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Isaac Josiah Clarkson Guy was born Dec 25th AD 1837 in the little town of Washington Wayne County Indiana. When about one year old his father moved to Miami County Indiana and took up 80 acres of Government land, about one and one half miles north of the river Eel where young Isaac's mother died when he was about 5 years old. His father about a year later moved back to the little town of Washington where he remarried a Mrs. Martha Jones. About one year later he concluded to return again to his home in Miami County where two of his older sons and two daughters were. Before moving from Miami County he had deeded his farm to his two sons John and James and in Washington town property he deeded to his youngest son Isaac, who was then about 7 years old. Isaac was then to live with his oldest brother in Nobles, Hamilton County, Indiana where he attended school in the winter. In the spring his oldest brother concluded that young Isaac was to incorrigible for him to manage so a gentleman there had a load of furs and hides that was to take to Lagro in Wabash County Indiana so he employed to take young Isaac back to his father again in Miami County where he lived with his father. His father died when he was about 9 years old leaving young Isaac homeless. He had a married sister and were all poor and struggling for existence but young Isaac's sister Elizabeth took care of him and his brother in law David Martindale was appointed his guardian but exercised no authority over his whereabouts but whipped him unmercifully if he did not promptly do his bidding. He had no especial home was some times with his brother John and sometimes with his brother James and sometimes with his sister Elizabeth, who kind to him but his brother in law was very cruel to him beating and hitting him almost daily. He

stayed mostly with his sister Elizabeth and went to district school about 3 months of the year seldom getting to school until near 10 o'clock in the morning as he had to carry fodder from the fields in his arms to feed the cattle which took him quite a good while, but he learned very quickly, studying his lessons by log fire of nights as his brother in law would not allow him a candle to see by. At the age of 17 he went back to Wayne County where his mother's sister was living and where he taught his first school. After returning to Miami County, he went to work at the carpenter's trade one summer but taking a school each winter. In 1858 his Jane was married and her and her husband decided to go to Iowa, which was being settled up. After assisting his brother in law in getting a log house built on his claim in Green County Iowa. He in company with Henry Charlton, a cousin, who accompanied them to Iowa started on foot for Des Moines a distance of 75 miles, 25 of which was wholly uninhabited. Arriving in Des Moines, he sought and obtained work at carpentering with a contractor by the name of Tom White. Winter coming he obtained a boarding place with Wilshire Conner formerly of Miami County, Indiana. During that winter and spring there was great contest going, over the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. So he took passage on the stage as there was no railroad then west of Iowa City, which the Capital of Iowa, arriving in Council Bluffs after a 4 days and nights drive over the sparsely settled prairies of Iowa. He took stage for Omaha, Nebraska, where he obtained work at carpentering, but as soon as he had earned money enough to pay his passage on board a steamer. He started for Leavenworth, Kansas arriving at the pier in Leavenworth safely. The landing being vacant, with exception of a drummer for a hotel. He placed his trunk on board a dray and started for a hotel looking back after arriving at the hotel which was only one

block from the wharf he beheld a great company of men and a company of 3 cavalry on the wharf going back to wharf he discovered some 15 men being forcibly put on board the steamer I had just abandoned. The commander of the company called to the steamer to wait as it pulled out from the wharf but without avail. When the commander demanded the name of the leader of this mob as he called it, several voices in the crowd cried out J J Clarkson of Leavenworth, while a great multitude said in response that is a lie. When the commander of the troop commanded about face to his men and returned to Fort Leavenworth, where they were stationed to keep order in 4 towns but they made no attempt to carry out. The pretended order from Leavenworth the he went to Lawrence, Kansas arriving there only a few days after the sacking of Lawrence the destruction of what was called the free state. Sheriff Jones of Jackson County, Missouri with a band of what was called border ruffians. Finding no work in Lawrence he started south towards Osawatomie. But changed his mind and went to the home of a noted free state man Mr. Townsend, who had established a home on Pottawatomie Creek near Round Mound where he took the ague. After a day or two of rest he borrowed a horse of Mrs. Townsend. Mr. Townsend had been run away from the house by the pro slavery element and was responsible John Brown. He went away a mile or two a doctor where he secured a few doses of powder to break up the chill. On his return he met a company of armed men on his east just emerging from the timber which skirted the creek. He was within a few rods of them before he discovered them, too near to take cover. Coming up to them within hailing distance they halted him and demands to know where he was from. He promptly answered Virginia. A man down the line a short distance, who was evidently from Virginia, demanded to know what County in Virginia.

