	41	Harness maker, harness fact	IN	

Schram, John Jr.

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 49

John Schram	45	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Real: \$2120, Personal:\$900
Margaret	39	Keeping house	Baden	
Nick	19	Saddle tree maker	IN	
Matilda	17	Goes to school	IN	
John	15	Goes to school	IN	
Frank	10	Goes to school	IN	
Mary	5		IN	
William	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 28

John Schramm	27	Saddletree wkr	IN	GER
Eliza-wife	25	Keeps house	IN	GER

1910 Census: Madison, Township (Middle Division), Jefferson Co., IN- District 83, Sheet 4A

John W. Schram-head	56	Farmer, home farm	IN	GER	own/free/farm
Ellen-2 nd wife, 9 yr	50		KY	IRE	

1920 Census: Madison Township, Jefferson Co., IN-District 99, Sheet 2B

John M. Schram-head	65	Farmer, own farm	IN	GER	own/free
Ella-wife	60		IN	IRE	

Schram, Nicholas A.

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 49

John Schram	45	Saddletree maker	Prussia	Real: \$2120, Personal:\$900
Margaret	39	Keeping house	Baden	
Nick	19	Saddle tree maker	IN	
Matilda	17	Goes to school	IN	
John	15	Goes to school	IN	
Frank	10	Goes to school	IN	
Mary	5		IN	
William	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 22

M.A. Schramm	29	Saddletree maker	IN	Prussia/Baden
Mary-wife	23	Keeping house	IN	Baden
Ellen-dau	1		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 11A

Nicholas Schram-head	Dec. 1857	48	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 24 yr	May 1857	43	8 child, 7 living	IN	GER
Ella-dau	Jan. 1879	21		IN	
Charles-son	Feb. 1881	19	Baker	IN	
Ida-dau	May 1884	16	Cotton spooler	IN	
Bertha-dau	Mar. 1886	14	Cotton weaver	IN	
Mary-dau	July 1888	11	At school	IN	
Clara-dau	Jan. 1894	6		IN	
Loreda-dau	July 1896	3		IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 8A

Nicholas A. Schram-head	54	Saddle maker, saddle factory	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 33 yr.	53	9 child, 8 living	IN	GER
Ella F.-dau	31	Clerk, bakery	IN	
Ida C.-dau	26	Dress maker, at home	IN	
Mary C.-dau	21	Book keeper, coal office	IN	
Clara G.-dau	16	Clerk, dry goods store	IN	
Lorretta C.-dau	13	School	IN	
Mearcella R.-dau	7	School	IN	

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 104, Sheet 11B

Nicholas Schram-head	69	Saddletree maker	IN	own/free
Mary-wife	62		IN	
Marcella-dau	17	Bookkeeper	IN	

Schroeder, Ben

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 124, pg. 13 (W. side Mulberry)

John Meyer	49	Hotel proprietor	Wurtemberg
Nicholas Kramer	21	Barkeep (Mulatto)	IN
George King	55	Laborer	Baden
Theresa King	16	Servant	Baden
Katie Cempf	18	Servant	Wurtemberg
Mary Wagoner	20	Servant	KY
Geo. Schnell	20	Carpenter	IN
Robert Scott	60	Machinist (Mulatto)	Scot. IN
B. Schroeder	32	Saddletree	Prussia
John Bangerter	25	Saddletree	Swit.
Joe Schaeffer	28	Saddletree	Prussia
Peter Forthofer	22	Laborer	Prussia
Ed Hayes	43	Cement roofer	ENG
Emily Hayes	33	At hotel	ENG
George B. Hayes	2	At hotel	NY
John Ketchum	21	Laborer	NJ

Schwappacher, Charles W./N

1860 Census: Madison, IN-pg 170

Nicholas Schwappacher-head	46	Carpenter,	Bavaria	Real 700, Personal: \$30
Mary	40		Bavaria	
John	12		IN	
Mary	9		IN	
Caroline	7		IN	
William	4		IN	
Charles	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 12

Charles Schwabbaker-head	24	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Hannah-wife	27	Keeps house	IN	IN
Charles E.	1		IN	
Lena Meyers, widow	35	Keeps House	IN	IN
Grace Meyers	5		IN	
William Schwabbaker	25	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Eliza-wife	25		OH	ENG
Mary	1		IN	

1910 Census: Monroe Township, Jefferson Co., IN-District 94, Sheet 7B

Charles Schwappacher-head	52	Farmer	IN	GER	own/free/farm
Hanna-wife, 32 yr	59	1 child, 1 living	IN		

Schwappacher, William J.

