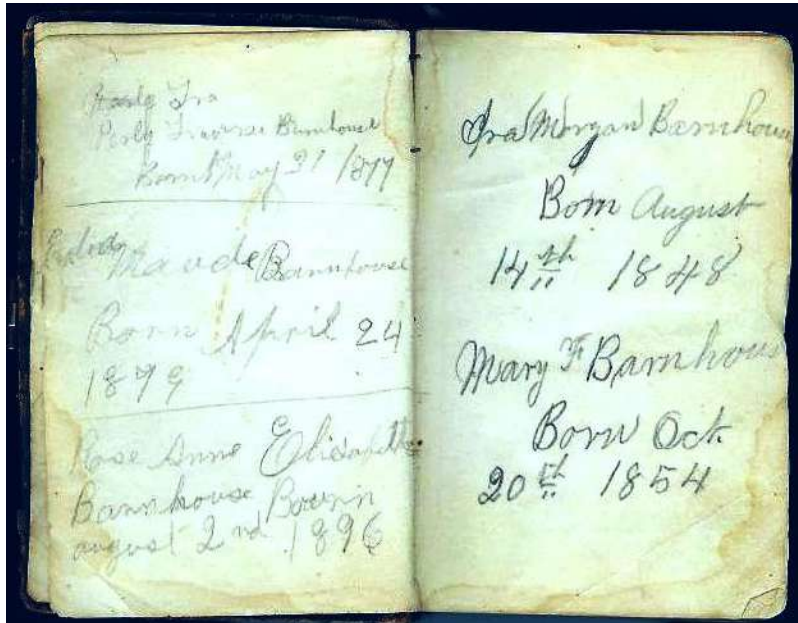


## Ira Morgan Barnhouse

**Preface:** I would like to thank Kathie Anderson Butler, great granddaughter of Ira Morgan Barnhouse, for supplying most of the material and scans on which this write-up was based. She inherited this material from her mother Virginia Lee Wright who inherited it from Kathie's grandmother, Rose Ann Elizabeth Barnhouse-Wright, daughter of Ira Morgan.

Ira Morgan Barnhouse was born 14 Aug 1848 in Sharon, Noble County, Ohio to George Barnhouse and Rose Ann McCune. His youth was spent on a farm at the place of his birth. He enlisted in Co. B, 66th OVI (Ohio Volunteer Infantry) when but 15 years of age and served in the Union Army under Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman on his "March to the Sea" through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah then through the Carolinas to Washington DC. He was honorably discharged from the service at Louisville Kentucky July 20th 1865.



### Civil War and the Ohio 66th

The 66th Ohio Infantry was organized at Camp McArthur in Urbana, Ohio and mustered in for three years' service on December 17, 1861 under the command of Colonel Charles Candy.

The regiment was attached to 3rd Brigade, Landers' Division, Army of the Potomac, to March 1862. 2nd Brigade, Shields' 2nd Division, Banks' V Corps and Department of the Shenandoah, to May 1862. 2nd Brigade, Shields' Division, Department of the Rappahannock, to June 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, II Corps, Army of Virginia, to August 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, II Corps, Army of Virginia, to September 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, XII Corps, Army of the Potomac, to October 1863, and Army of the Cumberland to April 1864. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, XX Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to July 1865.

The 66th Ohio Infantry mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky on July 15, 1865

### Antietam

Although the Ohio 66th participated in the Battle of Antietam fought on September 17, 1862, I.M. Barnhouse enlisted too late to be a part of it (he enlisted 14 Oct 1864).

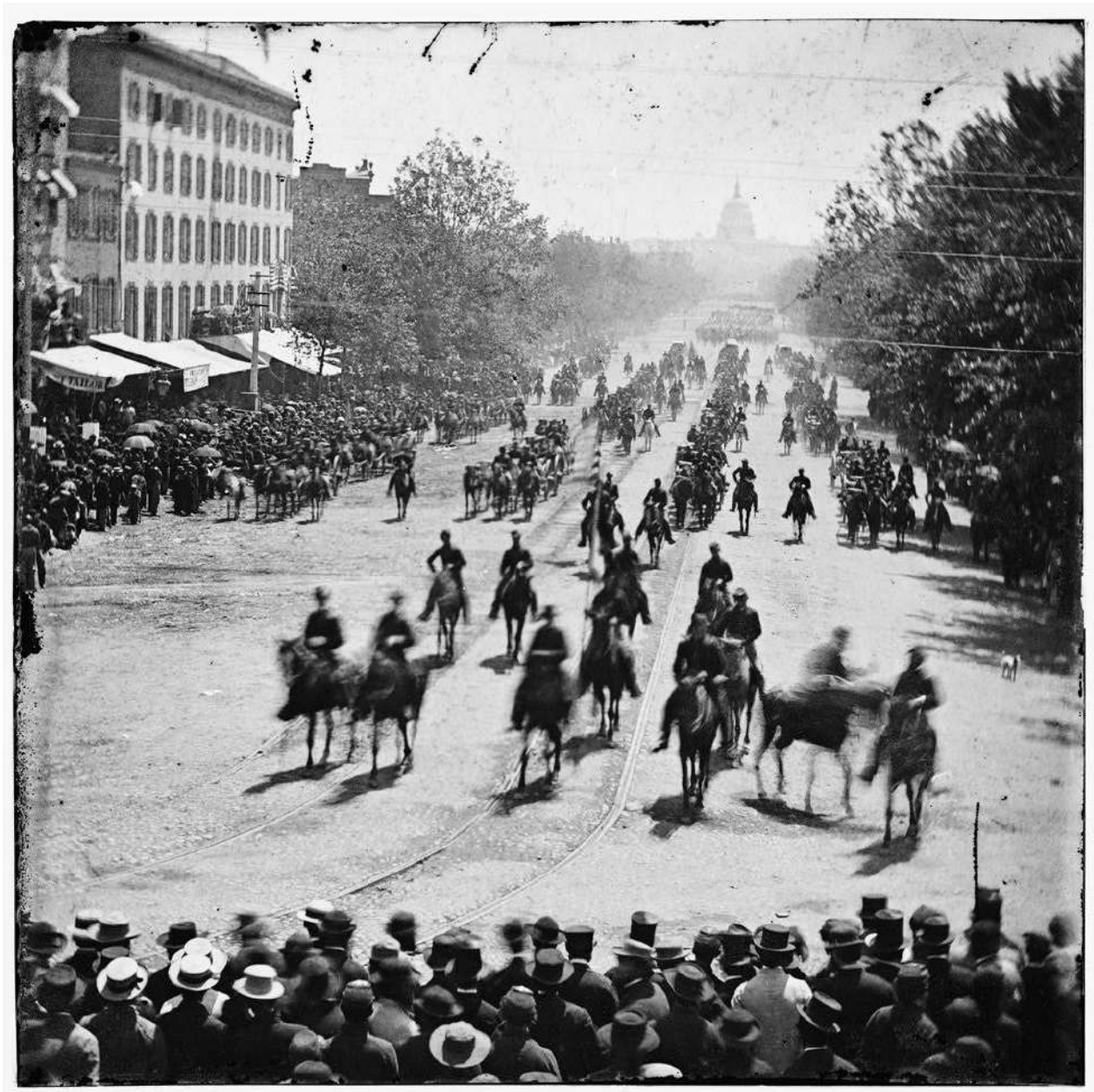
The battle (also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg) was fought near Sharpsburg, Maryland and Antietam Creek as a part of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign to invade the North and Gen. George B. McClellan's attempt to repulse it. It was the first major battle in the American Civil War to take place on Northern soil and was the bloodiest single-day battle in American history--about 23,000 casualties on both sides.

