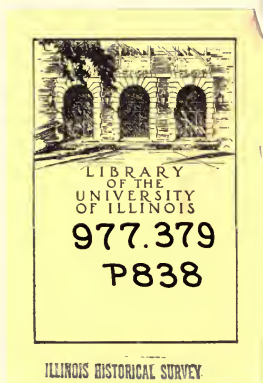


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PORTRAIT AND
BIOGRAPHICAL

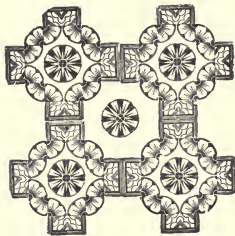


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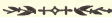
Clinton, Washington, Marion 
 and Jefferson Counties,
+ ILLINOIS. +

Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent
+ AND +
Representative Citizens of the Counties,
Together with Biographies and Portraits of all the
Governors of the State and the Presidents of the United States.

CHICAGO:
CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.
1894.



PREFACE.



THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very

many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"they have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

June, 1894.

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.



PORTRAITS
AND
BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

Governors of Illinois,

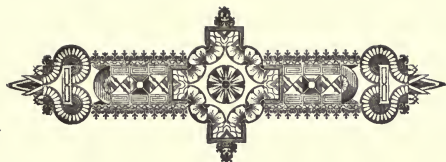
AND OF THE

PRESIDENTS

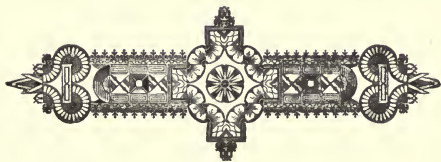
OF THE

UNITED STATES

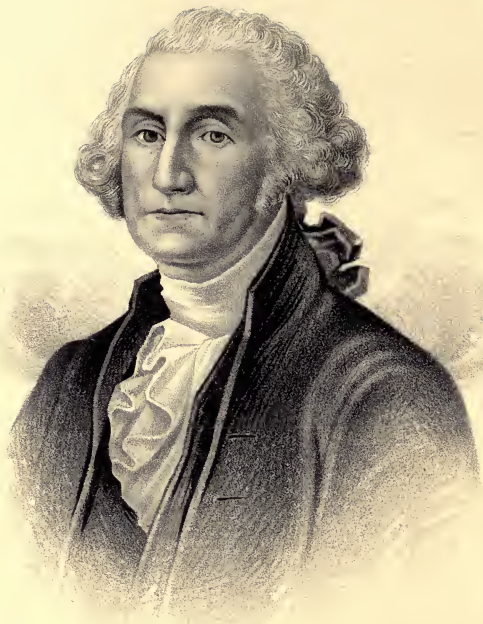




PRESIDENTS.







George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner, and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Potomac, afterwards known as Mt. Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was fourteen years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two

years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only nineteen years of age, he was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of Major, in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter, who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mt. Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as Adjutant-General. Shortly after this a very perilous mission, which others had refused, was assigned him and accepted. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie, in northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was about six hundred miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The trip was a perilous one, and several times he nearly lost his life, but he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of three hundred men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Maj. Washington was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took

a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as "Braddock's defeat," Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor.

Having been for five years in the military service, and having vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Ft. Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces, "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all!" It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought, and among the first acts of this congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses, and expect congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage; and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On December 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army to the

Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mt. Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President, and at the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On March 4, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the army, but he chose his subordinate officers and left them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command, he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12 he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the 14th. On the 18th his body was borne with military honors to its final resting-place, and interred in the family vault at Mt. Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

In person, Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned, and his muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and was ever serious without being dull.



John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy) Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, October 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father, who was a farmer of limited means, also engaged in the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school at Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession, but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained a practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, in 1765, the attempt at parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first dele-

gates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but John Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three-days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph,

although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, and from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally, a treaty of peace with England was signed, January 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated, he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

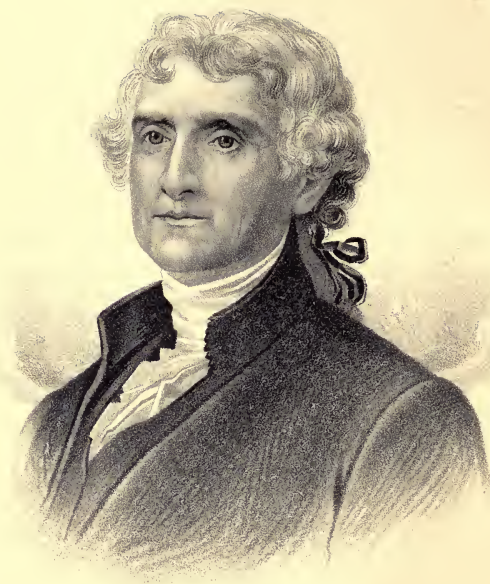
February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice-

President. Again, at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice-President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice-President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point that he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen, led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who, he claimed, caused it. On the other hand, Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and the two powerful parties were thus soon organized, with Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England, and Jefferson leading the other in sympathy with France.

The Fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half-century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the Fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "Independence forever!" When the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all!" In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.



Th. Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.

His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When fourteen years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial court, and it was the abode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then seventeen years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and going much into gay society; yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained impulse, he discarded his old companions and pursuits, and often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, and a like excellence in philosophy and the languages.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly, and distinguished himself by his energy and acuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance in the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he mar-

ried Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy, and highly accomplished young widow.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer Tarleton sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned January 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice-President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron

Burr as Vice-President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, George Clinton being elected Vice-President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquillity and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice-Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This was generally supposed to have been a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bade farewell forever to public life and retired to Monticello, his famous country home, which, next to Mt. Vernon, was the most distinguished residence in the land.

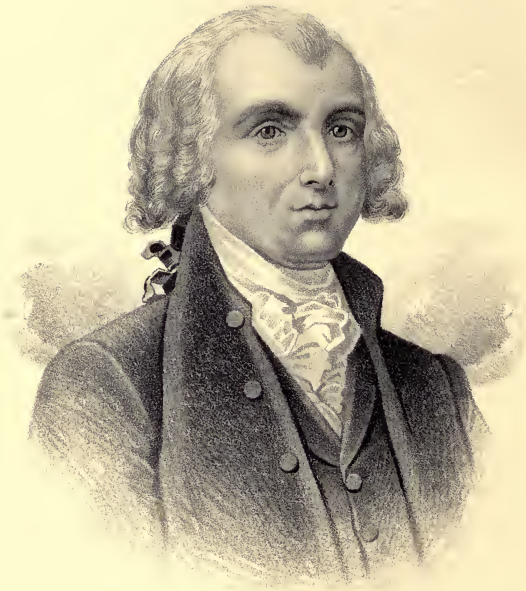
The Fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks' duration and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the 2d of July the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was

perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him the day of the month, and on being told it was the 3d of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day—the birthday of a nation—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious, to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record of his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country, and now hand in hand they departed. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair, originally red, in after life became white and silvery, his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage, and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic, and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernible the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but fifteen years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called Montpelier, in Orange County, Va. It was but twenty-five miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello, and the closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal, allowing himself for months but three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, but with a character of utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning, which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work as a statesman.

In the spring of 1776, when twenty-six years of

age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council, and their appreciation of his intellectual, social and moral worth contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them. For three years he continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, and no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of the Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washing-

ton was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote of eighty-one to seventy-nine, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected, we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was elected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but at length it triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as did Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to upon the ocean by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects, orders them down the ship's side into his boat, and places them on the gundeck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right

of search and impressment no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on February 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, at the age of eighty-five years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of his nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When he was seventeen years old, and in process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress, assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before, it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in, and the Tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die in her strife for liberty. Firmly, yet sadly, he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harlem Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted to be captain of infantry, and, having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion by becoming an officer on the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aide-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed, owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued with considerable ardor the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag, but on the invasion of the enemy served as a volunteer during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782 he was elected from King George County a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens at twenty-three years of age, and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation which were afterward employed with unremitting energy for the public good, he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government; and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition, secured its adoption. In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held for

four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The differences which now separated them lay in the fact that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant; while the Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggles for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature, and Washington, who could appreciate such a character, showed his calm, serene, almost divine, greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstration.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the

entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn, Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, he was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States, the Missouri Compromise, and the famous "Monroe doctrine." This doctrine was enunciated by him in 1823, and was as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and that "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

At the end of his second term, Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.



J. 2. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing out upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a-half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself to study with great diligence for six months, and then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland, through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at The Hague. Then, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintances with the most distinguished men on the continent, examin-

ing architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplation of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America to finish his education.

Upon leaving Harvard College at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington Resident Minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay & Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to The Hague.

In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady, to whom he had been previously engaged—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, a daughter of Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined. He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797, where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience placed

him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams Minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign, and party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams eighty-four; William H. Crawford forty-one; and Henry Clay thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright and pa-

triotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected Representative in Congress. For seventeen years, or until his death, he occupied the post as Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the Old Man Eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "This is the end of earth;" then after a moment's pause he added, "I am content." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly, and there was but very little in his character made visible which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school, and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the Western District of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with "Sharp Knife."

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse, he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its sessions, a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party, and Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France, and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the War of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to de-

scend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez, and after a delay of several weeks there without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won for him golden opinions, and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas Benton for a remark that gentleman made about his taking part as second in a duel in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering, news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayetteville, Ala.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Ft. Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms, were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullets struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warriors was

killed. A few, probably, in the night swam the river and escaped. This ended the war.

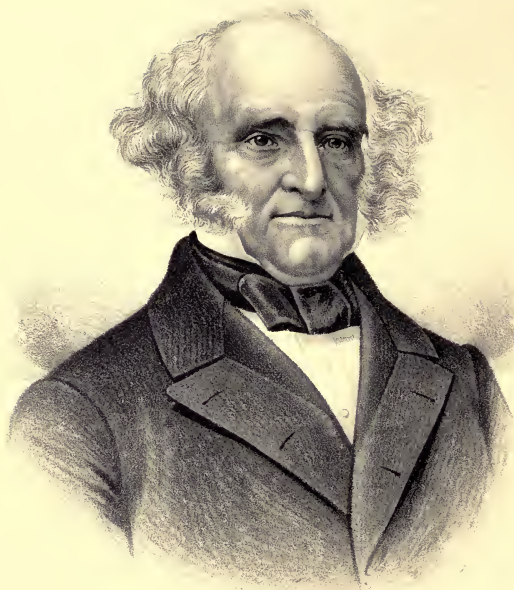
This closing of the Creek War enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed Major-General.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson went to Mobile. A British fleet went from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, and the battle of New Orleans, which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was twenty-six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but in 1824 he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country—applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were those of a devoted Christian man.



Wm Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft, fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half-way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the Bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years

of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican parties was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights, though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him after six years of practice to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the Bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, a victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right

of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue, and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and in the same year he took a seat in the convention to revise the Constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action, how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion, and how to organize a political army which would secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Webster, and secured results which few then thought could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however,

when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled. Later he was nominated Vice-President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson, and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably, more than any other cause secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials of his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election, and on the 4th of March, 1841, he retired from the presidency.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death. He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and, living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and wealth, enjoying in a healthy old age probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

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W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of Speaker.

Mr. Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son William Henry, of course, enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission as Ensign from President Washington. He was then but nineteen years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aide to Gen. Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Con-

gress, and Harrison was chosen to fill that position. In the spring of 1800 the Northwestern Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory northwest of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called "the Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then twenty-seven years of age, was appointed by John Adams Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the then rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson, and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash; and the third was a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "the Crouching Panther;" the other Olliwachecha, or "the Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagac-

ity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indians as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town, three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square and slept upon their arms. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aides by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning, with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English, and their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim, and Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned, when they made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet and swept everything before them, completely routing the foe.