1860 Census: Madison, IN-pg 170

Nicholas Schwappacher-head	46	Carpenter,	Bavaria	Real:\$700, Personal:\$30
Mary	40		Bavaria	
John	12		IN	
Mary	9		IN	
Caroline	7		IN	
William	4		IN	
Charles	2		IN	

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 12

Charles Schwabbaker-head	24	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Hannah-wife	27	Keeps house	IN	IN
Charles E.	1		IN	
Lena Meyers, widow	35	Keeps House	IN	IN
Grace Meyers	5		IN	
William Schwabbaker	25	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Eliza-wife	25		OH	ENG
Mary	1		IN	

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 89, Sheet 11

William Schwappacher-head	Feb. 1856	44	Saddletree maker	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife, 22 yrs	Jan. 1855	45	1 child, 1 living	OH	ENG

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 14

William Schwapacher-head	54	Teamster	IN	GER
Elizabeth-wife, 32 years	55	1 child, 1 living	OH	GER

Sering, Homer

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 97

John G. Sering	54	Deputy clerk	IN	Real: \$4000, Personal: \$1000
Eliza-wife	50	Keeping home	MA	
Homer	26	Grocerware clerk	IN	
Eliza	14	Goes to school	IN	

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 92

Sering, Homer saddletree mkr, J Roch res ns 2nd w Broadway

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 126, pg. 24

Home Sering	36	Clerk	IN	IN
Carrie-wife	30	Keeping House	IN	NJ/PA
Samuel S.-son	7	At school	IN	
Abbie-dau.	5		IN	

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 145

Sering, Homer clk res 414 W. Second

1900 Census: Madison, IN-District 92, Sheet1B

Homer Sering-head	July 1843	56	Mail carrier	IN	IN/MA
Carrie-wife, 27 yrs	Jan. 1847	53	2 child, 2 living	IN	NJ/PA
Samuel	Oct. 1873	26		IN	
Abbie	Mar. 1875	25		IN	

Sheets/Scheets, Frank J.

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A

Frank Sheets-head	July 1858	40	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 20 yr	Dec. 1872	27	3 child, 3 living	IN	GER
Joseph-son	Feb. 1882	18	In cotton mill	IN	
Nicholas-son	July 1884	15	Barber	IN	
Andrew-son	June 1887	12	At school	IN	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, Sheet 4B (Third St.)

Frank J. Sheets	51	Saddletree maker, saddle factory	IN	GER
Mark R.-wife, 29 yrs	49	3 children, 3 living	IN	GER
Andrew L.-son	22	Clerk, dry goods store	IN	
Leo Smith-boarder (wd)	67	Night watchman, spoke factory	GER	
Nicholas W. Sheets-son (divorced) 25		Barber, from home	IN	

Sheets/Scheets, Joseph J.

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 3, District 90, Sheet 5A

Frank Sheets-head	July 1858	40	Saddletree worker	IN	GER
Mary-wife, 20 yr	Dec. 1872	27	3 child, 3 living	IN	GER
Joseph-son	Feb. 1882	18	In cotton mill	IN	
Nicholas-son	July 1884	15	Barber	IN	
Andrew-son	June 1887	12	At school	IN	

1909 Samson City Directory of Madison, Indiana, p.216

Scheets, Joseph J. Saddletree mkr 505 East

1930 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 11, Sheet 17A (East Third)

Joseph Sheets	48	Ticket Agent, bus stations	IN	IN/IN
Mary-wife, 25 yrs	48		PA	PA/PA
Agnes-daughter	23	Stenographer, Wholesale house	IN	IN/PA
Sebastian-son	21	Foreman, wholesale house	IN	IN/PA
Martha-daughter	15		IN	IN/PA
Britta-daughter	9		IN	IN/PA
Mary-mother	67		IN	GER/GER

Stadtlander/Stocklinger, Henry

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 18

Wm. Stocklinger	57	Saddletree worker	Hanover
Mary-wife	50	Keeping house	Hanover
Henry-son	30	Saddletree worker	OH
Louis-son	22	Saddletree worker	IN
Sophia-dau	16		IN
Fred-son	14		IN

Stadtlander/Stocklinger, Louis

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 18

Wm. Stocklinger	57	Saddletree worker	Hanover
Mary-wife	50	Keeping house	Hanover
Henry-son	30	Saddletree worker	OH
Louis-son	22	Saddletree worker	IN
Sophia-dau	16		IN
Fred-son	14		IN

