

Ira Morgan Barnhouse (14 Aug 1848 – 4 Apr 1914)

Mary Francis Albin (20 Oct 1854 – 8 Jan 1924)

Written by Daniel Berton Cooley great-grandson of Ira and Mary

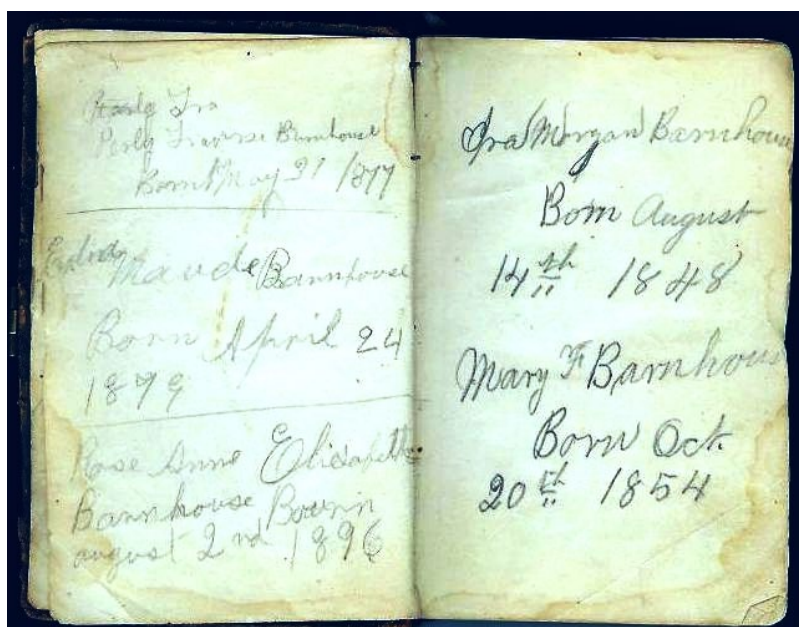
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Daniel Berton Cooley's maternal ancestors: Margaret May Sears-Cooley (1912-1987),
Edna Maude Barnhouse (12 Apr 1879-1971), Mary Francis Albin (1854-1924), Elizabeth Ann Tribby (1828-1914),
Frances Yost (1797-1870), Rachel Cockley (1770-1849), Elizabeth Whitman (?)