He promptly responded Page County, whereupon he asked what is the name of the county seat of that county? And was as promptly answered "Luray" where answered so promptly and commonly. He said "I guess he is alright boys and they let him go. Altho he never was in Virginia. He had an uncle living in that county near Luray and had corresponded with him and by that means probably saved his life. He became acquainted with a young Irish boy, whose father had moved from Massachusetts to Kansas probably brought out there through the sufferance of the Massachusetts Aid Society, who was checkmating the border ruffians of Missouri. He went home with him and remained there several weeks as the family contained a couple of very interesting young ladies. One of which he became greatly interested in, and would probably have married, but had left a sweetheart in Indiana to whom was engaged, although only about 18 years old. The family name was Hannon. While there it became necessary for the young man Hannon to go to Kansas City, a small village then on the bank of the Missouri River for supplies passing through Westport a town then of a few hundred inhabitants on the border. He saw a band of several men and wagons loaded with supplies, who informed him they were just starting for Kansas to take old John Brown's scalp, as they expressed it. They were not apparently suspected as being from Kansas, as they were. They asked us no questions as they perhaps we were a couple of country boys there, as we had left our wagon in the edge of town where we had parked and was sauntering along the streets in a familiar manner and was not suspected as being from Kansas as we were both only boys. After returning to the Hannon home, I took my leave, returning to Lawrence in the hope of finding work, but found everything at a standstill. I continued on north to Leavenworth, where I found a government train just outfitting with supplies for the

Army at Fort Kearny, Nebraska. He crawled into a government wagon at night as he was out of funds and a young man already bivouacked there for the night by the name of Garland. He was from New Hampshire and was intending to be one of teamsters and they lacked a driver for one of the wagons. I sought and obtained the job. The teams each consisted of two yoke of cattle and being from northern Indiana, naturally was familiar with ox teams. He boarded off the Government at Fort Leavenworth until the wagons of the train was all loaded, when they took the march for Fort Kearney. After about one week on the road for Fort Kearney, they met a train of wagons returning and they all camped together one night, when several of the boys of young guys train had enough Ox driving and allow the boys of the returning train to take their places, while the outgoing boys returned driving the oxen of the returning train. On arriving at Leavenworth and crawling into a government wagon for lodging, young Garland and I planned to seek some other employment. The next morning in seeking employment, we ran across a man who was making a company of helpers for a surveying party and Garland and I accepted the job. Mr. W. S. Caldwell had taken a contract to sectionize six townships along the-----in southern Nebraska. In this surveying party-----Mr Caldwell the contractor a pro slavery democrat and Mr Sennehan an Irishman, James E. Proser of South Carolina and James Buchan Bradford the two latter being brought to Kansas as pro slavery propagandist by Clay Pate, who organized a small army in the south for the avowed purpose of making Kansas a slave state and young Mr. Garland of New Hampshire, who came there with the Massachusetts Aid Society, whose object to prevent Kansas from becoming a slave state. We were each assigned our place to work and our place in the tent to sleep. We carried two straw beds,

which each night were laid along on the ground in the tent side by side. My place in the bed was in the inside of one bed and the surveyor on the inside of the other bed and Prosper on the out side of one bed and Garland on the outside of the other. Bradford and I will chain -----Garland set the corner stone and Senehan was to be ox man, but Garland not knowing well how to manage the ox team, I was ordered change places with him, which I gladly accepted and which Garland as gladly surrendered to me. This land we were to sectionize was claimed by two tribes of Indians, the Otoes and the Pawnees, but the Government had reorganized the right of the Otoes and the Pawnees were hostile to the cession. One day, marking stone, I looked up and saw a large company of Indians on horse, coming directly toward me at full speed. They came up within a few feet of me and hatred I looked and as I looked some of them said in broken English "How" which greatly -----then recognized them as friendly Indians _____the work of marking the corner stone one which _____they remained only a few moments, when they turned their ponies and speeded away as rapidly as they came.