Stadtlander/Stocklinger, William

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 18

Wm. Stocklinger	57	Saddletree worker	Hanover
Mary-wife	50	Keeping house	Hanover
Henry-son	30	Saddletree worker	OH
Louis-son	22	Saddletree worker	IN
Sophia-dau	16		IN
Fred-son	14		IN

Steinhardt, John

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 97

Steinhardt, John saddletree mkr, J. Schram res Walnut nw cor 4th

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 123, pg. 22 (218/224 Walnut)

Peter Steinhardt-head	56	Unemployed	SWIZ
Agnes-wife	49		SWIZ
John	25		IN SWIZ
Louisa	21		IN
Mary	19		IN
Andrew	13		IN
Peter	11		IN
Joseph	9		IN
Edward	5		IN

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 153

Steinhardt, John saddletree mkr, 803 Walnut res 323 E 5th

1903 Pollack City Directory

Steinhardt, John (wks at Schroeder's) 626 Walnut

1920 Census: Madison Twp, Jefferson Co., IN-Southwestern Hospital for Insane-District 100, Sheet 2A

John Steinhardt-attendant 64 Attendant, insane hospital IN GER/SWIZ

Straub, Andrew

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 54

George Straub	50	Saddler	Swit	Real : \$1500, Personal: \$550
Susan	40	Keeping home	Prussia	
Andrew	18	Saddletree maker	OH	
Philip	17	Goes to school	IN	
Alice	15	Goes to school	IN	
Mollie	11	Goes to school	IN	

Straub. George

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 54

George Straub	50	Saddler	Swit	Real: \$1500, Personal: \$550
Susan	40	Keeping home	Prussia	
Andrew	18	Saddletree maker	OH	
Philip	17	Goes to school	IN	
Alice	15	Goes to school	IN	
Mollie	11	Goes to school	IN	

Turner, George

1870 Census: Madison, IN- pg. 45

George Turner	22	Saddletree maker	Switzerland
Mary	21	Keeping house	Indiana

Understetter, Nicholas

1880 Census: Madison, IN- District 124, pg. 22

Eva Understeller	67	Keeping house	Prussia (cannot read/write)
Eva- dau.	25	At home	IN Prussia
Nicholas-grandson	6		IN IN/IRE

1909 Samson City Directory, p. 238

Understeller, Nicholas wks WW Millar 913 Walnut

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 10A

Nicholas Understetter-head	35	Sawyer, saw mill	IN	IN
Cathran-wife, 12 yr	31	6 child, 6 living	IN	IN
Louis-son	11	School	IN	
Howard-son	9	School	IN	
Robert-son	7	School	IN	
Morris-son	5		IN	
Margaret-dau.	3		IN	
Bernard	1		IN	

1914 Hoffman City Directory, p. 211

Understeller, Nicholas wks saddletree 917 Walnut

1920 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 1, District 102, Sheet 9A

Nicholas Understeller-head	45	Janitor, post office	IN	
Catherine-wife	41		IN	
Louis	21	Cutter, _____factory	IN	
Howard	19	Cutter, spoke (?) factory	IN	
Robert M.	15	Packer, casket(?) factory	IN	
Margaret	13		IN	
Bernard	10		IN	
Harry	9		IN	
Gilbert	6		IN	
Delwin	2		IN	

1930 Census: Madison, IN- First Ward, District 11, Sheet 20A

Nicholas Understeller-head	55	Janitor, post office	IN	IN/IN
Catherine, wife (31 yrs)	51	None	IN	IN/IN
Howard-son	29	Merchant, used _____	IN	
Bernard-son	21	Waiter, restaurant	IN	
Harry-son	19	Dish washer, hotel	IN	
Gilbert-son	16	None	IN	
Dellwin-son	12	None	IN	

Wiegand, John

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 123, pg. 29

John Weigand	25	Saddletree worker	GER
Fronie-wife	27	Keeping house	GER
Rose-dau	2/12		IN

Wiegard, Englehart

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 103

Viegon, Engelhardt saddletree mkr res ws Walnut n 5th

1887 Sutton Publishing Co. City Directory, p. 167

Wiegand, Engelhardt groceries, 943 Walnut res same

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 89, Sheet 14B

Englerd Wigand-head	Aug. 1855	44	Saddletree maker	GER (1880)
Monica-wife, 21 yr	Sept. 1852	47	8 child, 8 living	GER (1875)
Rosa-dau	Apr. 1880	20	Cotton weaver	IN
Emma-dau	Jan. 1883	17	Cotton spinner	IN
Anna-dau	Aug. 1884	15	Cotton spooler	IN
Henry-son	Oct. 1886	13	At school	IN
Mary-dau	Sept. 1888	11	At school	IN
Maggie-dau	June 1891	9		IN
Charles-son	Sep. 1894	5		IN
William-son	July 1897	2		IN