## Ira Morgan Barnhouse Records<sup>1</sup>

- 14 Oct 1864 – Enrolled in the Union Army aged 18 years (5'6" tall farmer)
- 14 Nov 1864 – Assigned to 6<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland
- 15 Nov 1864 – Started with General William T. Sherman's "March to the Sea"
- 13 Dec 1864 – In the Battle of Ft. McAllister Georgia (the battle took place during the final stages of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's March to the Sea. Union forces overwhelmed a small Confederate force defending the strategically important Fort McAllister near Savannah, Georgia, a major Union objective)
- 21 Dec 1864 – Participated in the capture of Savannah. On 22 Dec 1864 Sherman wrote, "Today we rode into Savannah and saw what we had captured yesterday! At last, this march to the sea has ended in victory!"
- 16 Mar 1865 – In the Battle of Averasborough, North Carolina as part of Sherman's Carolinas Campaign
- 19-21 Mar 1865 – Was in the Carolinas Campaign Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina (It was the last battle between the armies of Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston)
- 21 Mar 1865 – In Goldsborough (where the Battle of Goldsborough Bridge was fought 17 Dec 1862 to a Union victory)
- After 21 Mar 1865 – Got sick; sent to Wilmington North Carolina, thence to Ft. Manor Virginia, thence to Ft. Belvoir Virginia (9 miles south of Alexandria, Virginia)
- 24 Mar 1865 – Re-joined his regiment, attended the Grand Review of the Union Army at Washington DC
- 15 Jul 1865 – The 66th Ohio Infantry mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky; Barnhouse was discharged in Louisville under the authority of General Order #24



March to the Sea engraving by Alexander Hay Richie



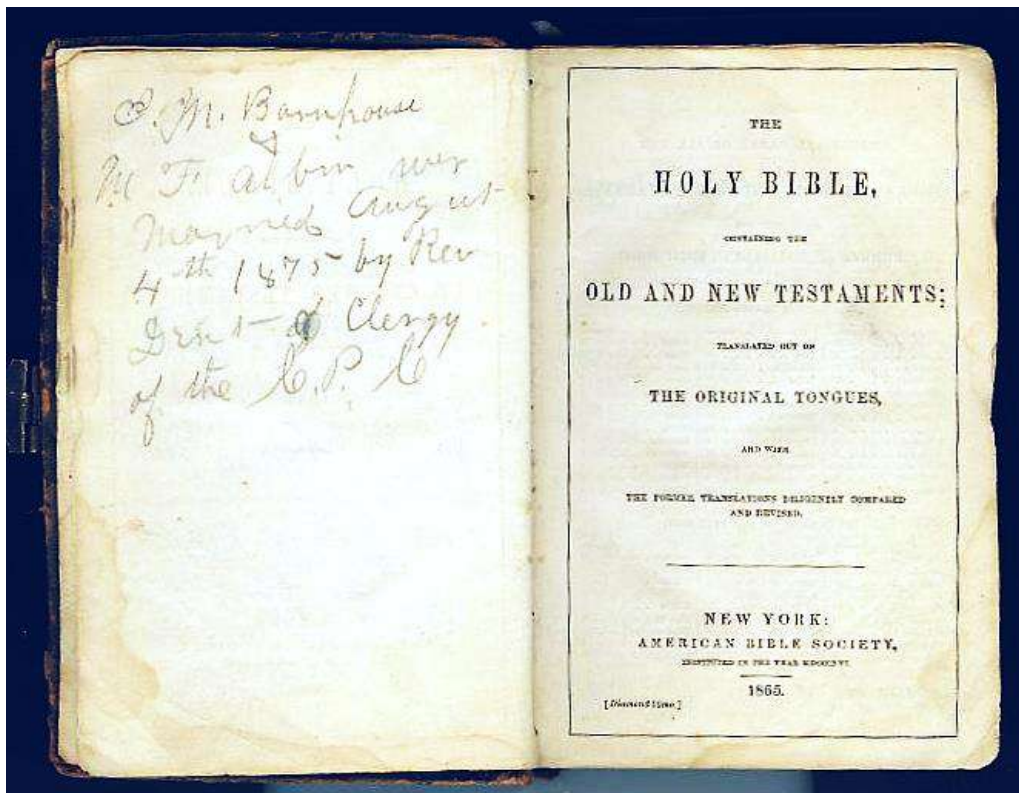
Grand Review of the Armies 21 Mar 1865 Washington D.C. Ira M Barnhouse participant

### **Post-Civil War**

Ira taught school in Ohio and Missouri from 1867 to 1873. He was a Mason, having taken the degrees in Caldwell, Mo., at the age of 21 (1869) and he became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1876.