Ira Morgan Barnhouse and Mary Francis Albin

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 Records¹

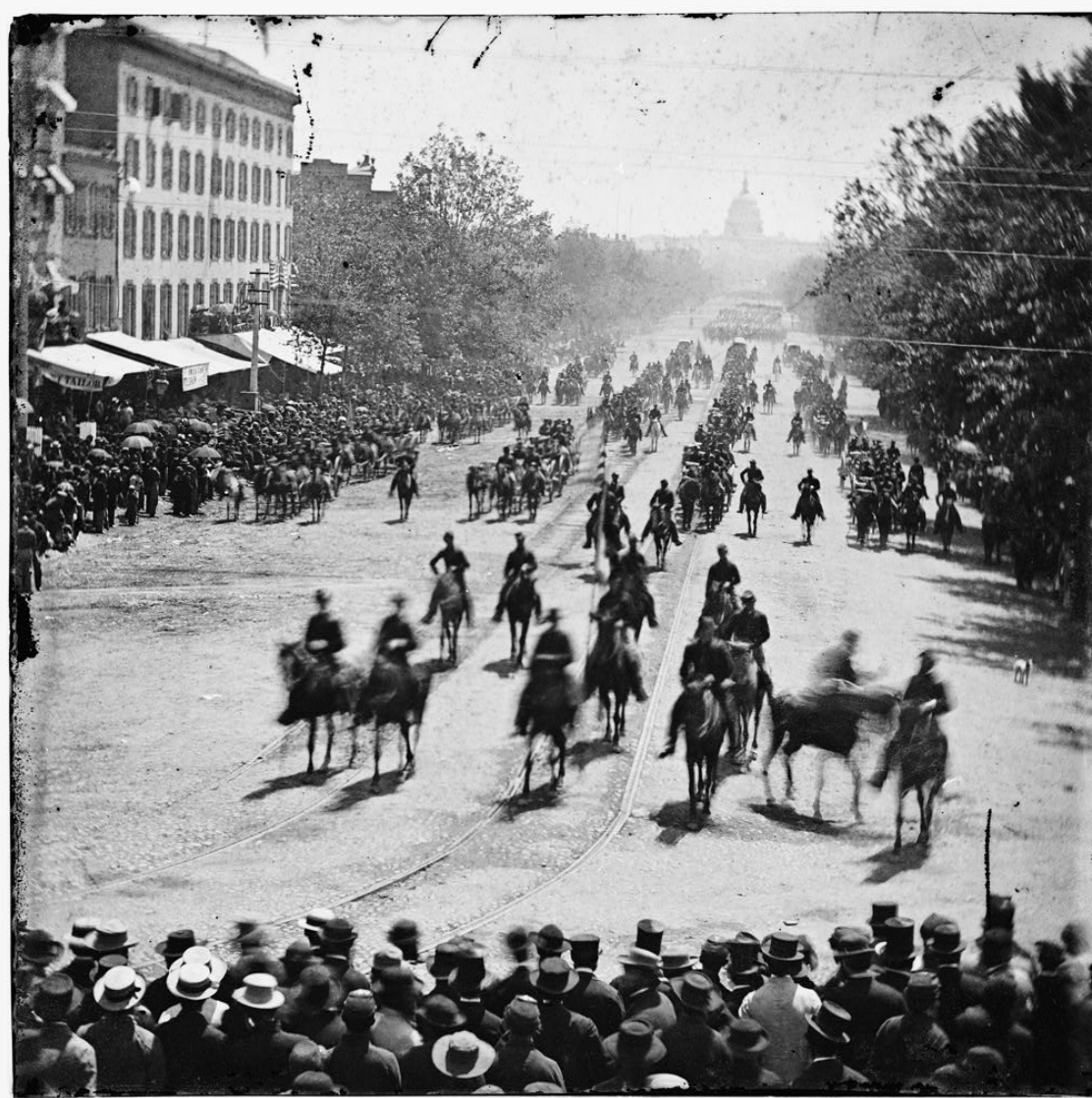
- 14 Oct 1864 – Enrolled in the Union Army aged 18 years (5'6" tall farmer)
- 14 Nov 1864 – Assigned to 6th Ohio Infantry, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland
- 15 Nov 1864 – Started with General William T. Sherman's "March to the Sea"
- 13 Dec 1864 – In the Battle of Ft. McAlister 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

Ira M Barnhouse was a participant in the Grand Review of the Armies on May 23–24, 1865. The ceremony was a military procession and celebration in Washington DC following the Union victory in the American Civil War (1861–1865). Elements of the Union Army in the United States Army paraded through the streets of the capital to receive accolades from the crowds and reviewing politicians, officials, and prominent citizens, including United States President Andrew Johnson, a month after the assassination of United States President Abraham Lincoln.²