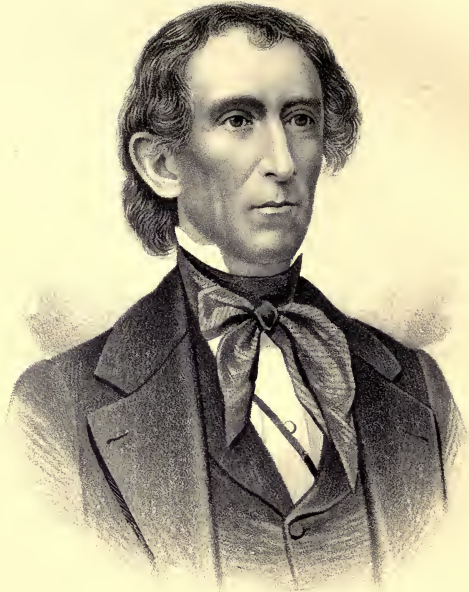
Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British, descending from the

Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force, but with their savage allies rushing like wolves from the forest, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. Gen. Hull had made an ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army, with orders to retake Detroit and to protect the frontiers. It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage, but he was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member, and whenever he spoke it was with a force of reason and power of eloquence which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential Electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate. In 1836 his friends brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice-Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election, but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness died, on the 4th of April, just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



John Tyler

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, and was born in Charles City County, Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a Member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, and a protective tariff; advocating a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles City County to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes Governor of his native State. His administration was a signally successful one, and his popularity secured his re-election,

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, and spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six, and his career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder, and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the cultivation of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children, and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the southern Whigs he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg in 1839 to nominate a President. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, which wished

for Henry Clay. To conciliate the southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice-President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North; but the Vice-President has very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President and, in reality, a Democratic Vice-President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. Hastening from Williamsburg to Washington, on the 6th of April he was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counselors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats, and recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this meas-

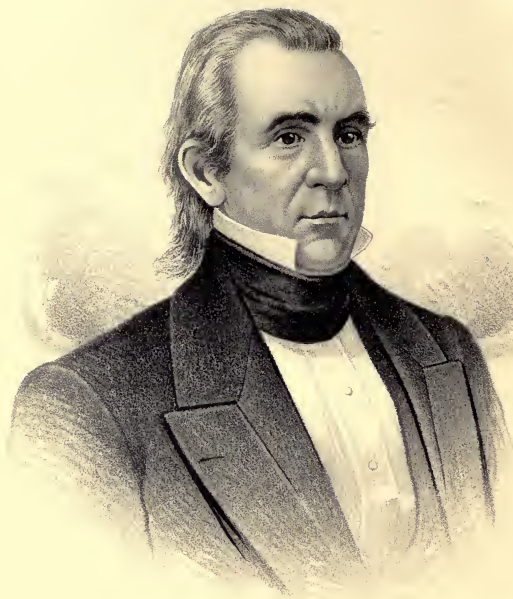
ure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler was at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, President Tyler retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. The remainder of his days were passed mainly in the retirement of his beautiful home—Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, Va. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington in 1842; and in June, 1844, he was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State Rights and nullifying doctrines of John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress, and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James C. Folk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., November 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735. In 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here, in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury County, they erected their log huts and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth, until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life James developed a taste for reading, and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail, and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when, at his earnest solicitation, his father removed him and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his

studies, and in less than two and a-half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

Mr. Polk graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. His health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation, he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the "Hermitage," but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican and James K. adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which gave him hosts of friends. In 1823, he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, and gave his strong influence toward the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford County, Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and the satisfaction he gave his constituents may be inferred

from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, or until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous, and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused and stormy scenes were witnessed, but he performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on October 14, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841 his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas exerted its influence upon Congress, and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican Minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the mean time, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was first sent to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western

banks. The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by his administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans in every encounter were hopelessly slaughtered. The day of judgment alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right; there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war we expended twenty thousand lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor, and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had always been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquillity and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi, and he contracted the disease, dying on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



Zachary Taylor.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of November, 1784, in Orange County, Va. His father, Col. Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father, with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians, who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him a commission as Lieutenant in the United States army, and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Ft. Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry, numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the

fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared; the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war-whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but, in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive, the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning this awful conflict continued, when the savages, baffled at every point and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defense, was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Maj. Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness to Ft. Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no intellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of Colonel. In the Black Hawk War, which re-

sulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate, but a brave and efficient, part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defense of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region, and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government, and as a reward he was elevated to the high rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the Peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Ft. Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of Major-General by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to

take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it, declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics, that for forty years he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen, who had been long years in the public service, found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste, remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was at times sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died, on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people, and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.



Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and, owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of a high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831, having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended, were very imperfect institutions, and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy—intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small village, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate, and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled

in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him, and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to lend him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy who loiters through university halls and then enters a law office is by no means as well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, quiet region, his practice, of course, was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of

adorning any station she might be called to fill,— Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention, and he was invited to enter into partnership, under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the Bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly of the State of New York, as a Representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature; still the testimony comes from all parties that his courtesy, ability and integrity won, to a very unusual degree, the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in the most tumultuous hours of our national history, when the great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits was raging.

His term of two years closed, and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a Representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State. In the year 1847, when he had attained the age of forty-seven years, he was elected Comptroller of the State. His labors at the Bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought

one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land as a candidate for the presidency. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State; nevertheless, he had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did all in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, he, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who with his own strong arm hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity, of strong, though uncultivated, mind, and was an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman.

Franklin, who was the sixth of eight children, was a remarkably bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play-ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman, always speaking kind words, and doing kind deeds, with a peculiar, unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar, and in body and mind a finely developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied—it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished

lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837, being then but thirty-three years old, he was elected to the Senate, taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States; but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time, declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called

Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican War, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval, and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was to be an irrepressible conflict between them, and that this nation could not long exist "half slave and half free."

President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did everything he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able to acceptably serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce returned to his home in Concord. His three children were all dead, his last surviving child having been killed before his eyes in a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally toward the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his towns-people were often gladdened by his material bounty.



James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin County, Pa., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin home stood was called Stony Batter. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterward he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the Bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he

occasionally tried some important case. In 1831 he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, and gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making reprisals against France to enforce the payment of our claims against that country, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails. As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received, and that the reply should be returned that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the

conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into Texas was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic Convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received one hundred and seventy-four, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,346,618 for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4, 1857, the latter was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his three-score years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State Rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the Republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administra-

tion nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard-bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared that if he were elected and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them as they retired the National Capitol at Washington and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited that the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw, from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed: "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Ft. Sumter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered, and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels and the imbecility of our Executive were alike marvelous. The nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends can not recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the Rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



Your friend & ever
A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAMHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, and while still a young man, he was working one day in a field, when an Indian stealthily approached and killed him. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, and the father of President Abraham Lincoln, was four years of age at his father's death.

When twenty-eight years old, Thomas Lincoln built a log cabin, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, but doomed to toil and pain, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaimed the grateful son, "I owe to my angel-mother." When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm and moved to Indiana, where two years later his mother died.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered, and Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon County, Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log cabin, and worked quite diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to

his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adventure the latter were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, he enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and, although only twenty-three years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem. His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there, ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back, and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled, he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great

that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot.

Election day came, and Mr. Lincoln received one hundred and eighty electoral votes out of two hundred and three cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way, making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterward brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected

hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten, and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions; but during no other administration had the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to his lot. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theatre. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play, an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brain. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the Savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its Father.



Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life, while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at

Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him Alderman, and in 1830 elected him Mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs, identifying himself with the working-class, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the Legislature, gave his support to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a Member of Congress, and by successive elections held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished ability, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating, however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essen-

tial features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of that State. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and in the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress, and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it in everything possible to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of

"High crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied with enthusiasm, unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On January 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee United States Senator in the Forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, he was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was held at Greenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.



U. S. Grant

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after, his father moved to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man, of fair ability, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated about the middle in his class, and was sent as Lieutenant of Infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he passed in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Ft. Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. But life was wearisome in those wilds, and he resigned his commission and returned to the States. Having married, he entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo., but having little

skill as a farmer, and finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Ft. Sumter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said: "Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their Captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for fifteen years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled, their banner fell, and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy

with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Ft. Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Ft. Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defense. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle-field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened

with closely-packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive, and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and two hundred and fourteen out of two hundred and ninety-four electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party, which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, two hundred and ninety-two electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a renomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army, and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son, Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal, yet open-hearted man. He was of a

mechanical turn of mind, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he chose to undertake. He was a member of the church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the War of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, or railroads, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes decided to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son of whom we write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl, whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Rutherford was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which were marked traits of his character.

His uncle, Sardis Birchard, took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home;

but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the Bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at

the Bar was among the first. But the news of the attack on Ft. Sumter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also breveted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after the election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen. Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat, and in 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard, long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1877. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one. The remaining years of his life were passed quietly in his Ohio home, where he passed away January 17, 1893.



J. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry, and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but who had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard-working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children, Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father died from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood; neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of

want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, but this his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time, when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years. He then entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the mean time, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which body he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. Soon "exhausting Hiram," and needing a higher education, in the fall of 1854 he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian, or Disciples, Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be.

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage, November 11, 1858, with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the Bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the Old Flag. He received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry August 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the able rebel officer, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds, and President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 10, 1862; and "as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the general court martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was next ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff." The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the rank of Major-General.

Without an effort on his part, Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862, from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President, in 1880. Of his labors in Congress, Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in

Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon January 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the United States Senate, and on the 8th of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people. By the 1st of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration, and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard around the world." Never before in the history of the nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing taught the country and the world one of the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away September 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly before. The world wept at his death, as it rarely ever had done on the death of any other great and noble man.



C. A. Arthur

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vt., on the 5th day of October, 1830, and was the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. After being admitted to the Bar, he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. Gen. Arthur soon after married the daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in

1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by Gen. Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. Gen. Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons, and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

Gen. Arthur was a delegate to the convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Gov. Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector-General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Govern-

ment during the war. At the end of Gov. Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, as each of the gentlemen composing it was an able lawyer, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not, indeed, one of national extent.

Mr. Arthur always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, November 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and he held the office until July 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for his respective candidate that was before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President, and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came, and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly-chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has ever been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was

certainly godlike. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and, be it said to his credit, that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice-President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, September 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the fact that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and whom he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and to still further embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances, President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands, and, as embarrassing as was the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticized his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life, carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself. One year later he was called to his final rest.



Grover Cleveland

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house, which is still standing to characteristically mark the humble birthplace of one of America's great men, in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, N. Y., in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last-mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the good, old-fashioned way, and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys—in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of fourteen years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school, and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had

considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a High School. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of five or six hundred people, fifteen miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of under-teacher in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his calling in life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to the city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? Whatever

put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at \$50 a year, while he could look around. One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, receiving as wages the sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair, and as for his overcoat he had none; yet he was, nevertheless, prompt and regular. On the first day of his service there, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him, with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie County, N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as in that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions, which were ferreted out and magnified during his Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an

iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.

On June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married Frances, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo Bar. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters. In the campaign of 1888, President Cleveland was renominated by his party, but the Republican candidate, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, was victorious. In the nominations of 1892 these two candidates for the highest position in the gift of the people were again pitted against each other, and in the ensuing election President Cleveland was victorious by an overwhelming majority.