## Marriage and Family

Ira M. Barnhouse was married to Mary Francis Albin 3 Aug 1875 at Laurelville, Hocking Co, Ohio, the union of which bore three children: Perl Travis, b. 31 May 1877; Edna Maude, b. 24 Apr 1879; and Rose Ann Elizabeth, b. 2 Aug 1895 (see Appendix 1)



Mary wrote a touching letter about Ira's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday celebration, see Appendix 2.

## Ira Morgan Barnhouse Pioneer of the Great Plains


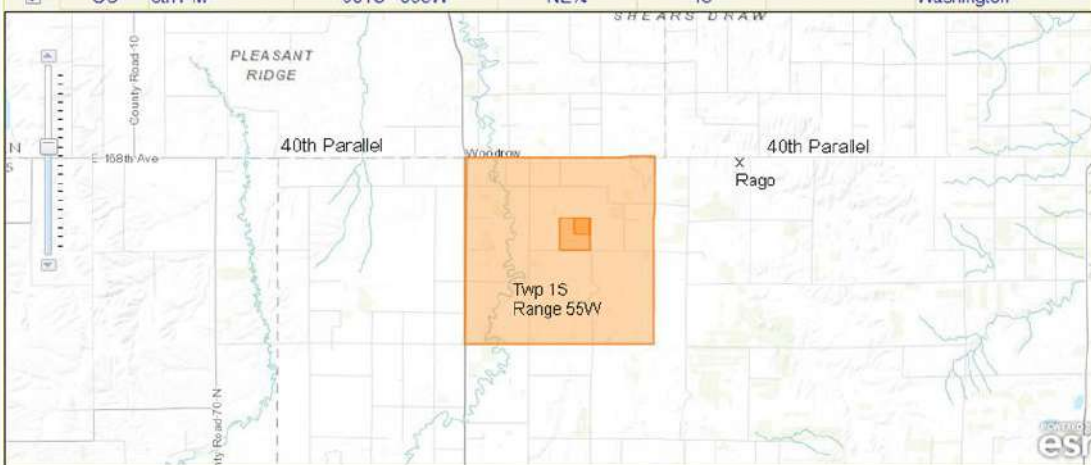
The following was taken from an article about I.M. Barnhouse written by his son Perl T. Barnhouse in *The Pioneer Book of Washington County Colorado*.

Ira Morgan Barnhouse settled in Nebraska in 1881. Five years later in November 1886 he arrived as a laborer in the small Colorado town of Akron then-situated in Weld County.<sup>2</sup>

In March 1887 he co-chartered an emigrant car from Surprise, Nebraska to Akron to bring his family and household goods to this land of promise. That was a rough trip across the prairie--no road, trail, or track of any kind. The steel-bound wheels of that farm wagon did not miss a bump in the sparseness of that trackless, hard land route.

On 1 Apr 1887 the family consisting of I.M. Barnhouse, head of household, wife Mary Francis Albin, son Perl Travis, and daughter Edna Maude arrived in an area 28 miles southwest of Akron where they settled on the NE¼, Sec 15, T1S, R55W in Arapahoe County<sup>3</sup> upon which Ira had previously made a preemption land filing.

The following illustration is a summary of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) record of the first land patent granted to Ira Morgan Barnhouse December 12<sup>th</sup> 1890 originally in Arapahoe County Colorado, later in Adams County (1901) and finally Washington County (1903).

<b>Accession Nr:</b> COCOAA 087698 <b>Document Type:</b> Serial Patent <b>State:</b> Colorado <b>Issue Date:</b> 12/12/1890 <b>Cancelled:</b> No							
<b>Note:</b> This record has not been checked against the legal land patent. We do not have an electronic image for this document.							
<b>Patent Details</b>		<b>Patent Image</b>		<b>Related Documents</b>		Printer Friendly 	
<b>Names On Document</b>				<b>Miscellaneous Information</b>			
BARNHOUSE, IRA M				Land Office: Assigned For Automation			
				US Reservations: No			
				Mineral Reservations: No			
				Tribe: ---			
				Militia: ---			
				State In Favor Of: ---			
				Authority: April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)			
Military Rank: ---				General Remarks: ---			
<b>Document Numbers</b>				<b>Survey Information</b>			
Document Nr: 8848				Total Acres: 160.00			
Misc. Doc. Nr: ---				Survey Date: ---			
BLM Serial Nr: COCOAA 087698				Geographic Name: ---			
Indian Allot. Nr: ---				Metes/Bounds: No			
Coal Entry. Nr: ---							
<b>Land Descriptions</b>							
<b>Map</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Meridian</b>	<b>Twp - Rng</b>	<b>Aliquots</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Survey #</b>	<b>County</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CO	6th PM	001S - 055W	NE¼	15		Washington
							

Interestingly, while the Barnhouse properties were closer to the Woodrow post office (1913-present) than the one at Rago (1912-1951), the Barnhouse's "address" was assigned to Rago and remained that way until their property was sold.

## **Wind, dust, and (lack of) water**

The prairie south of the still-new Burlington-Missouri River Railroad (B&MR) line, running from Lincoln to Denver through Akron, had been burned [in March 1887] and the morning of 2 Apr 1887 a frightful wind storm turned the day into twilight by raging air laden with ashes and dust. Without water, shelter, or even protection for the limited necessities they were able to take with them on that first trip 28 miles beyond civilization [the distance from Akron to the Barnhouse homestead], that second day was a bit more than unpleasant.

On April 3, 1887 water was hauled from a stagnant pool in "SH creek" a mile and a half distant. It smelled bad and tasted worse, but beat none by a scared fraction until a well was dug by hand a week later.