On the night of the last day of November 1856 there came a fearful blizzard and snow storm. The snow fell so rapidly that by morning of the first day of December the snow was fully eight inches deep on the level. But it continued to snow and blow. My oxen that I had picketed out the night before had broken loose from their mooring and were at large. I went along the creek for I supposed about one mile and saw nothing them and the snow was continuing to fall so rapidly and the wind blowing so ferociously, that I could see only a few feet from me. I thought for my own safety I had better return to the camp, after returning, what I thought was near the same distance, I had gone in my search for the oxen, I stopped and hollard

with all force of voice I could command, when to my surprise, I was answered by someone at the camp—not more than 20 feet from where I stood--so dense was the flying snow that I could not see the camp! When the storm had -----over the snow had reached a depth of at least one foot on the level. When the contractor ordered Bradford and Proser to start for the trading post about 20 miles away in search of the cattle. The temperature was at least down to zero.

Two pages missing.

After supper the boys left me in company with their mother and sister and they took their dog and went coon hunting. The old lady retired early and left me and the young lady setting in front of a good log fire in the fireplace. Feeling very blue being a thousand miles from home without a cent of money and out of employment, I did feel inclined to have very much to say to any one but after sitting in silence a few minutes, I ventured to ask the young lady, where I could sleep. She kindly (directed) me to my room, where I slept soundly until morning. After breakfast I took up my line of march back to Hannon. The next day I went west to Gaseonade station, where I found an old man, who had a contract to build a store house, who offered me a job to help him at one dollar a day and board, which I gladly accepted and continued on that job for about thirty days. When I returned again to Hannon and asked the expense agent if any money yet had come for me? When he took out of his pocket a \$20 gold piece and handed me, saying that had come. I then settled my hotel bill and took the train for St Louis, where I arrived late in the evening of March 3rd 1857. The next (day), I read President Buchanan's message where he took the position that we could not coerce

a state as South Carolina had already threatened to secede from the Union. If John C. Fremont had been elected on a platform forbidding the further extension of slavery.

On the morning of the 5th of March AD 1857, I boarded the train for Peru, Indiana, the county seat of my home county, by way of Maltoon, Illinois. Arriving Peru, I immediately took up the march on foot to my old home eight miles away. Where I met my brothers and sisters and old chums that I had left eighteen months before, none of whom who had passed away to that land from whence no traveler ever returns. After greeting my relations and friends, I hastened to see my sweet heart that I had left eighteen months before and found she had been faithful to her promise and glad to greet me as her fiancée. After a few days visit, I took up a subscription school in my old home district, where I had attended school from my youth. At the close of my spring term, the young men and young ladies of the township employed Professor McClay of the Peru High School to come to our school house and give course of instructions to the advanced students of that community, the better to prepare those of us who expected to continue as leaders of the common schools. In the fall of 1857, I took a school in what was called the Dowd district about 7 miles north of the town of Chili. The following summer, I worked on the farm some and loafed around a good deal. On the 8th AD 1858, I was united in marriage with Sarah Cole, with whom I had been engaged for more than three years and a little more than a month before I was 21 years of age. In August previous to my marriage I formed a co-partnership with my especial chum and friend A. L. Norris and rented-----out in September a crop of wheat. Soon after my marriage I took the school known as Brush College in the district in which my father in law lived and stayed that winter with my father in law. Moving on to the rented farm