Benj. Harrison

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President, is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The first known head of the family was Maj.-Gen. Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I., and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung October 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774, 1775 and 1776, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times elected Governor of Virginia.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, the son of the distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, was elected President of the United States in 1840. His career was cut short by death within one month after his inauguration.

President Harrison was born at North Bend,

Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a country lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He became engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, Principal of a female school at Oxford. After graduating, he determined to enter upon the study of law. He went to Cincinnati and there read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received the only inheritance of his life—his aunt, dying, left him a lot valued at \$800. He regarded this legacy as a fortune, and decided to get married at once, take this money and go to some Eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and, with the money in his pocket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession.

In 1860, Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He can-

vassed the State thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and was chosen its Colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first in mastering military tactics and drilling his men, and when he came to move toward the East with Sherman, his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a Brigadier-General, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field, the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the State, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying attack made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a national reputation, and he was much sought after, especially in the East, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States Senate. Here he served for six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in that body. With the expiration of his senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the State.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard-bearer of the Republican party was great in every particular, and on this account, and the at-

titude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the nation. Shortly after the nomination, delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman.

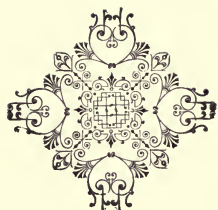
Mr. Harrison spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly, and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen. Elected by a handsome majority, he served his country faithfully and well, and in 1892 was nominated for re-election; but the people demanded a change and he was defeated by his predecessor in office, Grover Cleveland.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, Gen. Harrison was called upon at an early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers of his State. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas, and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the nation. Many of these speeches sparkled with the rarest eloquence and contained arguments of great weight, and many of his terse statements have already become aphorisms. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet without faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day. During the last days of his administration President Harrison suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his devoted wife, Caroline (Scott) Harrison, a lady of many womanly charms and virtues. They were the parents of two children.




GOVERNORS.







Shadrach Bond.



SHADRACH BOND.



SHADRACH BOND, the first Governor of Illinois after its organization as a State, serving from 1818 to 1822, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1773, and was raised a farmer on his father's plantation, receiving only a plain English education. He emigrated to this State in 1794, when it was a part of the "Northwest Territory," continuing in the vocation in which he had been brought up in his native State, in the "New Design," near Eagle Creek, in what is now Monroe County. He served several terms as a member of the General Assembly

of Indiana Territory, after it was organized as such, and in 1812-14 he was a Delegate to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1812, and serving until Oct. 3, 1814. These were the times, the reader will recollect, when this Government had its last struggle with Great Britain. The year 1812 is also noted in the history of this State as that in which the first Territorial Legislature was held. It convened at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, and adjourned Dec. 26, following.

While serving as Delegate to Congress, Mr. Bond was instrumental in procuring the right of pre-emption on the public domain. On the expiration of his term at Washington he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, then the capital of the Territory. In company with John G. Comyges,

Thomas H. Harris, Charles Slade, Michael Jones, Warren Brown, Edward Humphries and Charles W. Hunter, he became a proprietor of the site of the initial city of Cairo, which they hoped, from its favorable location at the junction of the two great rivers near the center of the Great West, would rapidly develop into a metropolis. To aid the enterprise, they obtained a special charter from the Legislature, incorporating both the City and the Bank of Cairo.

In 1818 Mr. Bond was elected the first Governor of the State of Illinois, being inaugurated Oct. 6 that year, which was several weeks before Illinois was actually admitted. The facts are these: In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature sent a petition to Congress for the admission of Illinois as a State, Nathaniel Pope being then Delegate. The petition was granted, fixing the northern line of the State on the latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; but the bill was afterward so amended as to extend this line to its present latitude. In July a convention was called at Kaskaskia to draft a constitution, which, however, was not submitted to the people. By its provisions, supreme judges, prosecuting attorneys, county and circuit judges, recorders and justices of the peace were all to be appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature. This constitution was accepted by Congress Dec. 30. At that time Illinois comprised but eleven counties, namely, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin, the northern portion of the State being mainly in Madison County. Thus it appears that Mr. Bond was honored by the naming of a

county before he was elected Governor. The present county of Bond is of small limitations, about 60 to 80 miles south of Springfield. For Lieutenant Governor the people chose Pierre Menard, a prominent and worthy Frenchman, after whom a county in this State is named. In this election there were no opposition candidates, as the popularity of these men had made their promotion to the chief offices of the State, even before the constitution was drafted, a foregone conclusion.

The principal points that excited the people in reference to political issues at this period were local or "internal improvements," as they were called, State banks, location of the capital, slavery and the personal characteristics of the proposed candidates. Mr. Bond represented the "Convention party," for introducing slavery into the State, supported by Elias Keit Kane, his Secretary of State, and John McLean, while Nathaniel Pope and John P. Cook led the anti-slavery element. The people, however, did not become very much excited over this issue until 1820, when the famous Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress, limiting slavery to the south of the parallel of 36° 30' except in Missouri. While this measure settled the great slavery controversy, so far as the average public sentiment was temporarily concerned, until 1854, when it was repealed under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, the issue as considered locally in this State was not decided until 1824, after a most furious campaign. (See sketch of Gov. Coles.) The ticket of 1818 was a compromise one, Bond representing (moderately) the pro-slavery sentiment and Menard the anti-slavery.

An awkward element in the State government under Gov. Bond's administration, was the imperfection of the State constitution. The Convention wished to have Elijah C. Berry for the first Auditor of Public Accounts, but, as it was believed that the new Governor would not appoint him to the office, the Convention declared in a schedule that "an auditor of public accounts, an attorney general and such other officers of the State as may be necessary, may be appointed by the General Assembly." The Constitution, as it stood, vested a very large appointing power in the Governor; but for the purpose of getting one man into office, a total change was made, and the power vested in the Legislature. Of this provision the Legislature took advantage, and de-

clared that State's attorneys, canal commissioners, bank directors, etc., were all "officers of the State" and must therefore be appointed by itself independently of the Governor.

During Gov. Bond's administration a general law was passed for the incorporation of academies and towns, and one authorizing lotteries. The session of 1822 authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners, to act in conjunction with like commissioners appointed by the State of Indiana, to report on the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the Wabash River; also inland navigation generally. Many improvements were recommended, some of which have been feebly worked at even till the present day, those along the Wabash being of no value. Also, during Gov. Bond's term of office, the capital of the State was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. In 1820 a law was passed by Congress authorizing this State to open a canal through the public lands. The State appointed commissioners to explore the route and prepare the necessary surveys and estimates, preparatory to its execution; but, being unable out of its own resources to defray the expenses of the undertaking, it was abandoned until some time after Congress made the grant of land for the purpose of its construction.

On the whole, Gov. Bond's administration was fairly good, not being open to severe criticism from any party. In 1824, two years after the expiration of his term of office, he was brought out as a candidate for Congress against the formidable John P. Cook, but received only 4,374 votes to 7,460 for the latter. Gov. Bond was no orator, but had made many fast friends by a judicious bestowment of his gubernatorial patronage, and these worked zealously for him in the campaign.

In 1827 ex-Gov. Bond was appointed by the Legislature, with Wm. P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne, as Commissioners to locate a site for a penitentiary on the Mississippi at or near Alton.

Mr. Bond was of a benevolent and convivial disposition, a man of shrewd observation and clear appreciation of events. His person was erect, standing six feet in height, and after middle life became portly, weighing 200 pounds. His features were strongly masculine, complexion dark, hair jet and eyes hazel; was a favorite with the ladies. He died April 11, 1830, in peace and contentment.



Edward Coles



Edward Coles.



EDWARD COLES, second Governor of Illinois, 1823-6, was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Albemarle Co., Va., on the old family estate called "Enniscorthy," on the Green Mountain. His father, John Coles, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Having been fitted for college by private tutors, he was sent to Hampden Sidney, where he remained until the autumn of 1805, when he was removed to William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va. This college he left in the summer of

1807, a short time before the final and graduating examination. Among his classmates were Lieut. Gen. Scott, President John Tyler, Wm. S. Archer, United States Senator from Virginia, and Justice Baldwin, of the United States Supreme Court. The President of the latter college, Bishop Madison, was a cousin of President James Madison, and that circumstance was the occasion of Mr. Coles becoming personally acquainted with the President and receiving a position as his private secretary, 1809-15.

The family of Coles was a prominent one in Virginia, and their mansion was the seat of the old-fashioned Virginian hospitality. It was visited by such notables as Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Randolphs, Fazelwell, Wirt, etc. At the age of 23, young Coles found himself heir to a plantation and a considerable number of slaves. Ever since his earlier college days his attention had been drawn to the question of slavery. He read every-

thing on the subject that came in his way, and listened to lectures on the rights of man. The more he reflected upon the subject, the more impossible was it for him to reconcile the immortal declaration "that all men are born free and equal" with the practice of slave-holding. He resolved, therefore, to free his slaves the first opportunity, and even remove his residence to a free State. One reason which determined him to accept the appointment as private secretary to Mr. Madison was because he believed that through the acquaintances he could make at Washington he could better determine in what part of the non-slaveholding portion of the Union he would prefer to settle.

The relations between Mr. Coles and President Madison, as well as Jefferson and other distinguished men, were of a very friendly character, arising from the similarity of their views on the question of slavery and their sympathy for each other in holding doctrines so much at variance with the prevailing sentiments in their own State.

In 1857, he resigned his secretaryship and spent a portion of the following autumn in exploring the Northwest Territory, for the purpose of finding a location and purchasing lands on which to settle his negroes. He traveled with a horse and buggy, with an extra man and horse for emergencies, through many parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, determining finally to settle in Illinois. At this time, however, a misunderstanding arose between our Government and Russia, and Mr. Coles was selected to repair to St. Petersburg on a special mission, bearing important papers concerning the matter at issue. The result was a conviction of the Emperor (Alex-

ander) of the error committed by his minister at Washington, and the consequent withdrawal of the latter from the post. On his return, Mr. Coles visited other parts of Europe, especially Paris, where he was introduced to Gen. Lafayette.

In the spring of 1819, he removed with all his negroes from Virginia to Edwardsville, Ill., with the intention of giving them their liberty. He did not make known to them his intention until one beautiful morning in April, as they were descending the Ohio River. He lashed all the boats together and called all the negroes on deck and made them a short address, concluding his remarks by so expressing himself that by a turn of a sentence he proclaimed in the shortest and fullest manner that they were no longer slaves, but free as he was and were at liberty to proceed with him or go ashore at their pleasure. A description of the effect upon the negroes is best described in his own language:

"The effect upon them was electrical. They stared at me and then at each other, as if doubting the accuracy or reality of what they heard. In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to utter a word, but with countenances beaming with expression which no words could convey, and which no language can describe. As they began to see the truth of what they had heard, and realize their situation, there came on a kind of hysterical, giggling laugh. After a pause of intense and unutterable emotion, bathed in tears, and with tremulous voices, they gave vent to their gratitude and implored the blessing of God on me."

Before landing he gave them a general certificate of freedom, and afterward conformed more particularly with the law of this State requiring that each individual should have a certificate. This act of Mr. Coles, all the more noble and heroic considering the overwhelming pro-slavery influences surrounding him, has challenged the admiration of every philanthropist of modern times.