During that first week a hastily constructed frame shack was erected to become the first habitation made of lumber built on the prairie southwest of Akron, Colo. It was a one-room, shiplap-sided shell with a sod-covered roof and a dirt floor. While it made pretty fair shade it lacked several features a house is supposed to possess. Unfortunately, within two months the unseasoned lumber of which it was constructed had shrunk, warped, and split.

The weather came in or passed through without interference and insects accepted the easy entry as an invitation not to be ignored. Carpet was spread on the indoors prairie and had to serve for a couple of months until a stock-board floor was installed which brought the luxury of firm, level footing to the building, and imparting to it the dignity of being a 'dwelling'.

## **Varmints, locusts, and grasshoppers**

The story of the years 1887 to 1895 relates some strange circumstances as compared with modern conditions. Migratory locusts or grasshoppers struck several localities on the Plains every year. The hungriest and most persistent fleas that jumped 4 feet at a leap seemed to infest all out-of-doors. Rattlesnakes were met with more often. Prairie dogs dominated one-fourth of the entire country. More hawks, both good ones and bad ones, could be seen almost any time. Bobolinks, snowbirds, swallows, wheatears (a small songbird of northern America and Eurasia having a distinctive white rump), and butcherbirds were delightfully plentiful.

It is believed that the last of the wild buffalo or bison, that ranged western Washington County, were killed in the fall of 1887 [by the American military which deliberately killed millions of buffalo in the West solely to eliminate the Native Americans' major source of food].<sup>4</sup> Numerous antelope, a few wolves, thousands of coyotes, and, occasionally, a deer comprised the larger wild animals of this region in those pioneering days.

## **Tough times**

The Barnhouse family was making a radical change from city dwellers to primitive-type homesteaders and was ill-prepared for it by either facilities or experience. Having no stock or farming tools that the Homestead Act required for agricultural acreage compliance added further expense to the already terrific cost of transportation and subsistence.

Signs that the settlement boom was but transitory were evident by mid-summer 1887 and building enterprises ceased. Mr. Barnhouse went to Denver to obtain employment—working there 3 years.<sup>5</sup> He drove himself hard and succeeded in supplying his family with necessities of life. He purchased 2 cows, a badly mismatched team of horses, and some inferior implements. However, he had \$360 deposited in a Denver savings bank that fell on hard times and had to close its doors which added to the privation to be endured in those difficult years.

The fall of 1891 Ira and his son Perl earned more than a ton of potatoes, picking spuds near Kersey, Colo. However, the winter of 1891-92 provided a real test of the Barnhouse family fortitude (even though no unusual weather conditions occurred during that winter, see Appendix 4).

Scrubby field corn was crushed for food by tedious methods, including pounding with a claw hammer. Dry salt pork that was 98% fat and an occasional jackrabbit and potatoes supplied the food requirements of the scantily clad family until the spring of 1892 brought warmth, milk, eggs, vegetables. Never had defeat been so near.

## **Livestock on the Prairie**

Thousands of unattended cattle and horses roved the plains from 1887 to 1903. Those animals raided the settlers' meager crops day and night, as there was not a protecting fence in the whole county. The great cattle companies of Texas trailed hundreds of thousands of other alleged bovine critters through to northern ranges every spring. Those calico

colored animals resembled modern cattle very little—no two were alike in color, size, or shape. Ten years later, white faces began to show up and with them, more uniformity.

Hard land prairie was covered with grama and buffalo grasses and livestock ranching became the first practical occupation of the settlers. The ranges were free to any and all who cared to use them. The better stockmen were soon expanding their grazing domain to all unused territory. As could be expected, this sometimes led to disputes which occasionally developed violence.

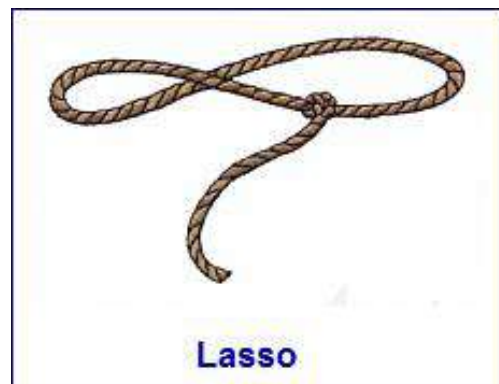
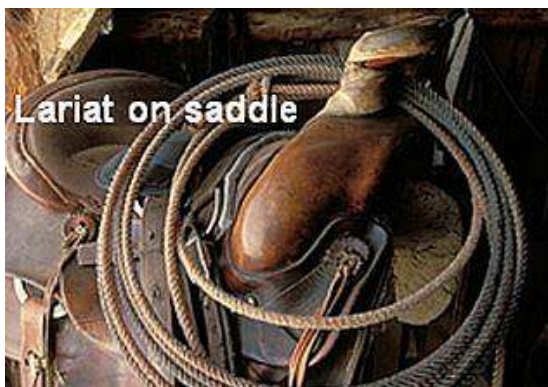
Although such episodes were extremely rare, in some way the idea has invaded many juvenile minds [in Hollywood] that gunplay was frequently early western entertainment. Far from it! Those stockmen and cowboys were a good-natured set of fellows who placed much reliance in their lassos and less in shootin' irons in both their work and their arguments. A hard-twist saddle rope could make a blue welt a foot long on a man that would last a week or more.

Moreover, most TV fans have ridiculous ideas regarding old-time cowboy attire. A stockman in those days had to dress for varying weather conditions that would have to be endured in the wide open spaces for weeks at a time.

Flapping tapaderos (leather hoods that cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle), clanking concha (a round decorative piece of metal seen on a western saddle and other horse equipment descended from the Spanish tradition) dangling fringes, and such frills are modern copies of Mexico-Indian holiday costumes, the likes of which those old-time cowboys never saw.