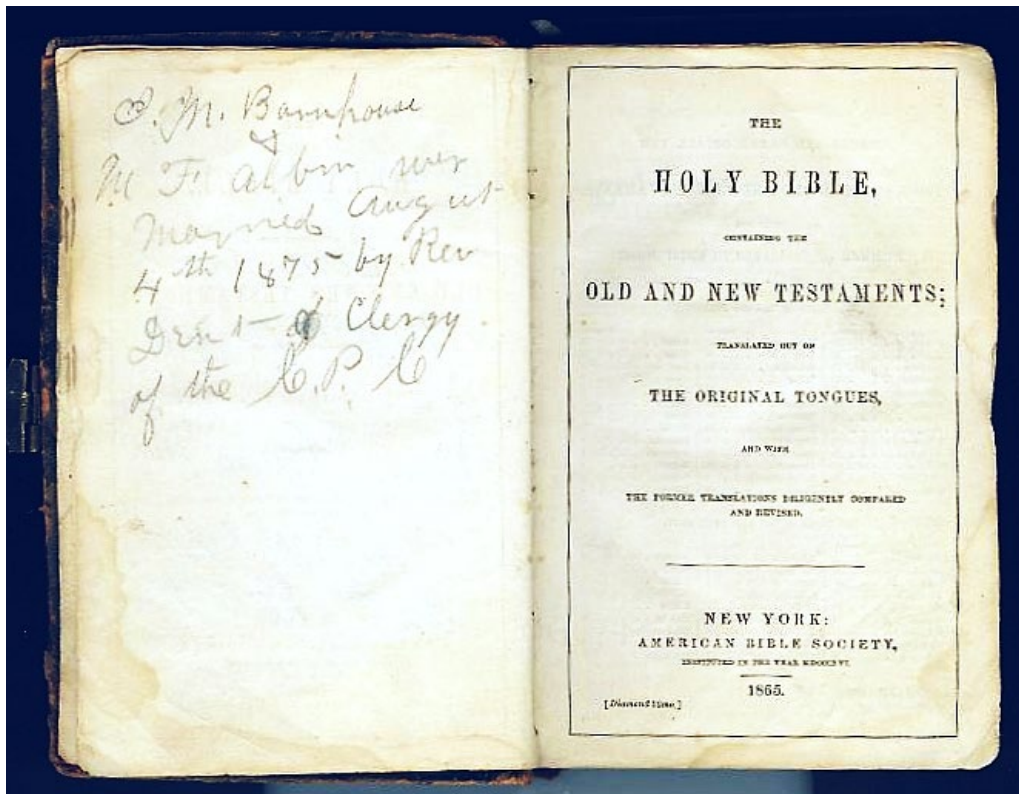
Grand Review of the Armies 21 Mar 1865 Washington D.C. Ira M Barnhouse participant

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 I](#))



Mary wrote a touching letter about Ira's 60th birthday celebration, see [Appendix II](#).

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.³

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 County⁴ 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 12th 1890 originally in Arapahoe County Colorado, later in Adams County (1901) and finally Washington County (1903).

Accession Nr: COCOAA 087698 Document Type: Serial Patent State: Colorado Issue Date: 12/12/1890 Cancelled: No
 Note: This record has not been checked against the legal land patent. We do not have an electronic image for this document.

Patent Details Patent Image Related Documents Printer Friendly

Names On Document		Miscellaneous Information	
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:	---

Document Numbers		Survey Information	
Document Nr:	8848	Total Acres:	160.00
Misc. Doc. Nr:	---	Survey Date:	---
BLM Serial Nr:	COCOOA 087698	Geographic Name:	---
Indian Allot. Nr:	---	Metes/Bounds:	No
Coal Entry. Nr:	---		

Land Descriptions							
Map	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Section	Survey #	County
<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].⁵ 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.⁶ 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 III](#)).

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.

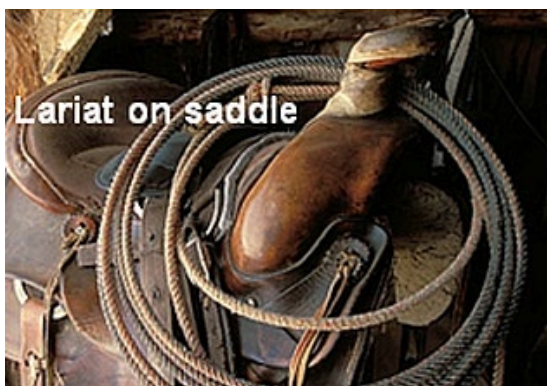
Although such episodes were extremely rare, in some way the idea has invaded many juvenile minds [in Hollywood] that gunplay was frequently early western entertainment. Far from it! Those stockmen and cowboys were a good-natured set of fellows who placed much reliance in their lassos and less in shootin' 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 19th century and the first six years of the 20th 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. See the Barnhouse family in the 1900 US Census in [Appendix IV](#).