March 5, 1819, President Monroe appointed Mr. Coles Registrar of the Land Office at Edwardsville, at that time one of the principal land offices in the State. While acting in this capacity and gaining many friends by his politeness and general intelligence, the greatest struggle that ever occurred in Illinois on the slavery question culminated in the furious contest characterizing the campaigns and elections of 1822-4. In the summer of 1823, when a new Governor was to be elected to succeed Mr. Bond, the pro-slavery element divided into factions, putting forward for the executive office Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice of the State, Thomas C. Browne and Gen. James B. Moore, of the State Militia. The anti-slavery element united upon Mr. Coles, and, after one of the most bitter campaigns, succeeded in electing him as Governor. His plurality over Judge Phillips was only 59 in a total vote of

over 8,000. The Lieutenant Governor was elected by the slavery men. Mr. Coles' inauguration speech was marked by calmness, deliberation and such a wise expression of appropriate suggestions as to elicit the sanction of all judicious politicians. But he compromised not with evil. In his message to the Legislature, the seat of Government being then at Vandalia, he strongly urged the abrogation of the modified form of slavery which then existed in this State, contrary to the Ordinance of 1787. His position on this subject seems the more remarkable, when it is considered that he was a minority Governor, the population of Illinois being at that time almost exclusively from slave-holding States and by a large majority in favor of the perpetuation of that old relic of barbarism. The Legislature itself was, of course, a reflex of the popular sentiment, and a majority of them were led on by fiery men in denunciations of the conscientious Governor, and in curses loud and deep upon him and all his friends. Some of the public men, indeed, went so far as to head a sort of mob, or "shiveree" party, who visited the residence of the Governor and others at Vandalia and yelled and groaned and spat fire.

The Constitution, not establishing or permitting slavery in this State, was thought therefore to be defective by the slavery politicians, and they desired a State Convention to be elected, to devise and submit a new Constitution; and the dominant politics of the day was "Convention" and "anti-Convention." Both parties issued addresses to the people, Gov. Coles himself being the author of the address published by the latter party. This address revealed the schemes of the conspirators in a masterly manner. It is difficult for us at this distant day to estimate the critical and extremely delicate situation in which the Governor was placed at that time.

Our hero maintained himself honorably and with supreme dignity throughout his administration, and in his honor a county in this State is named. He was truly a great man, and those who lived in this State during his sojourn here, like those who live at the base of the mountain, were too near to see and recognize the greatness that overshadowed them.

Mr. Coles was married Nov. 28, 1833, by Bishop De Lancey, to Miss Sally Logan Roberts, a daughter of Hugh Roberts, a descendant of Welsh ancestry, who came to this country with Wm. Penn in 1682.

After the expiration of his term of service, Gov. Coles continued his residence in Edwardsville, superintending his farm in the vicinity. He was fond of agriculture, and was the founder of the first agricultural society in the State. On account of ill health, however, and having no family to tie him down, he spent much of his time in Eastern cities. About 1832 he changed his residence to Philadelphia, where he died July 7, 1868, and is buried at Woodland, near that city.

THE
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NEW YORK AND BOSTON



Norman Edwards



Ninian Edwards.



NIAN EDWARDS, Governor from 1827 to 1830, was a son of Benjamin Edwards, and was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in March, 1775. His domestic training was well fitted to give

his mind strength, firmness and honorable principles, and a good foundation was laid for the elevated character to which he afterwards attained. His parents were Baptists, and very strict in their moral principles. His education in early youth was in company with and partly under the tuition of Hon. Wm. Wirt, whom his father patronized, and who was more than two years older. An intimacy was thus formed between them which was lasting for life. He was further educated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He next commenced the study of law, but before completing his course he moved to Nelson County, Ky., to open a farm for his father and to purchase homes and locate lands for his brothers and sisters. Here he fell in the company of dissolute companions, and for several years led the life of a spendthrift. He was, however, elected to the Legislature of Kentucky as the Representative of Nelson County before he was 21 years of age, and was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

In 1798 he was licensed to practice law, and the following year was admitted to the Courts of Tennessee. About this time he left Nelson County for Russellville, in Logan County, broke away from his dissolute companions, commenced a reformation and devoted himself to severe and laborious study. He then began to rise rapidly in his profession, and soon became an eminent lawyer, and inside of four years he filled in succession the offices of Presiding Judge of the General Court, Circuit Judge, fourth Judge of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the State,—all before he was 32 years of age! In addition, in 1802, he received a commission as Major of a battalion of Kentucky militia, and in 1804 was chosen a Presidential Elector, on the Jefferson and Clinton ticket. In 1806 he was a candidate for Congress, but withdrew on being promoted to the Court of Appeals.

Illinois was organized as a separate Territory in the spring of 1809, when Mr. Edwards, then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, received from President Madison the appointment as Governor of the new Territory, his commission bearing date April 24, 1809. Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia in June, and on the 11th of that month took the oath of office. At the same time he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Saline, this Government interest then developing into considerable proportions in Southern Illinois. Although during the first three years of his administration he had the power to make new counties and appoint all the officers, yet he always allowed the people of each county, by an informal

vote, to select their own officers, both civil and military. The noted John J. Crittenden, afterward United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Edwards to the office of Attorney General of the Territory, which office was accepted for a short time only.

The Indians in 1810 committing sundry depredations in the Territory, crossing the Mississippi from the Territory of Louisiana, a long correspondence followed between the respective Governors concerning the remedies, which ended in a council with the savages at Peoria in 1812, and a fresh interpretation of the treaties. Peoria was depopulated by these depredations, and was not re-settled for many years afterward.

As Gov. Edwards' term of office expired by law in 1812, he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and again in 1815 for a third term, serving until the organization of the State in the fall of 1818 and the inauguration of Gov. Bond. At this time ex-Gov. Edwards was sent to the United States Senate, his colleague being Jesse B. Thomas. As Senator, Mr. Edwards took a conspicuous part, and acquitted himself honorably in all the measures that came up in that body, being well posted, an able debater and a conscientious statesman. He thought seriously of resigning this situation in 1821, but was persuaded by his old friend, Wm. Wirt, and others to continue in office, which he did to the end of the term.

He was then appointed Minister to Mexico by President Monroe. About this time, it appears that Mr. Edwards saw suspicious signs in the conduct of Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and an ambitious candidate for the Presidency, and being implicated by the latter in some of his statements, he resigned his Mexican mission in order fully to investigate the charges. The result was the exculpation of Mr. Edwards.

Pro-slavery regulations, often termed "Black Laws," disgraced the statute books of both the Territory and the State of Illinois during the whole of his career in this commonwealth, and Mr. Edwards always maintained the doctrines of freedom, and was an important actor in the great struggle which ended in a victory for his party in 1824.

In 1826-7 the Winnebago and other Indians committed some depredations in the northern part of the

State, and the white settlers, who desired the lands and wished to exasperate the savages into an evacuation of the country, magnified the misdemeanors of the aborigines and thereby produced a hostility between the races so great as to precipitate a little war, known in history as the "Winnebago War." A few chases and skirmishes were had, when Gen. Atkinson succeeded in capturing Red Bird, the Indian chief, and putting him to death, thus ending the contest, at least until the troubles commenced which ended in the "Black Hawk War" of 1832. In the interpretation of treaties and execution of their provisions Gov. Edwards had much vexatious work to do. The Indians kept themselves generally within the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, and its Governor, Lewis Cass, was at a point so remote that ready correspondence with him was difficult or impossible. Gov. Edwards' administration, however, in regard to the protection of the Illinois frontier, seems to have been very efficient and satisfactory.

For a considerable portion of his time after his removal to Illinois, Gov. Edwards resided upon his farm near Kaskaskia, which he had well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep from Kentucky, also with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. He established saw and grist-mills, and engaged extensively in mercantile business, having no less than eight or ten stores in this State and Missouri. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, he nearly always purchased the goods himself with which to supply the stores. Although not a regular practitioner of medicine, he studied the healing art to a considerable extent, and took great pleasure in prescribing for, and taking care of, the sick, generally without charge. He was also liberal to the poor, several widows and ministers of the gospel becoming indebted to him even for their homes.

He married Miss Elvira Lane, of Maryland, in 1803, and they became the affectionate parents of several children, one of whom, especially, is well known to the people of the "Prairie State," namely, Ninian Wirt Edwards, once the Superintendent of Public Instruction and still a resident of Springfield. Gov. Edwards resided at and in the vicinity of Kaskaskia from 1809 to 1818; in Edwardsville (named after him) from that time to 1824; and from the latter date at Belleville, St. Clair County, until his death, July 20, 1833, of Asiatic cholera. Edwards County is also named in his honor.



John Reynolds



John Reynolds.



JOHN REYNOLDS, Governor 1831-4, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 26, 1788. His father, Robert Reynolds and his mother, *nee* Margaret Moore, were both natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to the United States in 1785, landing at Philadelphia. The senior Reynolds entertained an undying hostility to the British Government. When the subject of this sketch was about six months old, his parents emigrated with him to Tennessee, where many of their relatives had already located, at the base of the Copper Ridge Mountain, about 14 miles northeast of the present city of Knoxville. There they were exposed to Indian depredations, and were much molested by them. In 1794 they moved into the interior of the State. They were poor, and brought up their children to habits of manual industry.

In 1800 the family removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., with eight horses and two wagons, encountering many hardships on the way. Here young Reynolds passed the most of his childhood, while his character began to develop, the most prominent traits of which were ambition and energy. He also adopted the principle and practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. In 1807 the family made another removal,

this time to the "Goshen Settlement," at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville.

On arriving at his 20th year, Mr. Reynolds, seeing that he must look about for his own livelihood and not yet having determined what calling to pursue, concluded first to attend college, and he accordingly went to such an institution of learning, near Knoxville, Tenn., where he had relatives. Imagine his diffidence, when, after passing the first 20 years of his life without ever having seen a carpet, a papered wall or a Windsor chair, and never having lived in a shingle-roofed house, he suddenly ushered himself into the society of the wealthy in the vicinity of Knoxville! He attended college nearly two years, going through the principal Latin authors; but it seems that he, like the rest of the world in modern times, had but very little use for his Latin in after life. He always failed, indeed, to exhibit any good degree of literary discipline. He commenced the study of law in Knoxville, but a pulmonary trouble came on and compelled him to change his mode of life. Accordingly he returned home and recuperated, and in 1812 resumed his college and law studies at Knoxville. In the fall of 1812 he was admitted to the Bar at Kaskaskia. About this time he also learned the French language, which he practiced with pleasure in conversation with his family for many years. He regarded this language as being superior to all others for social intercourse.

From his services in the West, in the war of 1812, he obtained the sobriquet of the "Old Ranger." He was Orderly Sergeant, then Judge Advocate.

Mr. Reynolds opened his first law office in the winter and spring of 1814, in the French village of Cahokia, then the capital of St. Clair County.

In the fall of 1818 he was elected an Associate Justice upon the Supreme Bench by the General Assembly. In 1825 he entered more earnestly than ever into the practice of law, and the very next year was elected a member of the Legislature, where he acted independently of all cliques and private interests. In 1828 the Whigs and Democrats were for the first time distinctively organized as such in Illinois, and the usual party bitterness grew up and raged on all sides, while Mr. Reynolds preserved a judicial calmness and moderation. The real animus of the campaign was "Jackson" and "anti-Jackson," the former party carrying the State.