Another modern misconception is just what a lariat is. It is a soft-twist picket rope and makes a very poor lasso. To lariat an animal is to tie it out on a lariat rope to graze. Animals caught in slip nooses on ropes were always lassoed with hard-twist-throwing ropes never by lariats.



## Life on the prairie improves.

In the last five years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first six years of the 20<sup>th</sup> life greatly improved for the Barnhouse family. Ira gained confidence and began acquiring more land, all in the same township as his original: Twp 1S, Range 55W. The following land patents were granted to Ira under the Homestead Act including land purchased by his children after he came to Akron in 1904.<sup>6</sup>

### **Ira M Barnhouse**

- 6/27/1895 SE¼ of Sect 10
- 11/4/1899 SW¼ of Sect 1  
Edna M Barnhouse
- 2/17/1908 NE¼ Sect 11  
Perl T Barnhouse
- 5/17/1909 SW¼ Sect 2
- 1/29/1912 SE¼ Sect 12

See [Appendix 7](#) for a summary of a Denver Land Office record of Ira's homestead.

The ordinary increase in numbers of livestock and some judicious trading soon founded the family-owned stock ranch that was operated as such from 1898 to 1948.

Ira had other pursuits. In the *Akron Pioneer Press* dated July 23, 1897 there was a three-inch ad for the Davis Cream Separator, I.M. Barnhouse, Agent.<sup>7</sup>

## The family moves to Akron

Ira Barnhouse's love of home and family gave him zeal and persistence in the field of human endeavor. However, his slight physical strength enforced retirement from the more arduous labor of farm life in 1904 at which time he came to Akron, Colo.

As related by his granddaughter, Margaret Sears: Grandpa and Grandma Barnhouse "moved their entire house from the country into the east side of Akron" in 1904. They "lived there until my parents [Nelson Sears and Maude Barnhouse] moved-in in 1910. [Ira and Mary] had built a new house on the southeast corner of the block [at present 4th & Date] and had moved to it a short time before".

Nelson and Maude also moved their entire country house in (also from the Woodrow area) and had joined it to the rear of the house left by Ira and Mary. Their addition became a kitchen and storage area leaving the original house solely as a living and sleeping area.

Margaret didn't remember her grandpa Ira but she had vague memories of her grandma Mary. She wrote: "I do remember a little about grandmother 'B'. She was in poor health and didn't get out much. I only remember once when she trudged slowly along the path that led from their place to ours. She must have suffered from arthritis. Anyway, I remember her stopping to look around. She was dressed in black clothes, a full long skirt and black, high necked bodice (very much the style in those days...).

## County Judge

Ira was elected County Judge and began service in 1908. The following excerpts related to his service are from the *Akron Weekly Pioneer Press*.

Jun 23, 1911. The case of Le Dou vs. Schluter for the drilling of a well which was first heard before Mrs. Schaffer and decided in favor of Le Dou, was again tried Wednesday in Judge Barnhouse's court and the jury decided in favor of Le Dou.

Nov 17, 1911 In the article A Bad Case of Destitution: The charge against the father was made out in due form by the Denver [District Attorney's office] and sent [to Akron] for service and accompanying it was a letter from Deputy District Attorney Stoton Stephenson to Judge Barnhouse [which said] "The case is a bad one...the father of the children is too lazy to make the least effort to provide for the family and they are destitute..."

Feb 23, 1912. In the notice A Weather Station: Judge Barnhouse has not only been supplied by the government with a standard weather gage but this week he has installed a thermometer that registers the maximum and minimum temperature of each day. The *Pioneer Press* is promised a daily record.



Feb 23, 1912. Geo. W. Pletcher and Miss Katie Glenn, both of Eckley, Yuma county, were married Wednesday afternoon by County Judge Barnhouse in his office.

Mar 8, 1912. Two sleighs filled with men came in from the south country Sunday evening and Monday forenoon they all appeared before Judge Barnhouse and took part in the trial of Ruhaak vs. Higinbotham...the judge from the evidence that defendant Higinbotham owned<sup>a</sup> plaintiff Ruhaak and rendered judgment accordingly.

Sep 6, 1912. The Pioneer Press endorsed Republican candidates for national office including incumbent William Howard Taft for President and incumbent James S. Sherman for vice-President. For county offices party affiliations were less clear. Among others, for county judge incumbent Ira M. Barnhouse. Moreover, in its continuing feud with the Akron News (later merged by R.B. Cooley with the Akron Reporter to become the Akron News-Reporter) the Pioneer Press said that certain entrenched Democrats and a few Republicans have come to Akron to "roar and try to maintain an organization under the tutorship of the Akron News, a newspaper without pride or principle".

Oct 11, 1912. Party affiliations became clear a month later: The Bull Moose party filed its ticket with the County Clerk (James D.) Barnhouse Oct. 9th at 11:22 am, viz: Judge, Ira M Barnhouse; treasurer Frank C. Pohlman; etc.

Nov 8, 1912. However, in this post-election edition the "Unofficial Returns...of Washington county, viz: Wilson, 758; Taft, 409; Roosevelt, 669...For county judge, Egbert More, dem-rep, 1096; Ira M. Barnhouse, pro, 876".

Aug 30, 1913. Apparently still known as Judge Barnhouse even having lost the election we find in this edition: "County Judge Barnhouse attends to you application to prove up FREE and charges nothing for information". This was an item, not an ad.

Aug 29, 1913. Houses and buildings on the move: In the issue were the following two notices:

- (1) The Barnhouse two-story house was placed on wheels this week and started to the Pearl (sic) Barnhouse ranch.
- (2) Wayne Etter has a job on hand moving Judge Barnhouse's building from back of the pool hall to Pearl Barnhouse's ranch. He has a set of heavy, broad-tired wheel on which the 2-story house will be hauled.

Oct 10, 1913. House on wheels: Judge Barnhouse's residence on wheels that was started for the country recently is now on its return across the east side [of Akron] destined for a foundation made for it. The two-story house is too heavy to haul into the country over the soft roads.