in January of 1858. My friend and I raised a good crop of corn and also had a fair crop of wheat. I rented the farm for the year 1859. My first child was born on the 8th day of August 1859 and my wife and I concluded to name (him) for our respective fathers. Her father being named Thomas and my father was named John. In the fall of 1859 my father in law went into Kosciusko County about 50 miles north and bought a farm and requested his son, George and I to move on it, which we did. He, remaining only one year and I remained the second, when my wife died in a sinking chill. I then closed out everything in the way of grain and stock and returned with my two little boys to Miami County and the children to their mother's father's house. I then went to Indianapolis and entered a Commercial College. Abraham Lincoln being elected President in 1860, so fired the southern heart that war between the North and South became inevitable. I continued to reside in Kosciusko County until 1863 when my wife died and I then entered the Commercial College instead of 1861. The farm my father in law bought proved to be a worn out barren farm. Before I graduated from the Commercial school the young ladies started out in the city recruiting for the Army by offering to take the place of the young men that -----

Where we remained but a few days when we were ordered to Nashville,

Tennessee, where we were quartered for a few days in the noted Rollicaffer (store ??). We were next ordered to Decatur, Alabama, where we remained until after the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, where the Confederate Gen Wood deployed his army and started for a raid northward. We were informed he expected to cross the Tennessee River at Decatur. Our General ordered us to break camp and start for Nashville, which it was supposed he intended to attack.

When Colonel Gavin received word that Lieutenant Jamison could not be discharged from the 39th Ind Vol Infantry, I was immediately put in charge of that office. My commission was issued by Governor Morton as of the 25th day of May 1864, but as there was no mustering officer there, I was not mustered on my commission until I served in the capacity indicated by my commission. Not having any chance to get mustered on my commission, the Regiment's time had expired, I applied to the mustering officer that mustered the Regiment out of the service, but he refused to muster me back of the date of application. So he mustered me as a private and I received pay as a private and not until 1869 did I receive my pay as a second Lieutenant, then through a special act of Congress in accordance with a resolution offered in Congress by the (stone Nicet Ford??) then a member of Congress from the 8th district of Missouri, The Regiment was mustered out on the 2nd day of September 1864 but while I was mustered for pay as a private I refused to be mustered out of the service as a private. Although mustered out as a Regiment on the 2nd day of September. The Regiment did not get home until the latter part of the month. On arriving at home, I went to work for brother in law on the farm until some time in October. I sought and obtained the school called the Davis district, about 3 miles up Eel River from Chili. About January first the President made a call for 300,000 more men for one year. So on the 25th of February 1865, I enrolled as a private in what was afterwards to be of the 151st Ind Vol Infantry and went to the trustee, who was also treasurer of the school fund and tendered my resignation as a teacher. Mr. Davis was ardent democrat and opponent of the war. He told me if I resigned as a teacher, he would not pay me for the time I had served as teacher. I told him I had already enlisted and would have to go whether I got my pay

or not, so left him. The next Sunday evening, after church services, his daughter came to me and told me her father had concluded to pay me. I imagined through the intercession of the daughter who had for some time shown partiality for me, as I was a young widower only about 26 years old and near the same age. On arriving at home I found the campaign for the reelection of Abraham Lincoln in full blast. Soon after my arrival a Grand Rally of the Republicans of Northern Indiana was held in Logansport. Where the noted John Sherman of Ohio and Andrew Johnson, then candidate for Vice President made speeches. I was surprised to find that John Sherman one of the brainiest men to the nation was an orator. I also had the pleasure of hearing Andrew Johnson declare that if he was President, that the propagators of the rebellion should forever take "back seats" in the Government. How well that promise was later fulfilled the American people had an opportunity of ??? after the assassination of (the) President. Johnson sought by all the means in his power to restore the leaders of the rebellion to power again. A little later a Grand Rally was held at Wabash town, where United States Senator Henry S. Lane was to orate and grand barbecue was to be held in honor of the beloved Lincoln. The Young Republicans of our town proposed to get up a delegation to attend this barbecue. Composed of 20 or 30 couple(s) of young men and young ladies. A large wagon with seats for 20 couple(s) was provided to be drawn by six horses, each horse to carry a small American flag and a large flag at the front end of the wagon and an elevated seat for the drivers of the team. Each young Republican was to have a lady partner. I selected Sarah Griffith, with whom I had had no conversation for 5 or 6 years, although I had known her from almost my infancy, to be my partner and sent her an invitation, though doubting its acceptance but to which to my