In August, 1830, Mr. Reynolds was elected Governor, amid great excitement. Installed in office, he did all within his power to advance the cause of education, internal improvements, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the harbor at Chicago, settling the country, etc.; also recommended the winding up of the State Bank, as its affairs had become dangerously complicated. In his national politics, he was a moderate supporter of General Jackson. But the most celebrated event of his gubernatorial administration was the Black Hawk War, which occurred in 1832. He called out the militia and prosecuted the contest with commendable diligence, appearing in person on the battle-grounds during the most critical periods. He was recognized by the President as Major-General, and authorized by him to make treaties with the Indians. By the assistance of the general Government the war was terminated without much bloodshed, but after many serious fights. This war, as well as everything else, was materially retarded by the occurrence of Asiatic cholera in the West. This was its first appearance here, and was the next event in prominence during Gov. Reynolds' term.

South Carolina nullification coming up at this time, it was heartily condemned by both President Jackson and Gov. Reynolds, who took precisely the same grounds as the Unionists in the last war.

On the termination of his gubernatorial term in 1834, Gov. Reynolds was elected a Member of Congress, still considering himself a backwoodsman, as he had scarcely been outside of the State since he became of age, and had spent nearly all his youthful days in the wildest region of the frontier. His first move in Congress was to adopt a resolution that in all elections made by the House for officers the votes should be given *viva voce*, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes. This created considerable heated discussion, but was es-

entially adopted, and remained the controlling principle for many years. The ex-Governor was scarcely absent from his seat a single day, during eight sessions of Congress, covering a period of seven years, and he never vacillated in a party vote; but he failed to get the Democratic party to foster his "National Road" scheme. He says, in "My Own Times" (a large autobiography he published), that it was only by rigid economy that he avoided insolvency while in Washington. During his sojourn in that city he was married, to a lady of the place.

In 1837, while out of Congress, and in company with a few others, he built the first railroad in the Mississippi Valley, namely, one about six miles long, leading from his coal mine in the Mississippi bluff to the bank of the river opposite St. Louis. Having not the means to purchase a locomotive, they operated it by horse-power. The next spring, however, the company sold out, at great sacrifice.

In 1839 the ex-Governor was appointed one of the Canal Commissioners, and authorized to borrow money to prosecute the enterprise. Accordingly, he repaired to Philadelphia and succeeding in obtaining a million dollars, which, however, was only a fourth of what was wanted. The same year he and his wife made at our of Europe. This year, also, Mr. Reynolds had the rather awkward little responsibility of introducing to President Van Buren the noted Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, as a "Latter-Day Saint!"

In 1846 Gov. Reynolds was elected a member of the Legislature from St. Clair County, more particularly for the purpose of obtaining a feasible charter for a macadamized road from Belleville to St. Louis, a distance of nearly 14 miles. This was immediately built, and was the first road of the kind in the State. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1852, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1860, aged and infirm, he attended the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., as an anti-Douglas Delegate, where he received more attention from the Southern Delegates than any other member. He supported Breckenridge for the Presidency. After the October elections foreshadowed the success of Lincoln, he published an address urging the Democrats to rally to the support of Douglas. Immediately preceding and during the late war, his correspondence evinced a clear sympathy for the Southern secession, and about the first of March, 1861, he urged upon the Buchanan officials the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis. Mr. Reynolds was a rather talkative man, and apt in all the Western phrases and catchwords that ever gained currency, besides many cunning and odd ones of his own manufacture.

He was married twice, but had no children. He died in Belleville, in May, 1865, just after the close of the war.



Amos A. Phelps



Wm. L. D. Ewing.

WILLIAM LEE D. EWING, Governor of Illinois Nov. 3 to 17, 1834, was a native of Kentucky, and probably of Scotch ancestry. He had a fine education, was a gentleman of polished manners and refined sentiment. In 1830 John Reynolds was elected Governor of the State, and Zadok Casey Lieutenant Governor, and for the principal events that followed, and the characteristics of the times, see sketch of Gov. Reynolds. The first we see in history concerning Mr. Ewing, informs us that he was a Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia soon after the organization of this State, and that the public moneys in his hands were deposited in various banks, as they are usually of the present day. In 1823 the State Bank was robbed, by which disaster Mr. Ewing lost a thousand-dollar deposit.

The subject of this sketch had a commission as Colonel in the Black Hawk War, and in emergencies he acted also as Major. In the summer of 1832, when it was rumored among the whites that Black Hawk and his men had encamped somewhere on Rock River, Gen. Henry was sent on a tour of reconnaissance, and with orders to drive the Indians from the State. After some opposition from his subordinate officers, Henry resolved to proceed up Rock River in search of the enemy. On the 19th of July, early in the morning, five baggage wagons,

camp equipage and all heavy and cumbersome articles were piled up and left, so that the army might make speedy and forced marches. For some miles the travel was exceedingly bad, crossing swamps and the worst thickets; but the large, fresh trail gave life and animation to the Americans. Gen. Dodge and Col. Ewing were both acting as Majors, and composed the "spy corps" or vanguard of the army. It is supposed the army marched nearly 50 miles this day, and the Indian trail they followed became fresher, and was strewn with much property and trinkets of the red-skins that they had lost or thrown away to hasten their march. During the following night there was a terrific thunder-storm, and the soldiery, with all their appurtenances, were thoroughly drenched.

On approaching nearer the Indians the next day. Gen. Dodge and Major Ewing, each commanding a battalion of men, were placed in front to bring on the battle, but the savages were not overtaken this day. Forced marches were continued until they reached Wisconsin River, where a veritable battle ensued, resulting in the death of about 68 of Black Hawk's men. The next day they continued the chase, and as soon as he discovered the trail of the Indians leading toward the Mississippi, Maj. Ewing formed his battalion in order of battle and awaited the order of Gen. Henry. The latter soon appeared on the ground and ordered a charge, which directly resulted in chasing the red warriors across the great river. Maj. Ewing and his command proved particularly efficient in war, as it seems they were the chief actors in driving the main body of the Sacs and Foxes, in-

cluding Black Hawk himself, across the Mississippi, while Gen. Atkinson, commander-in-chief of the expedition, with a body of the army, was hunting for them in another direction.

In the above affair Maj. Ewing is often referred to as a "General," which title he had derived from his connection with the militia.

It was in the latter part of the same year (1832) that Lieutenant Governor Casey was elected to Congress and Gen. Ewing, who had been elected to the Senate, was chosen to preside over that body. At the August election of 1834, Gov. Reynolds was also elected to Congress, more than a year ahead of the time at which he could actually take his seat, as was then the law. His predecessor, Charles Slade, had just died of Asiatic cholera, soon after the election, and Gov. Reynolds was chosen to serve out his unexpired term. Accordingly he set out for Washington in November of that year to take his seat in Congress, and Gen. Ewing, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor of the State of Illinois, his term covering only a period of 15 days, namely, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive, of November. On the 17th the Legislature met, and Gov. Ewing transmitted to that body his message, giving a statement of the condition of the affairs of the State at that time, and urging a continuance of the policy adopted by his predecessor; and on the same day Governor elect Joseph Duncan was sworn into office, thus relieving Mr. Ewing from

the responsible situation. This is the only time that such a juncture has happened in the history of Illinois.

On the 29th of December, 1835, Gen. Ewing was elected a United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Elias Kent Kane, deceased. The latter gentleman was a very prominent figure in the early politics of Illinois, and a county in this State is named in his honor. The election of Gen. Ewing to the Senate was a protracted struggle. His competitors were James Semple, who afterwards held several important offices in this State, and Richard M. Young, afterward a United States Senator and a Supreme Judge and a man of vast influence. On the first ballot Mr. Semple had 25 votes, Young 19 and Ewing 18. On the eighth ballot Young was dropped; the ninth and tenth stood a tie; but on the 12th Ewing received 40, to Semple 37, and was accordingly declared elected. In 1837 Mr. Ewing received some votes for a continuance of his term in Congress, when Mr. Young, just referred to, was elected. In 1842 Mr. Ewing was elected State Auditor on the ticket with Gov. Ford.

Gen. Ewing was a gentleman of culture, a lawyer by profession, and was much in public life. In person he was above medium height and of heavy build, with auburn hair, blue eyes, large-sized head and short face. He was genial, social, friendly and affable, with fair talent, though of no high degree of originality. He died March 25, 1846.





Joseph Duncan



Joseph Duncan.



JOSEPH DUNCAN, Governor 1834-8, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 23, 1794. At the tender age of 19 years he enlisted in the war against Great Britain, and as a soldier he acquitted himself with credit. He was an Ensign under the dauntless Croghan at Lower Sandusky, or Fort Stephenson. In Illinois he first appeared in a public capacity as Major-General of the Militia, a position which his military fame had procured him. Subsequently he became a State Senator from Jackson County, and is honorably

mentioned for introducing the first bill providing for a free-school system. In 1826, when the redoubtable John P. Cook, who had previously beaten such men as John McLean, Elias Kent Kane and ex-Gov. Bond, came up for the fourth time for Congress, Mr. Duncan was brought forward against him by his friends, greatly to the surprise of all the politicians. As yet he was but little known in the State. He was an original Jackson man at that time, being attached to his political fortune in admiration of the glory of his military achievements. His chances of success against Cook were generally regarded as hopeless, but he entered upon the campaign undaunted. His speeches, though short and devoid of ornament, were full of good sense. He made a diligent canvass of the State, Mr. Cook being hindered by the condition of his health. The most that was expected of Mr. Duncan, under the circumstances, was that he would

obtain a respectable vote, but without defeating Mr. Cook. The result of the campaign, however, was a source of surprise and amazement to both friends and foes, as Mr. Duncan came out 641 votes ahead! He received 6,321 votes, and Mr. Cook 5,680. Until this *denouement*, the violence of party feeling smoldering in the breasts of the people on account of the defeat of Jackson, was not duly appreciated. Aside from the great convention struggle of 1824, no other than mere local and personal considerations had ever before controlled an election in Illinois.

From the above date Mr. Duncan retained his seat in Congress until his election as Governor in August, 1834. The first and bloodless year of the Black Hawk War he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds to the position of Brigadier-General of the volunteers, and he conducted his brigade to Rock Island. But he was absent from the State, in Washington, during the gubernatorial campaign, and did not personally participate in it, but addressed circulars to his constituents. His election was, indeed, attributed to the circumstance of his absence, because his estrangement from Jackson, formerly his political idol, and also from the Democracy, largely in ascendancy in the State, was complete; but while his defection was well known to his Whig friends, and even to the leading Jackson men of this State, the latter were unable to carry conviction of that fact to the masses, as mail and newspaper facilities at that day were far inferior to those of the present time. Of course the Governor was much abused afterward by the fossilized Jackson men who regarded party ties and affiliations as above all other issues that could arise; but he was doubtless

sincere in his opposition to the old hero, as the latter had vetoed several important western measures which were dear to Mr. Duncan. In his inaugural message he threw off the mask and took a bold stand against the course of the President. The measures he recommended in his message, however, were so desirable that the Legislature, although by a large majority consisting of Jackson men, could not refrain from endorsing them. These measures related mainly to banks and internal improvements.

It was while Mr. Duncan was Governor that the people of Illinois went whirling on with bank and internal improvement schemes that well nigh bankrupted the State. The hard times of 1837 came on, and the disasters that attended the inauguration of these plans and the operation of the banks were mutually charged upon the two political parties. Had any one man autocratic power to introduce and carry on any one of these measures, he would probably have succeeded to the satisfaction of the public; but as many jealous men had hold of the same plow handle, no success followed and each blamed the other for the failure. In this great vortex Gov. Duncan was carried along, suffering the like derogation of character with his fellow citizens.