## **End of illustrious pioneer's life**

Perl, Ira's son, discusses the circumstances leading up to his father's death in 1914: "A near-fatal accident occurred on 7 Nov 1907 from which he recovered through his power of will alone. However, an imperfect cicatrice<sup>b</sup> remained on his cheek and it began to trouble him in 1911. It developed into cancer a year later and he was forced to resign his judgeship in 1912.

"The unequal struggle ended in his death at the Hahnemann Hospital in Kansas City, Mo., at four o'clock on the fourth day of April, 1914. The cause of death as written on his death certificate was "Uremic poison, contributory, Cancer face".

His wife Mary Francis Albin died January 8, 1924. See Appendix 3, a picture of their gravestone in Akron Cemetery.



Perl T. Barnhouse succeeded his father as manager of the ranch in 1904, and became owner in 1924. He [Perl] also retired and moved to Akron in 1946, leaving the ranch in charge of his two sons Robert and Omar. In 1949 the sons' partnership was dissolved and one-half of the ranch was sold.

<sup>a</sup> Owned - admit or acknowledge a wrongdoing or error

<sup>b</sup> Cicatrice or Cicatrix, n. pl. Cicatrices (Med); 'si-k&-"triks, &-'kA-triks. The pellicle that forms over a wound or breach of continuity of the skin that completes the process of healing and subsequently contracts and becomes white forming a scar.

## Appendix 1

## Family Group Record for Ira Morgan Barnhouse

<b>Husband</b>	<b>Ira Morgan Barnhouse</b>			
Born	14 Aug 1848	Sharon, Morgan Co, Ohio		
Christened				
Died	4 Apr 1914	Kansas City, Jackson Co, Missouri		
Cause of Death	Uremic poison, contributory; Cancer face			
Buried	7 Apr 1914	Akron Cemetery, Washington Co, Colorado		
Father	George E. Barnhouse Jr (1813-1890)			
Mother	Rose Ann McCune (1822-1889)			
Marriage	4 Aug 1875	Laurelville, Hocking Co, Ohio		
<b>Wife</b>	<b>Mary Francis Albin</b>			
Born	20 Oct 1854	Laurelville, Hocking Co, Ohio		
Christened				
Died	8 Jan 1924	Akron, Washington Co, Colorado		
Cause of Death	Uremic poisoning due to chronic interstitial nephritis			
Buried	10 Jan 1924	Akron Cemetery, Washington Co, Colorado		
Father	William Slater Albin (1823-1902)			
Mother	Elizabeth Ann Tribby (1828-1914)			
<b>Children</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Perl Travis Barnhouse</b>		
Born	31 May 1877	Swan Twp, Vinton Co, Ohio		
Christened				
Died	26 Aug 1964	Akron, Washington Co, Colorado		
Cause of Death	Emphysema			
Buried	29 Aug 1964	Akron Cemetery, Washington Co, Colorado		
Spouse	Mamie Arundle (1890-1991)	29 Oct 1907 - Washington County, Colorado		
<b>2</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>*Edna Maude Barnhouse</b>		
Born	24 Apr 1879	South Bloomingville, Hocking Co, Ohio		
Christened				
Died	24 Aug 1971	Brush, Morgan Co, Colorado		
Cause of Death	Cardiac Arrest. Other significant condition: Generalized arteriosclerosis			
Buried	24 Aug 1971	Akron Cemetery, Washington Co, Colorado		
Spouse	Nelson Evans Sears (1876-1948)	20 Sep 1907 - Akron, Washington Co, Colorado		
<b>3</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Rose Ann Elizabeth Barnhouse</b>		
AKA	Anna B Wright			
Born	2 Aug 1895	Abbott Twp, Washington Co, Colorado		
Christened				
Died	30 May 1991	Denver, Denver Co, Colorado		
Buried	5 Jun 1991	Faimount Cemetery, Denver Co, Colorado		
Spouse	Alva Wright (1896-1983)	6 Aug 1918 - Denver, Denver Co, Colorado		

## Appendix 2

Upon the occasion of Ira's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday the following was written by his wife Mary F. Albin:

J.M. Barnhouse's birth day  
written by his wife August 14<sup>th</sup> 1908

~~August 14 1908 J.M.B.'s birth day~~  
When he was sixty years of age  
His heart was full of joy  
He got a little music box  
and played it like a boy