The following land patents were granted to Ira under the Homestead Act including land purchased by his children after he came to Akron in 1904.⁷

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

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.⁸

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. See the Barnhouse family in Akron in the 1910 US Census in [Appendix V](#).

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^a 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.

^a Owned - admit or acknowledge a wrongdoing or error

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^b 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".

Mary Francis Albin died January 8, 1924.

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.





Gravestone in Akron (Colorado) Cemetery

^b 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 I

Family Group Record for Ira Morgan Barnhouse

Husband	Ira Morgan Barnhouse		
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	
Wife	Mary Francis Albin		
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)		
Children			
1	M	Perl Travis Barnhouse	
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		
2	F	*Edna Maude Barnhouse	
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		
3	F	Rose Ann Elizabeth Barnhouse	
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	Fairmount Cemetery, Denver Co, Colorado	
Spouse	Alva Wright (1896-1983) 6 Aug 1918 - Denver, Denver Co, Colorado		

Appendix II

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

J.M. Barnhouse's birth day
written by his wife August 14th 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
Kew 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 III

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^c 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*.^d

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

^c *The Weather and Economic Status of the Great Plains in the last 30 years of the 19th century*

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

Appendix IV

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

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. 11 8 A

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—POPULATION.

State Colorado County Arapahoe Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 8
 Examination District No. 129

Examined by me on the 9th day of July 1900, at Abbott, Arapahoe, Colorado.
 Name of Institution Schoolhouse Ward of city, X Enumerator 173134

LOCATOR	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	CITIZENSHIP	COUNTY VALUE OR OF EACH PERSON THE VALUE OF AGE	EDUCATION	PRESENCE OF MIL.
127127	Ira M Barnhouse	Head	W. M. 50 yrs. 1849, 50-11-24	Ohio	1876	Stock raising	High school	Yes
	Mary F Barnhouse	Wife	W. F. 45 yrs. 1855-11-24	Ohio	1876	Stock raising	High school	Yes
	Purl T Barnhouse	Son	W. M. 23 yrs. 1877-11-24	Ohio	1897		High school	Yes
	Edna M Barnhouse	Daughter	W. F. 21 yrs. 1879-11-24	Ohio	1899		High school	Yes
	Rose A E Barnhouse	Daughter	W. F. 4 yrs. 1896-11-24	Ohio	1900		High school	Yes

Appendix V

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:	Ira M Barnhouse	61
	Mary F Barnhouse	55
	Annie E Barnhouse	14

- Ancestry.com

Endnotes

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

² Wikipedia

³ 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).

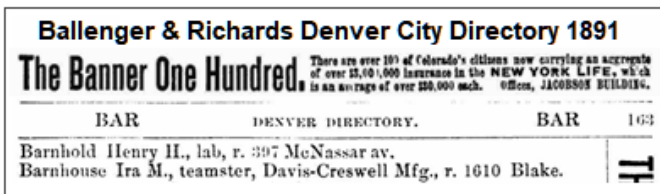
⁴ The area in which I.M. Barnhouse settled became Adams County in 1901 but it wasn't until 1903 that a block of Adams County land south of the 40th Parallel was annexed to Washington County.

⁵ 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*

⁶ **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.



⁷ General Land Office Records (GLO), U.S. Dept of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>)

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 be able to do your work
 and enjoy it. You must
 be able to live long and
 happily. You must be
 able to take care of
 your family. You must
 be able to do your
 duty to your country.
 You must be able to
 do all these things.
 You must be able to
 live a long and
 happy life. You must
 be able to do your
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 You must be able to
 take care of your
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 duty to your country.
 You must be able to
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