At the height of the excitement the Legislature "provided for" railroads from Galena to Cairo, Alton to Shawneetown, Alton to Mount Carmel, Alton to the eastern boundary of the State in the direction of Terre Haute, Quincy *via* Springfield to the Wabash, Bloomington to Pekin, and Peoria to Warsaw,—in all about 1,300 miles of road. It also provided for the improvement of the navigation of the Kaskaskia, Illinois, Great and Little Wabash and Rock Rivers; also as a *placebo*, \$200,000 in money were to be distributed to the various counties wherein no improvements were ordered to be made as above. The estimate for the expenses for all these projects was placed at a little over \$10,000,000, which was not more than half enough! That would now be equal to saddling upon the State a debt of \$225,000,000! It was sufficient to bankrupt the State several times over, even counting all the possible benefits.

One of the most exciting events that ever occurred in this fair State was the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy in the fall of 1837, at Alton, during Mr. Duncan's term as Governor. Lovejoy was an "Abolitionist," editing the *Observer* at that place, and the proslavery slums there formed themselves into a mob,

and after destroying successively three presses belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, surrounded the warehouse where the fourth press was stored away, endeavoring to destroy it, and where Lovejoy and his friends were entrenching themselves, and shot and killed the brave reformer!

About this time, also, the question of removing the State capital again came up, as the 20 years' limit for its existence at Vandalia was drawing to a close. There was, of course, considerable excitement over the matter, the two main points competing for it being Springfield and Peoria. The jealousy of the latter place is not even yet, 45 years afterward, fully allayed.

Gov. Duncan's term expired in 1838. In 1842 he was again proposed as a candidate for the Executive chair, this time by the Whig party, against Adam W. Snyder, of St. Clair County, the nominee of the Democrats. Charles W. Hunter was a third candidate for the same position. Mr. Snyder, however, died before the campaign had advanced very far, and his party substituted Thomas Ford, who was elected receiving 46,901 votes, to 38,584 for Duncan, and 909 for Hunter. The cause of Democratic success at this time is mainly attributed to the temporary support of the Mormons which they enjoyed, and the want of any knowledge, on the part of the masses, that Mr. Ford was opposed to any given policy entertained in the respective localities.

Gov. Duncan was a man of rather limited education, but with naturally fine abilities he profited greatly by his various public services, and gathered a store of knowledge regarding public affairs which served him a ready purpose. He possessed a clear judgment, decision, confidence in himself and moral courage to carry out his convictions of right. In his department he was well adapted to gain the admiration of the people. His intercourse with them was both affable and dignified. His portrait at the Governor's mansion, from which the accompanying was made, represents him as having a swarthy complexion, high cheek bones, broad forehead, piercing black eyes and straight black hair.

He was a liberal patron of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, a member of its Board of Trustees, and died, after a short illness, Jan. 15, 1844, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, leaving a wife but no children. Two children, born to them, had died in infancy.



Thos. Carlin



CHOMAS CARLIN, the sixth Governor of the State of Illinois, serving from 1838 to 1842, was also a Kentuckian, being born near Frankfort, that State, July 18, 1789, of Irish paternity.

The opportunities for an education being very meager in his native place, he, on approaching years of judgment and maturity, applied himself to those branches of learning that seemed most important, and thus became a self-made man; and his taste for reading and study remained with him through life. In 1803 his father removed

to Missouri, then a part of "New Spain," where he died in 1810.

In 1812 young Carlin came to Illinois and participated in all the "ranging" service incident to the war of that period, proving himself a soldier of undaunted bravery. In 1814 he married Rebecca Huilt, and lived for four years on the bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, where he followed farming, and then removed to Greene County. He located the town site of Carlin'ston, in that county, and in 1825 made a liberal donation of land for county building purposes. He was the first Sheriff of that county after its separate organization, and afterward was twice elected, as a Jackson Democrat, to the Illinois Senate. In the Black Hawk War he commanded a spy battalion, a post of considerable danger. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson to the position of Receiver of Public Monies, and to fulfill the office

more conveniently he removed to the city of Quincy.

While, in 1838, the unwieldy internal improvement system of the State was in full operation, with all its expensive machinery, amidst bank suspensions throughout the United States, a great stringency in the money market everywhere, and Illinois bonds forced to sale at a heavy discount, and the "hardest times" existing that the people of the Prairie State ever saw, the general election of State officers was approaching. Discreet men who had cherished the hope of a speedy subsidence of the public infatuation, met with disappointment. A Governor and Legislature were to be elected, and these were now looked forward to for a repeal of the ruinous State policy. But the grand scheme had not yet lost its dazzling influence upon the minds of the people. Time and experience had not yet fully demonstrated its utter absurdity. Hence the question of arresting its career of profligate expenditures did not become a leading one with the dominant party during the campaign, and most of the old members of the Legislature were returned at this election.

Under these circumstances the Democrats, in State Convention assembled, nominated Mr. Carlin for the office of Governor, and S. H. Anderson for Lieutenant Governor, while the Whigs nominated Cyrus Edwards, brother of Ninian Edwards, formerly Governor, and W. H. Davidson. Edwards came out strongly for a continuance of the State policy, while Carlin remained non-committal. This was the first time that the two main political parties in this State were unembarrassed by any third party in the field. The result of the election was: Carlin, 35,573; Anderson, 30,335; Edwards, 29,629; and Davidson, 28,715.

Upon the meeting of the subsequent Legislature (1839), the retiring Governor (Duncan) in his mes-

sage spoke in emphatic terms of the impolicy of the internal improvement system, presaging the evils threatened, and urged that body to do their utmost to correct the great error; yet, on the contrary, the Legislature not only decided to continue the policy but also added to its burden by voting more appropriations and ordering more improvements. Although the money market was still stringent, a further loan of \$4,000,000 was ordered for the Illinois & Michigan Canal alone. Chicago at that time began to loom up and promise to be an important city, even the great emporium of the West, as it has since indeed came to be. Ex-Gov. Reynolds, an incompetent financier, was commissioned to effect the loan, and accordingly hastened to the East on this responsible errand, and negotiated the loans, at considerable sacrifice to the State. Besides this embarrassment to Carlin's administration, the Legislature also declared that he had no authority to appoint a Secretary of State until a vacancy existed, and A. P. Field, a Whig, who had already held the post by appointment through three administrations, was determined to keep the place a while longer, in spite of Gov. Carlin's preferences. The course of the Legislature in this regard, however, was finally sustained by the Supreme Court, in a *quo warranto* case brought up before it by John A. McClermand, whom the Governor had nominated for the office. Thereupon that dignified body was denounced as a "Whig Court!" endeavoring to establish the principle of life-tenure of office.

A new law was adopted re-organizing the Judiciary, and under it five additional Supreme Judges were elected by the Legislature, namely, Thomas Ford (afterward Governor), Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats.

It was during Gov. Carlin's administration that the noisy campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" occurred, resulting in a Whig victory. This, however, did not affect Illinois politics very seriously.

Another prominent event in the West during Gov. Carlin's term of office was the excitement caused by the Mormons and their removal from Independence, Mo., to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840. At the same time they began to figure somewhat in State politics. On account of their believing—as they thought, according to the New Testament—that they should have

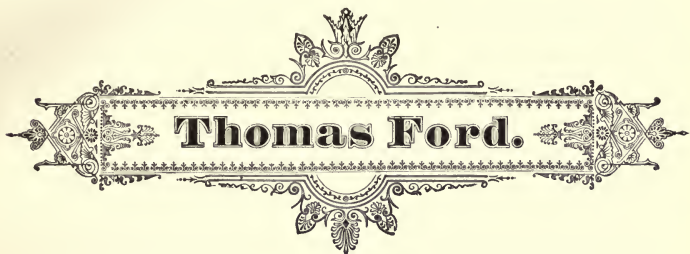
"all things common," and that consequently "all the earth" and all that is upon it were the "Lord's" and therefore the property of his "saints," they were suspected, and correctly, too, of committing many of the deeds of larceny, robbery, etc., that were so rife throughout this country in those days. Hence a feeling of violence grew up between the Mormons and "anti-Mormons." In the State of Missouri the Mormons always supported the Democracy until they were driven out by the Democratic government, when they turned their support to the Whigs. They were becoming numerous, and in the Legislature of 1840-1, therefore, it became a matter of great interest with both parties to conciliate these people. Through the agency of one John C. Bennett, a scamp, the Mormons succeeded in rushing through the Legislature (both parties not daring to oppose) a charter for the city of Nauvoo which virtually erected a hierarchy co-ordinate with the Federal Government itself. In the fall of 1841 the Governor of Missouri made a demand upon Gov. Carlin for the body of Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, as a fugitive from justice. Gov. Carlin issued the writ, but for some reason it was returned unserved. It was again issued in 1842, and Smith was arrested, but was either rescued by his followers or discharged by the municipal court on a writ of habeas corpus.

In December, 1841, the Democratic Convention nominated Adam W. Snyder, of Belleville, for Governor. As he had been, as a member of the Legislature, rather friendly to the Mormons, the latter naturally turned their support to the Democratic party. The next spring the Whigs nominated Ex-Gov. Duncan for the same office. In the meantime the Mormons began to grow more odious to the masses of the people, and the comparative prospects of the respective parties for success became very problematical. Mr. Snyder died in May, and Thomas Ford, a Supreme Judge, was substituted as a candidate, and was elected.

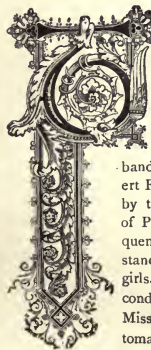
At the close of his gubernatorial term, Mr. Carlin removed back to his old home at Carrollton, where he spent the remainder of his life, and before his elevation to office, in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he served out the unexpired term of J. D. Fry in the Illinois House of Representatives, and died Feb. 4, 1852, at his residence at Carrollton, leaving a wife and seven children.



Thomas Ford



Thomas Ford.



THOMAS FORD, Governor from 1842 to 1846, and author of a very interesting history of Illinois, was born at Uniontown, Pa., in the year 1800. His mother, after the death of her first husband (Mr. Forquer), married Robert Ford, who was killed in 1802, by the Indians in the mountains of Pennsylvania. She was consequently left in indigent circumstances, with a large family, mostly girls. With a view to better her condition, she, in 1804, removed to Missouri, where it had been customary by the Spanish Govern-

ment to give land to actual settlers; but upon her arrival at St. Louis she found the country ceded to the United States, and the liberal policy toward settlers changed by the new ownership. After some sickness to herself and family, she finally removed to Illinois, and settled some three miles south of Waterloo, but the following year moved nearer the Mississippi bluffs. Here young Ford received his first schooling, under the instructions of a Mr. Humphrey, for which he had to walk three miles. His mother, though lacking a thorough education, was a woman of superior mental endowments, joined to energy and determination of character. She inculcated in her children those high-toned principles which distinguished her sons in public life. She exercised a rigid economy to provide her children an education; but George Forquer, her oldest son (six years older than Thomas Ford), at an early age had to quit school to aid by his labor in the support of the family. He afterward became an eminent man in Illinois affairs, and but for his early death would probably have been elected to the United States Senate.

Young Ford, with somewhat better opportunities, received a better education, though limited to the curriculum of the common school of those pioneer times. His mind gave early promise of superior endowments, with an inclination for mathematics. His proficiency attracted the attention of Hon. Daniel P. Cook, who became his efficient patron and friend. The latter gentleman was an eminent Illinois statesman who, as a Member of Congress, obtained a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in completing the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and after whom the county of Cook was named. Through the advice of

his gentleman. Mr. Ford turned his attention to the study of law, but Sumner, then merchandising, regarding his education ineffective, sent him to Transylvania University, where, however, he remained but one term, owing to Sumner's failure in business. On his return he alternated his law reading with teaching school in summer.

