

of the county was done usually in cabins unoccupied as dwellings. The building was built of round poles, chinked and daubed, with one pole out on either side and the space closed by the use of greased paper to admit the light. In one end was the door, and in the other, a spacious fire-place. The floor was of punch-eons, and the seats were long benches made of split saplings, or of slabs, the bark side turned down and the split and splintered side exposed for seating accomodations. These houses were built generally by voluntary contributions of material and labor on the part of interested citizens in the respective communities. Under the Statute of 1831 the finances and other features of the common school system were managed locally by the citizens of the several school districts. Having determined to build a school house, each taxpayer within the limits of the district were required to work one day in each week until the house should be completed or instead pay an equivalent of 50 cents a day so that the labor might be employed. Teachers were employed by the districts on such terms as their services could be secured, making partial payment in commodities as they would consent to receive."

It is no doubt this type of school to which Fielding Langford and his wife Sarah sent their children for what schooling they received before they left Indiana. James Harvey and Mary Margaret may have received almost all their education in a little country school of the above description.

Life on the frontier in Indiana probably was very similar to pioneer life described in the chapter on "Pioneer Life on the Frontier" which appears in a different section of this volume. Further details of the typical life lived by these energetic settlers will appear in their personal histories. Mary must have been a very good mother---or a very fortunate one---to have raised all her children to maturity. If any children died in childhood or early infancy, we have no record of them.

SARAH LANKFORD

Sarah was the oldest daughter of Walker Lankford and Mary Warren. She was born probably in Pulaski County, and the only census record we have of her where an age is listed is the 1860 census of Clay County, Indiana, where her age is listed as 60. This puts her birth uncomfortably close to the marriage of Walker and Mary which occurred in September of 1800. However, we must remember that these censuses are often incorrect, and it is very possible that she was closer to 61 than she was to 60.

She married Jesse H. Church, who was born in 1791 in Wilkes County, North Carolina, the son of Elijah Church and Charity Roberts. Jesse and Sarah were married in Kentucky, evidently, which might indicate that Jesse had moved into Kentucky sometime before they were married. Several of the Church brothers must have come into Kentucky together from North Carolina because Joel and an Enoch Church are found on those records. We find no marriage record for Jesse Church and Sarah, but the marriage probably occurred about 1816 or 1817. Jesse and Sarah Church appear on the 1820 census of Rockcastle County, Kentucky, with a boy and a girl in the family, both under 10. We could not find Jesse and Sarah in the 1830 census of Rockcastle, Kentucky. They may have been moving to Indiana. They do not appear on the 1830 census of Indiana, either, so if they were moving they just missed both census takers. In the 1840 Census of Clay County, Indiana, Sarah and Jesse have two boys under five, two girls under five,