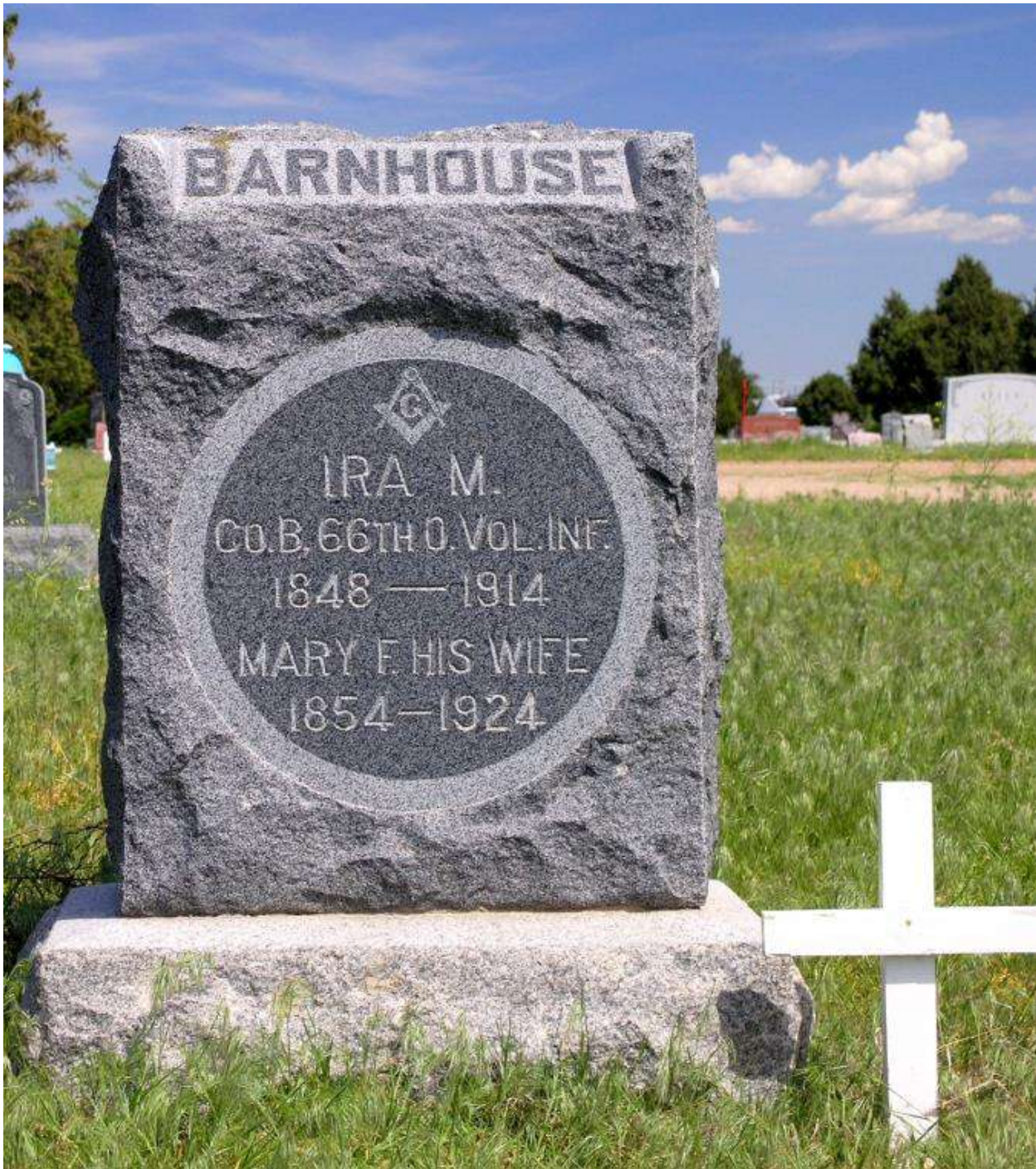
He had fried chicken for his lunch  
and blue berry pie as well  
New beets and new potatoes too  
and other things that I could tell

His heart was light and free from care  
On that fourteenth of August day  
He danced around the room as free  
as would a child at play

He was once a soldier boy  
and for his country true  
He marched with Sherman to the sea  
and wore a suit of blue

## Appendix 3

Ira M Barnhouse and Mary Francis Albin gravestone in Akron Cemetery



## Appendix 4

This appendix was prompted by Perl's assertion that the winter of 1891-2 was the most trying for the Barnhouse family. From online study<sup>c</sup> it appears there was no unusual weather that winter, and, if anything, production in the great grain-growing states was on the upswing. There was the *Long Depression* some say lasted from 1873 through the Panic of 1893 and up to 1899. In the last analysis, as Perl stated, for the Barnhouses it was simply a situation of being wholly unprepared for even normal conditions on the Great Plains of Colorado.

From a larger perspective here follows is part of the timeline entitled *Growing a Nation, the Story of American Agriculture*.<sup>d</sup>

### Farmers

- 1880-1914: Most immigrants are from southern and eastern Europe
- 1887-1897: Drought reduces settlement on the Great Plains
- 1890: Total U.S. population, 62,941,714; farm population, 29,414,000 (est.); farmers are 43% of labor force; number of farms, 4,565,000; average acres, 136. The 1890 census shows that frontier settlement is stagnant
- 1890s: Increases in land under cultivation and number of immigrants becoming farmers boost agricultural output

### Panic of 1873

The "Long Depression" was a worldwide price recession, beginning in 1873 and running through the spring of 1879. It was the most severe in Europe and the United States, which had been experiencing strong economic growth fueled by the Second Industrial Revolution in the decade following the American Civil War. The episode was labeled the "Great Depression" at the time, and it held that designation until the Great Depression of the 1930s. Though it was a period of general deflation and a general contraction, it did not have the severe economic retrogression of the Great Depression.

### Recovery in 1892

From the *Bradstreets* financial journal dated 3/5/1892: "...it is easily ascertainable that the west and northwest were the first to recover from the business depression caused by the partial crop failure of 1890 and the reaction in general trade of 1890-91, due to financial complications abroad; that since the late autumn and early winter of 1891 the great grain-growing states of the west...have been chief among those first to feel the good effects of the excessive grain crops of 1891, the crop shortage abroad, and consequent increased export demand for wheat and Indian corn in the United States."

### Panic of 1893

The "Panic of 1893" was a serious economic depression in the United States that began in that year. Similar to the panic of 1873, it was marked by the overbuilding and shaky financing of railroads, resulting in a series of bank failures. Compounding market overbuilding and the railroad bubble was a run on the gold supply. The panic of '93 was the worst economic depression the United States had ever experienced at the time. - Wikipedia

<sup>c</sup> *The Weather and Economic Status of the Great Plains in the last 30 years of the 19th century*

<sup>d</sup> <https://www.agclassroom.org/gan/timeline/1880.htm>

The Barnhouse Family in the 1900 United States Census

Name: Ira M Barnhouse  
 Age: 50  
 Birth Date: Aug 1849  
 Birthplace: Ohio  
 Home in 1900: Abbott, Arapahoe, Colorado  
 Race: White  
 Gender: Male  
 Relation to Head of House: Head  
 Marital Status: Married  
 Spouse's Name: Mary F Barnhouse  
 Marriage Year: 1876  
 Years Married: 24  
 Father's Birthplace: Ohio  
 Mother's Birthplace: Ohio  
 Occupation: [View on Image](#)  
 Neighbors: [View others on page](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	Ira M Barnhouse	50
	Mary F Barnhouse	45
	Purl T Barnhouse	23
	Edna M Barnhouse	21
	Rose A E Barnhouse	4

11 8 A  
 Sheet No. 8

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
 SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Colorado  
 County Arapahoe  
 Township or other division of county Abbott Precinct  
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division. Abbott  
 Name of institution. Johnathan  
 Ward of city. X  
 Examinated by me on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of July 1900.