In 1816 Mr. Sumner appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1817 he was re-appointed by Gov. Cassin, and after that he was four times elected a judge by the Legislature, without opposition, twice a circuit judge, once a judge in Chancery, and as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, when, in 1824, he later resigned his re-appointment by the assembly five judges, all Democrats. Ford was assigned to the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and while in this capacity he was making Court in High Court to receive a case in his jurisdiction by the Democratic Governor for the office of Governor. He immediately resigned his place and entered upon the service. In August, 1825, he was elected, and in the fall of December following he was inaugurated.

All the offices which he had held were inconsistent by law. He received them with the intention of resigning—never to be called out never to refuse them. Both as a lawyer and as a judge he stood secretly high, but as a just intellect later than either as a writer from law than a practicing advocate in the courts. In the latter capacity he was one of the moving power of emancipation as necessary to success with later. As a judge his opinions were sound, and his able cross-examination in the law. In practice, he was a stranger to the fact, skill and commanding abilities of the politician, but he saw through the art of demagogues as well as any man. He was not in his denunciation so much as others, but in the time after the expiration of his term of office, during a session of the Legislature, he was taken by a stranger to be a senator for the position in consequence, and was elected upon it his later year and during a year of small office-tenure with the view of effecting a "compromise."

Mr. Ford was not to be "swayed" by the ordinary politician, but that opportunity which characterizes a political leader. He cared little for money, and was easily enough for a heated argument. In person he was of small stature, slender, of dark complexion, with black hair, sharp features, freckles over a nose, a good, square nose having a flattened part to one side, and a small mouth.

The three most important events in Gov. Ford's administration were the establishment of the high judicial courts of the State, the "Whiskey War" and the Mexican War.

In the first of these the Governor saved himself (as commonly was). In coming into office he found the State badly paralyzed by the various effects of the notorious "internal improvement" schemes of

the preceding decade, with scarcely anything to show by way of "improvement." The enterprise that seemed to be getting ahead more than all the rest was the Illinois & Michigan Canal. As this promised to be the most important throughout, feasible to the people, it was well under way to its construction. Therefore the State policy was almost concentrated upon it, in order to risk it in its completion. The huddled indifference of the State was growing so large as to frighten the people, and they were about ready to convert a proposition for re-consideration. But the Governor had the foresight to recommend such measures as would maintain the public credit, for which every citizen to-day feels thankful.

But perhaps the Governor's remembered name for its connection with the Whiskey troubles than for anything else; for it was during his term of office that the "Latter-Day Saints" became so strong at Nauvoo, until their temple there, increased their numbers throughout the country, committed misdeeds, were made dangerous disciples, suffered the loss of their temple, in death, by a violent death, were driven out of Nauvoo to the far West, etc. Having been a judge for so many years previously, Mr. Ford's course was so constitutional concerning Mormon affairs, and was therefore diametrically both parties, and also accused in fact of sympathizing too greatly with the other side. Mormonism claiming to be a system of religion, the Governor's fault was "between two fires," and yet compelled to touch the matter rather "grudgingly," and finally felt greatly relieved when the residents would let the State. Such complicated matters, especially when religion is mixed up with them, expose every person participating in them to criticism from all parties.

The Whiskey War was begun in the spring of 1825, and was continued into the gubernatorial term of Mr. Ford's successor. The Governor's connection with this war, however, was not conspicuous, as it was only administrative, commissioning officers, etc.

Ford's "History of Illinois" is a very readable and entertaining work, of 457 small octavo pages, and is destined to increase in value with the lapse of time. It contains a natural flow of compact and forcible thought, never falling to convey the truest sense. In tracing with his recollection past the disorganization of the professional politician, in which he is admitted, he accounts it open, perhaps, to the objection that all his contemporaries are treated as mere place-seekers, while many of them have since been judged by the people to be worthy statesmen. His writings seem slightly open to the criticism that they exhibit a little solemnity, partially against those of his contemporaries who were prominent during his term of office as Governor.

The death of Gov. Ford took place at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 2, 1850.





Aug French



Augustus C. French.



UGUSTUS C. FRENCH, Governor of Illinois from 1846 to 1852, was born in the town of Hill, in the State of New Hampshire, Aug. 2, 1808. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Nathaniel

French, who emigrated from England in 1687 and settled in Saybury, Mass.

In early life young French lost his father, but continued to receive instruction from an exemplary and Christian mother until he was 19 years old, when she also died, confiding to his care and trust four younger brothers and one sister. He discharged his trust with parental devotion. His education in early life was such mainly as a common school afforded. For a brief period he attended Dartmouth College, but from pecuniary causes and the care of his brothers and sister, he did not graduate. He subsequently read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831, and shortly afterward removed to Illinois, settling first at Albion, Edwards County, where he established himself in the practice of law. The following year he removed to Paris, Edgar County. Here he attained eminence in his profession, and entered public life by representing that county in the Legislature. A strong attachment sprang up between him and Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1839, Mr. French was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Palestine, Crawford County, at which place he was a resident when

elevated to the gubernatorial chair. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and as such he voted for James K. Polk.

The Democratic State Convention of 1846, meeting at Springfield Feb. 10, nominated Mr. French for Governor. Other Democratic candidates were Lyman Trumbull, John Calhoun (subsequently of Lecompton Constitution notoriety), Walter B. Scates, Richard M. Young and A. W. Cavarly,—an array of very able and prominent names. Trumbull was perhaps defeated in the Convention by the rumor that he was opposed to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as he had been a year previously. For Lieutenant Governor J. B. Wells was chosen, while other candidates were Lewis Ross, Wm. McMurtry, Newton Cloud, J. B. Hamilton and W. W. Thompson. The resolutions declared strongly against the resuscitation of the old State Banks.

The Whigs, who were in a hopeless minority, held their convention June 8, at Peoria, and selected Thomas M. Kilpatrick, of Scott County, for Governor, and Gen. Nathaniel G. Wilcox, of Schuyler, for Lieutenant Governor.

In the campaign the latter exposed Mr. French's record and connection with the passage of the internal improvement system, urging it against his election; but in the meantime the war with Mexico broke out, regarding which the Whig record was unpopular in this State. The war was the absorbing and dominating question of the period, sweeping every other political issue in its course. The election in August gave Mr. French 58,700 votes, and Kilpatrick only 36,775. Richard Eells, Abolitionist candidate for the same office, received 5,152 votes

By the new Constitution of 1848, a new election for State officers was ordered in November of that year, before Gov. French's term was half out, and he was re-elected for the term of four years. He was therefore the incumbent for six consecutive years, the only Governor of this State who has ever served in that capacity so long at one time. As there was no organized opposition to his election, he received 67,453 votes, to 5,639 for Pierre Menard (son of the first Lieutenant Governor), 4,748 for Charles V. Dyer, 3,834 for W. L. D. Morrison, and 1,361 for James L. D. Morrison. But Wm. McMurtry, of Knox County, was elected Lieutenant Governor, in place of Joseph B. Wells, who was before elected and did not run again.

Governor French was inaugurated into office during the progress of the Mexican War, which closed during the summer of 1847, although the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was not made until Feb. 2, 1848. The policy of Gov. French's party was committed to that war, but in connection with that affair he was, of course, only an administrative officer. During his term of office, Feb. 19, 1847, the Legislature, by special permission of Congress, declared that all Government lands sold to settlers should be immediately subject to State taxation; before this they were exempt for five years after sale. By this arrangement the revenue was materially increased. About the same time, the distribution of Government land warrants among the Mexican soldiers as bounty threw upon the market a great quantity of good lands, and this enhanced the settlement of the State. The same Legislature authorized, with the recommendation of the Governor, the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Meredosia, the first in the State and now a section of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific) It sold for \$100,000 in bonds, although it had cost the State not less than a million. The salt wells and canal lands in the Saline reserve in Gallatin County, granted by the general Government to the State, were also authorized by the Governor to be sold, to apply on the State debt. In 1850, for the first time since 1839, the accruing State revenue, exclusive of specific appropriations, was sufficient to meet the current demands upon the treasury. The aggregate taxable property of the State at this time was over \$100,000,000, and the population 851,470.

In 1849 the Legislature adopted the township organization law, which, however, proved defective, and was properly amended in 1851. At its session in the latter year, the General Assembly also passed a law to exempt homesteads from sale on executions. This beneficent measure had been repeatedly urged upon that body by Gov. French.

In 1850 some business men in St. Louis commenced to build a dike opposite the lower part of their city on the Illinois side, to keep the Mississippi in its channel near St. Louis, instead of breaking away from them as it sometimes threatened to do. This they undertook without permission from the Legislature or Executive authority of this State; and as many of the inhabitants there complained that the scheme would inundate and ruin much valuable land, there was a slight conflict of jurisdictions, resulting in favor of the St. Louis project; and since then a good site has existed there for a city (East St. Louis), and now a score of railroads center there.

It was in September, 1850, that Congress granted to this State nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in aid of the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, which constituted the most important epoch in the railroad—we might say internal improvement—history of the State. The road was rushed on to completion, which accelerated the settlement of the interior of the State by a good class of industrious citizens, and by the charter a good income to the State Treasury is paid in from the earnings of the road.

In 1851 the Legislature passed a law authorizing free stock banks, which was the source of much legislative discussion for a number of years.

But we have not space further to particularize concerning legislation. Gov. French's administration was not marked by any feature to be criticised, while the country was settling up as never before.

In stature, Gov. French was of medium height, squarely built, light complexioned, with ruddy face and pleasant countenance. In manners he was plain and agreeable. By nature he was somewhat diffident, but he was often very outspoken in his convictions of duty. In public speech he was not an orator, but was chaste, earnest and persuasive. In business he was accurate and methodical, and in his administration he kept up the credit of the State.

He died in 1865, at his home in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill.



J. A. Matteson



JOEL A. MATTESON, Governor 1853-6, was born Aug. 8, 1808, in Jefferson County, New York, to which place his father had removed from Vermont three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Young Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before he was of age. He returned from that place to his home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the principal Eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made a tour in the South, worked there in building railroads, experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of Northern Georgia, and returned *via* Nashville to St. Louis and through Illinois to his father's home, when he married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed, with his wife and one child, to Illinois, and entered a claim on Government land near the head of Au Sable River, in what is now Kendall County. At that time there were not more than two neighbors within a range of ten miles of his place, and only three or four houses; between him and Chicago. He opened a large farm. His family was boarded 12

miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping, during this time, under a rude pole shed. Here his life was once placed in imminent peril by a huge prairie rattlesnake sharing his bed.

In 1835 he bought largely at the Government land sales. During the speculative real-estate mania which broke out in Chicago in 1836 and spread over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period and removed to Joliet. In 1838 he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Upon the completion of his job in 1841, when hard times prevailed, business at a stand, contracts paid in State scrip; when all the public works except the canal were abandoned, the State offered for sale 700 tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Mr. Matteson at a bargain. This he accepted, shipped and sold at Detroit, realizing a very handsome profit, enough to pay off all his canal debts and leave him a surplus of several thousand dollars. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woolen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered, and which, after successive enlargements, became an enormous establishment.

In 1842 he was first elected a State Senator, but, by a bungling apportionment, *John* Pearson, a Senator holding over, was found to be in the same district, and decided to be entitled to represent it. Matteson's seat was declared vacant. Pearson, however with a nobleness difficult to appreciate in this day of

greed for office, unwilling to represent his district under the circumstances, immediately resigned his unexpired term of two years. A bill was passed in a few hours ordering a new election, and in ten days' time Mr. Matteson was returned re-elected and took his seat as Senator. From his well-known capacity as a business man, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position he held during this half and two full succeeding Senatorial terms, discharging its important duties with ability and faithfulness. Besides his extensive woolen-mill interest, when work was resumed on the canal under the new loan of \$1,600,000 he again became a heavy contractor, and also subsequently operated largely in building railroads. Thus he showed himself a most energetic and thorough business man.