surprise, she accepted and there began a courtship and marriage, which decided her fate and most happily my fate which continued most happily for nearly 57 years, when death laid his restless hand upon her and I hope through the mercies of our heavenly father, we may again, where parting will be no more.

Early in February, I again entered in the army under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men for one year. Gov Morton, under this call issued a proclamation that any man, who would recruit 44 men, should be commissioned as Captain and 33 men would entitle him to commission of 1st Lieutenant and 22 men as 2nd Lieut. When the time came for the recruits of Miami County to rendezvous at La Porte, we assembled at the depot in Peru, the county seat. I was still wearing my officers uniform and 2nd Lieutenant shoulder straps, indicating my rank as I had not been mustered out of the service. On account of the refusal of mustering officers to muster me back to the date of my commission as 2nd Lieut of Co K, 34th Ind Vol Infantry and being the one that was in an officers uniform of the recruits, I was given the transportation and conducted the recruits to La Porte, Indiana, where they were mustered into the service. After being mustered together with three other companies, we were ordered to Camp Carrington at Indianapolis to be organized in Regiments and forwarded south. I was again put in charge and reported the four companies to Camp Carrington, where the Miami County recruits Capt Nicols' Company was assigned to be Co "C" of the 151st Reg Ind Vol Infantry. After the organization of the line officers repaired to the Adjutant Generals to receive their commissions promised by the Governor, I accompanied Capt Nicols, although I had not thought of receiving a commission but much for company at his request. Capt Nicols called for his commission, it was handed him. When the Adjutant General informed him that

he had a commission there for his First Lieutenant, he handed it to him to my surprise. Col Wilson, who was in charge of the recruiting service for the assigned officers, had preceded them to Indianapolis, with the names of the line officers of the district and reported my name as being entitled to the 1st Lieutenancy of Capt Nicols Company, although under the call I was not entitled to it. I took my commission and repaired to the officer of Major Hayman, who was a mustering officer and requested him muster me out as an officer of the 134th Ind Vol Infantry and muster me in as First Lieutenant of Company "C" 151st Ind Vol Infantry, which he did willingly on the 3rd day of March AD 1865. A few days later we embarked on a freight train and started for the south. Unloaded first at Nashville, Tenn, where we camped on the out-skirts of the city near Fort Negley for a few days when we were ordered to take the train for Tullahoma, Tennessee, where we remained for some time. Then we were ordered back to Nashville and camped on the Murfreesboro Pike about 4 miles from the city, while there General Morgan of the Confederate army made a raid up through Kentucky Crossing on the Ohio River at Paducah over into Indiana. We were ordered back to Louisville to head him off, but he crossed the river farther down. The war having closed by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, we were discharged at Nashville on the 19th day of September AD 1865, but not paid off until we reached Indianapolis, several days later. About the latter part of July, I applied for a week of absence and was granted leave for 20 days. I returned home in Indiana and on the 23rd day of August AD 1865, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Griffith. Returning the following day to my Regiment at Nashville or starting for that point so as to reach that point by the time my leave of absence expired. After being mustered out of the service at Nashville, we were unable for