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 9B

Engelhart Wiegand-head	54	Saddle maker, saddle factory	GER (1873)
Monika-wife, 29 yr (his 2 nd)	52	9 child, 8 living	GER (1869)
Rosa-dau	30		IN GER
Emma-dau	27	Weaver, cotton mill	IN
Annie-dau	25	Laundress, laundry	IN
Henry-son	23	Clerk, dry goods store	IN
Mary-dau	21	Weaver, cotton mill	IN
Margaret-dau	18	Laundress, laundry	IN
Charlie-son	15	Delivery boy, dry goods store	IN
Willie-son	12	School	IN

Winterholter, Joseph

1879 Haddock & Brown City Directory, p. 109

Winterholter, Joseph saddletree mkr, G. Hummel res ns Main Cross w RR

1880 Census: Madison, IN-District 120, pg. 15

John Winterholder-head	50	Laborer	Baden
Lonie-wife	57	Keeping House	Baden
Joseph-son	19	Laborer	IN
Therese-dau	16	At home	IN
William-son	8	At home	IN

Young/Jung, John

1900 Census: Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH- Ward 30, District 8, Sheet 4B

John Young-head	Oct. 1864	35	Rubber (carriage)	OH	OH rent/house
Philopena-wife, 13 yr	Jan. 1867	33	2 child, 1 living	OH	GER
Matilda-dau.	Apr. 1895	5		OH	

1910 Census: Madison, IN-Ward 2, District 86, Sheet 8A

John Young-head	46	Saddle maker, saddle factory	OH	GER	rent/house
Capitola-wife, 23 yr	42		OH	OH/IN	
Lillie-dau	15	Spinner, cotton mill	OH		
Rosa-dau	12	School	IN		

Zepf/Cepf, Jacob

1870 Census: Madison, IN-pg 18

John Mayer	39	Hotel Prop.	Wurtemberg
Albertina	30	Keep house	Wurtemberg
John	6		IN
Andrew	3		IN
Matilda	1		IN
Jacob Zepf	25	Saddle maker	Wurtemberg
Ben Heman	35	Laborer	Wurtemberg
Leonard Graver	24	Saddle maker	Bayern
Peter Fortner	27	Laborer	Prussia
Andy Schmantz	28	Varnisher	IN
John Faulhaber	22	Saddle maker	Wurtemberg
John Wensler	22	Bar tender	Wurtemberg
George Kellar	25	Laborer	Prussia
Emil Ommhofer	24	Locksmith	Baden
John Shluck	42	Cooper	Bayern
John Sneider	26	Cigar maker	NY
Jacob Fortner	29	Laborer	Luxembourg
Charles Augustin	20	Stone mason	KY
William Bryla	45	Cooper	IN
Henry Black	28	Laborer	IN
Frederick Bussy	44	Engine builder	Hessen
Audy Deal	30	Cooper	NY
Valentine Goth	40	Cooper	Bayern
Jacob Breitenbach	20	Cooper	OH
Anna Graver	18	Chamber maid	Prussia

1880 Census: Madison, IN-Third Ward, District 124, pg. 29 (Main Str)

Jacob Cepf-head	32	Saddletree shop	Wurttemberg
Mary-wife	30	Keeps house	Wurttemberg
John J.	7	At school	IN
Frank	5	At home	IN
William	3	At home	IN

1900 Census: Madison, IN-Third Ward, District 90, Sheet 9B

Jacob Zepf-head	July 1848	52	Saddletree maker	GER (1869)
Mary-wife	Aug. 1850	48	9 child, 8 living	GER (1866)
Frank	Nov. 1875	24	Dry good salesman	IN
Willie	Aug. 1877	22	Shoe store clerk	IN
George	July 1881	18	Shoe salesman	IN
Katie	Jan. 1884	16	Cotton spooler	IN
Louise	Sept. 1885	14	At school	IN
Clemens	Nov. 1887	12	At school	IN
Herman	Sept. 1891	8	At school	IN

1920 Census: Madison, IN-District 104, Sheet 3A

Jacob Zepf-head	72	Porter, dry goods	Naturalized citizen, 1918
Mary-wife	69		
Katherine	34	Salesman, retail	IN
Louise	32	Salesman, retail	IN

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