LOCATIONS	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY		CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION	RECORD OF MIL.
				Place of birth	Place of birth of parents				
127127	Barnhouse, Ira M	Head	M. 1849 Aug 22-11-74	Ohio	Ohio	18	Stock raiser	Yes	173684
	Mary F	Wife	M. F. 1854 08-11-24-33	Ohio	Ohio	18	Stock raiser	Yes	
	Purl T	Son	M. 1876 May 27-23-01	Ohio	Ohio	18		Yes	
	Edna M	Daughter	M. 1878 Oct 21-01	Ohio	Ohio	18		Yes	
	Rose A E	Daughter	M. 1895 Aug 21-01	Colorado	Ohio	18		Yes	

## Appendix 6

### Summary of the Barnhouses in the United States Census of 1910 showing them in Akron

Name: Ira M Barnhouse

Age in 1910: 61

Birth Year: abt 1849

Birthplace: Ohio

Home in 1910: Akron, Washington, Colorado

Race: White

Gender: Male

Relation to Head of  
House: Head

Marital Status: Married

Spouse's Name: Mary F Barnhouse

Father's Birthplace: Virginia

Mother's  
Birthplace: Ohio

Neighbors: [View others on page](#)

Household	Name	Age
Members:	<a href="#">Ira M Barnhouse</a>	61
	<a href="#">Mary F Barnhouse</a>	55
	<a href="#">Annie E Barnhouse</a>	14

- Ancestry.com

## Appendix 7

### Denver Land Office Records, 1862-1908

Name: Ira M Barnhouse

---

Township/Direction: 1/South

---

Range/Direction: 55/West

---

Book: Register of Homestead Entries, 5.  
vols.

---

Type: Homestead Act

---

Bureau of Land  
Management: 6

---

Application #: 11109.00

Robinson, Doreen and Alan Campbell. Denver Land Office Records, 1862-1908 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1998.



## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Civil War data is from the *I.M. Barnhouse Official Discharge and Service Record* possessed by his great granddaughter, Kathie Butler.

<sup>2</sup> The initial northern block of Washington County north of the 40th Parallel, in which Akron was located, was carved out of Weld County on 9 Feb 1887 and incorporated 22 Sep 1887).

<sup>3</sup> The area in which I.M. Barnhouse settled became Adams County in 1901 but it wasn't until 1903 that a block of Adams County land south of the 40th Parallel was annexed to Washington County.

<sup>4</sup> In the early nineteenth century great herds of buffalo, more appropriately called American bison, roamed the Great Plains. Then, over 50 million buffalo existed (perhaps as many of 75 million). The buffalo was central to the Plains Indian economy and their spiritual world. Bison provided a variety of foodstuffs, hides for clothing and shelter, bladders for pouches, gall and blood for paints, bones for utensils, droppings for fuel and heat, and skulls for sacred ceremonies. At the end of the American Civil War the U.S. military's attention turned again to American Indian relations. The military was keenly aware that a substantial decline in buffalo would pose a serious setback to the Native Americans' ability to resist U.S. expansion. Thus began the deliberate slaughter of buffalo herds in the West. By around 1895, the formerly vast buffalo populations were practically extinct. The end result was wide scale starvation and the social and cultural disintegration of many Plains tribes. - *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. Economic History*

<sup>5</sup> **Ira Barnhouse in the Denver, Colorado City Directory, 1890**

(Ancestry.com. Denver, Colorado City Directory, 1890; Provo, UT)

Name: Ira Barnhouse  
Location: r. 1610 Blake  
Business: Davis-Creswell manufacturing company  
Occupation: Teamster  
Year: 1890  
City: Denver  
State: Colorado

### Ballenger & Richards Denver city directory, 1891

**The Banner One Hundred.** There are over 100 of Colorado's citizens now carrying an aggregate of over \$3,000,000 insurance in the **NEW YORK LIFE**, which is an average of over \$30,000 each. Offices, JACOBSON BUILDING.

BAR

DENVER DIRECTORY.

BAR

163

Barnhold Henry H., lab, r. 397 McNassar av.

Barnhouse Ira M., teamster, Davis-Creswell Mfg., r. 1610 Blake.



<sup>6</sup> General Land Office Records (GLO), U.S. Dept of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)  
( <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>)

# THE AKRON PIONEER PRESS

ADVOCATES

## The Cause of The People.

### SUBSCRIBE FOR IT NOW.

The following speaks for itself.  
The many friends of Mr. and Mrs.  
Kinkel wish them much joy in the  
arrival of the son and heir:

Fort Morgan, July 22.

L. R. Rogers, Akron:

It is a boy.

LOUIS KINKEL.

#### Don't Let Your Spit and Smoke Tear Life Away.

If you want to quit smoking using easily  
and pleasantly, buy the new, strong, magnetic,  
patented, No-To-Bac, and take No-To-Bac,  
the wonder-cure, and break weak men  
and women. Many quit ten pounds in ten days.  
Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your  
druggist, or for convenience to carry, box or  
pouch. It is sold in 10 sample mailed free. Ad-  
vertising Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

When Italy was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became ill, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

#### The Davis Cream Separator.



If you have a  
or more cows,  
you need a Sep-  
erator.

#### The Davis

is a fully war-  
ranted machine  
Most Durable.

Handsomest.

Easiest to fix.

Easiest cleaned.

Produces more

butter and of

higher quality

than by other

systems.

For prices ap-  
ply to

**I. M. BARNHOUSE, Agent,**  
AKRON, OHIO.

#### THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

Send for the ODELL TYPE WRI-  
TER with 25 characters, a 2 \$15 for the  
SINGLE CASE ODELL. A complete set of  
characters of all sizes and styles.