several days to obtain transportation home on account the great demand for cars to carry home the army that was no longer needed. On arriving at home I hastened to see my wife, that I had married some 6 or 7 weeks previous and with whom I had stayed with only one night. The burden of my thought(s) then was to provide a home for my family. Rented the house formerly occupied by my wife's grand father and we set up to house keeping. Lieut Vance, who was 2nd lieut of Co "C" came out from Peru and he and I made a trip to Rochester the county seat of Fulton County and made a purchase of a block of lots and cast lots for choice of undivided as we wished to divide the block. I got first choice and chose south half. We returned home without making any further investments. We soon sold the block for about what it cost, as my wife had an interest in the home farm, occupied by her widowed Mother, together with her two brothers and only sister. One brother, whom I was not on very good terms, desired to sell his interest, since I had come into the family and made his wishes known to the other brother, who was very friendly to me and also gave him to know his price, which the friendly brother communicated to me, I accepted his terms. I sold our interest in the home farm in the fall of 1868, which was great mistake. I ought to have bought out the other heirs and remained there but on account of the brother in law, who was unfriendly and whose farm adjoined ours on the east, I thought in the interest of harmony had better move. So I closed out everything I had and together with my brother James, moved to Chillicothe, Missouri. After remain(ing) in Chillicothe, Missouri a short (while), we bought a grocery store in Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri and moved there -- neither of us having any experience in the grocery business. We then were inclined to buy a lot south of the RR and build a store building,

occupying the upper story as a joint dwelling for both families. My brother, soon tiring of the business sold out his interest to one Jake Naeegle, who proved to be a rascal. But Naeegle and I went to work soon to build an elevator on the south of the RR and buy wheat that was then being produced in that county. The fly becoming destructive of the wheat crop the next year after building the warehouse, the raising of wheat became to be almost entirely abandoned. I closed out my interest in the business at a great sacrifice and built a dwelling house on a piece of land I had bought, soon after locating at Hamilton, two miles west of the town and moved on to the farm. I first bought an 80 acre tract and then a forty adjoining and finally the year before selling out the farm bought the other 40 of the quarter making me 160 acres of land in a good farming community. But my two sons were not satisfied on the farm, so I sold the farm for \$3600.00 and moved to the town and bought an interest in a Real Estate business, which proved to be a losing game on my part. I bought two lots and built me a 1 ½ story dwelling and put a mortgage of \$600 on it to complete it and the Real Estate business playing out, I abandoned that and took up the loan business as subagent under Bartlett Bros of St Joseph, which I conducted until selling my residence. I moved to Kansas, where my second was engaged in the Real Estate and locating settlers on Government land. When I arrived in Syracuse, my funds were about all exhausted, but keeping up my courage, I engaged with my son in business and built up a good trade together with my son Ellsworth, who had preceded me to Kansas by one year. We succeeded in getting the agency for the town company for the sale of their lots in Syracuse and the agency for the sale of RR lands for ten miles on each side of the RR. That on the south side of James L and Ben Lombard and on the north side of the Close Brothers of

Chicago. We also were appointed local agents for loaning of money for the Mutual Land Life Insurance Co of Newark, New Jersey and for the loan of Gilbert and Gay of West Winsted------. I also filed on a homestead of most excellent land south of town, and put up a shanty and fenced it all around. I came to it one day and found a half mile of fence was stolen and hauled away. I then had the mile and a half taken up and the wire and post hauled to Syracuse and sold. I then sold my relinquishment to Miss Nettie Gray, who lived on a cornering quarter with her parents. I filed on a timber claim in what is now Lamont Township, Hamilton County and soon sold it for a little more than the filing fee and took another on the north side of the Arkansas river but becoming disgusted with trying to hold a homestead and run a real estate and loan business at the same time, I relinquished my homestead right and sold the shanty and quit trying to get government land. About 1900 I sold my office building and abstract books to one Francis L. McAdams and discontinued all business except the loan business, which I continued from my residence until about the year 1920, when I had become so afflicted with a dislocated hip joint that I was compelled to use crutches in order to work. When my daughter, who was with her husband, Col Ralph Jones decided without my or my wife's solicitation but alone through family affection for her parents to come back to San Diego, where my son Delbert Phoeccian had located and buy property and asked us to come and live with her, which we did and where we remained until September 1921, when we returned to our old house in Kansas that we had left 15 months before and where we remained until the death of my life long companion the 22nd day of March 1922.