He was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention which met at Springfield April 20, 1852. Other candidates before the Convention were D. L. Gregg and F. C. Sherman, of Cook; John Dement, of Lee; Thomas L. Harris, of Menard; Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton; and D. P. Bush, of Pike. Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. For the same offices the Whigs nominated Edwin B. Webb and Dexter A. Knowlton. Mr. Matteson received 80,645 votes at the election, while Mr. Webb received 64,408. Matteson's forte was not on the stump; he had not cultivated the art of oily flattery, or the faculty of being all things to all men. His intellectual qualities took rather the direction of efficient executive ability. His turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in those more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a State,—of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored with success to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he then stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts as to the condition of the State, and are often couched in forcible and elegant diction.

The greatest excitement during his term of office was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by Con-

gress, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas in 1854, when the bill was passed organizing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska. A large portion of the Whig party of the North, through their bitter opposition to the Democratic party, naturally drifted into the doctrine of anti-slavery, and thus led to what was temporarily called the "Anti-Nebraska" party, while the followers of Douglas were known as "Nebraska or Douglas Democrats." It was during this embryo stage of the Republican party that Abraham Lincoln was brought forward as the "Anti-Nebraska" candidate for the United States Senatorship, while Gen. James Shields, the incumbent, was re-nominated by the Democrats. But after a few balloting in the Legislature (1855), these men were dropped, and Lyman Trumbull, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, was brought up by the former, and Mr. Matteson, then Governor, by the latter. On the 11th ballot Mr. Trumbull obtained one majority, and was accordingly declared elected. Before Gov. Matteson's term expired, the Republicans were fully organized as a national party, and in 1856 put into the field a full national and State ticket, carrying the State, but not the nation.

The Legislature of 1855 passed two very important measures,—the present free-school system and a submission of the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people. The latter was defeated by a small majority of the popular vote.

During the four years of Gov. Matteson's administration the taxable wealth of the State was, about trebled, from \$137,818,079 to \$349,951,272; the public debt was reduced from \$17,398,985 to \$12,843,144; taxation was at the same time reduced, and the State resumed paying interest on its debt in New York as fast as it fell due; railroads were increased in their mileage from something less than 400 to about 3,000; and the population of Chicago was nearly doubled, and its commerce more than quadrupled.

Before closing this account, we regret that we have to say that Mr. Matteson, in all other respects an upright man and a good Governor, was implicated in a false re-issue of redeemed canal scrip, amounting to \$224,182.66. By a suit in the Sangamon Circuit Court the State recovered the principal and all the interest excepting \$27,500.

He died in the winter of 1872-3, at Chicago,



Wm. A. Russell



WILLIAM H. BISSELL, Governor 1857-60, was born April 25, 1811, in the State of New York, near Painted Post, Yates County.

His parents were obscure, honest, God-fearing people, who reared their children under the daily example of industry and frugality, according to the custom of that class of Eastern society. Mr. Bissell received a respectable but not thorough academical education. By assiduous application he acquired a knowledge of medicine, and in his early manhood came West and located in Monroe County, this State, where he engaged in the practice of that profession. But he was not enamored of his calling: he was swayed by a broader ambition, to such an extent that the mysteries of the healing art and its arduous duties failed to yield him further any charms. In a few years he discovered his choice of a profession to be a mistake, and when he approached the age of 30 he sought to begin anew. Dr. Bissell, no doubt unexpectedly to himself, discovered a singular facility and charm of speech, the exercise of which acquired for him a ready local notoriety. It soon came to be under-

stood that he desired to abandon his profession and take up that of the law. During terms of Court he would spend his time at the county seat among the members of the Bar, who extended to him a ready welcome.

It was not strange, therefore, that he should drift into public life. In 1840 he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature from Monroe County, and was an efficient member of that body. On his return home he qualified himself for admission to the Bar and speedily rose to the front rank as an advocate. His powers of oratory were captivating. With a pure diction, charming and inimitable gestures, clearness of statement, and a remarkable vein of sly humor, his efforts before a jury told with irresistible effect. He was chosen by the Legislature Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit in which he lived, and in that position he fully discharged his duty to the State, gained the esteem of the Bar, and seldom failed to convict the offender of the law.

In stature he was somewhat tall and slender, and with a straight, military bearing, he presented a distinguished appearance. His complexion was dark, his head well poised, though not large, his address pleasant and manner winning. He was exemplary in his habits, a devoted husband and kind parent. He was twice married, the first time to Miss James,

of Monroe County, by whom he had two children, both daughters. She died soon after the year 1840, and Mr. B. married for his second wife a daughter of Elias K. Kane, previously a United States Senator from this State. She survived him but a short time, and died without issue.

When the war with Mexico was declared in 1846, Mr. Bissell enlisted and was elected Colonel of his regiment, over Hon. Don Morrison, by an almost unanimous vote,—807 to 6. Considering the limited opportunities he had had, he evinced a high order of military talent. On the bloody field of Buena Vista he acquitted himself with intrepid and distinguished ability, contributing with his regiment, the Second Illinois, in no small degree toward saving the wavering fortunes of our arms during that long and fiercely contested battle.

After his return home, at the close of the war, he was elected to Congress, his opponents being the Hons. P. B. Fouke and Joseph Gillespie. He served two terms in Congress. He was an ardent politician. During the great contest of 1850 he voted in favor of the adjustment measures; but in 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act and therefore the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Douglas, and thus became identified with the nascent Republican party.

During his first Congressional term, while the Southern members were following their old practice of intimidating the North by bullying language, and claiming most of the credit for victories in the Mexican War, and Jefferson Davis claiming for the Mississippi troops all the credit for success at Buena Vista, Mr. Bissell bravely defended the Northern troops; whereupon Davis challenged Bissell to a duel, which was accepted. This matter was brought up against Bissell when he was candidate for Governor and during his term of office, as the Constitution of this State forbade any duelist from holding a State office.

In 1856, when the Republican party first put forth a candidate, John C. Fremont, for President of the United States, the same party nominated Mr. Bissell for Governor of Illinois, and John Wood, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor, while the Democrats nominated Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Adams County, for Governor, and Col. R. J. Hamilton, of Cook County, for Lieutenant Governor. The result of the

election was a plurality of 4,729 votes over Richardson. The American, or Know-Nothing, party had a ticket in the field. The Legislature was nearly balanced, but was politically opposed to the Governor. His message to the Legislature was short and rather ordinary, and was criticised for expressing the supposed obligations of the people to the incorporators of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and for reopening the slavery question by allusions to the Kansas troubles. Late in the session an apportionment bill, based upon the State census of 1855, was passed, amid much partisan strife. The Governor at first signed the bill and then vetoed it. A furious debate followed, and the question whether the Governor had the authority to recall a signature was referred to the Courts, that of last resort deciding in favor of the Governor. Two years afterward another outrageous attempt was made for a re-apportionment and to gerrymander the State, but the Legislature failed to pass the bill over the veto of the Governor.

It was during Gov. Bissell's administration that the notorious canal scrip fraud was brought to light, implicating ex-Gov. Matteson and other prominent State officials. The principal and interest, aggregating \$255,500, was all recovered by the State excepting \$27,500. (See sketch of Gov. Matteson.)

In 1859 an attempt was discovered to fraudulently refund the Macalister and Stebbins bonds and thus rob the State Treasury of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The State Government was implicated in this affair, and to this day remains unexplained or unatoned for. For the above, and other matters previously mentioned, Gov. Bissell has been severely criticised, and he has also been most shamefully libelled and slandered.

On account of exposure in the army, the remote cause of a nervous form of disease gained entrance into his system and eventually developed paraplegia, affecting his lower extremities, which, while it left his body in comparative health, deprived him of locomotion except by the aid of crutches. While he was generally hopeful of ultimate recovery, this mysterious disease pursued him, without once relaxing its stealthy hold, to the close of his life, March 18, 1860, over nine months before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, at the early age of 48 years. He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been a member since 1854.



John Wood



John Wood.



JOHN WOOD, Governor 1860-1, and the first settler of Quincy, Ill., was born in the town of Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798. He was the second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood. His mother, *nee* Catherine Crause, was of German parentage, and died while he was an infant. Dr. Wood was a learned and skillful physician, of classical attainments and proficient in several modern languages, who, after serving throughout the Revolutionary War as a Surgeon, settled on the land granted him by the Government, and resided there a respected and leading influence in his section until his death, at the ripe age of 92 years.

The subject of this sketch, impelled by the spirit of Western adventure then pervading everywhere, left his home, Nov. 2, 1818, and passed the succeeding winter in Cincinnati, Ohio. The following summer he pushed on to Illinois, landing at Shawneetown, and spent the fall and following winter in Calhoun County. In 1820, in company with Willard Keyes, he settled in Pike County, about 30 miles southeast of Quincy, where for the next two years he pursued farming. In 1821 he visited "the Bluffs" (as the present site of Quincy was called, then uninhabited) and, pleased with its prospects, soon after purchased a quarter-section of land near by, and in the following fall (1822) erected near the river a small cabin,

18 x 20 feet, the first building in Quincy, of which he then became the first and for some months the only occupant.

About this time he visited his old friends in Pike County, chief of whom was William Ross, the leading man in building up the village of Atlas, of that county, which was thought then to be the possible commencement of a city. One day they and others were traveling together over the country between the two points named, making observations on the comparative merits of the respective localities. On approaching the Mississippi near Mr. Wood's place, the latter told his companions to follow him and he would show them where he was going to build a city. They went about a mile off the main trail, to a high point, from which the view in every direction was most magnificent, as it had been for ages and as yet untouched by the hand of man. Before them swept by the majestic Father of Waters, yet unburdened by navigation. After Mr. Wood had expatiated at length on the advantages of the situation, Mr. Ross replied, "But it's too near Atlas ever to amount to anything!"

Atlas is still a cultivated farm, and Quincy is a city of over 30,000 population.

In 1824 Mr. Wood gave a newspaper notice, as the law then prescribed, of his intention to apply to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. This was done the following winter, resulting in the establishment of the present Adams County. During the next summer Quincy was selected as the county seat, it and the vicinity then containing but four adult male residents and half

that number of females. Since that period Mr. Wood resided at the place of his early adoption until his death, and far more than any other man was he identified with every measure of its progress and history, and almost continuously kept in public positions.

He was one of the early town Trustees, and after the place became a city he was often a member of the City Council, many times elected Mayor, in the face of a constant large opposition political majority. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1856, on the organization of the Republican party, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State, on the ticket with Wm. H. Bissell for Governor, and on the death of the latter, March 18, 1860, he succeeded to the Chief Executive chair, which he occupied until Gov. Yates was inaugurated nearly ten months afterward.

Nothing very marked characterized the administration of Gov. Wood. The great anti-slavery campaign of 1860, resulting in the election of the honest Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States, occurred during the short period while Mr. Wood was Governor, and the excitement and issues of that struggle dominated over every other consideration,—indeed, supplanted them in a great measure. The people of Illinois, during all that time, were passing the comparatively petty strifes under Bissell's administration to the overwhelming issue of preserving the whole nation from destruction.

In 1861 ex-Gov. Wood was one of the five Delegates from Illinois to the "Peace Convention" at Washington, and in April of the same year, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed

Quartermaster-General of the State, which position he held throughout the war. In 1864 he took command as Colonel of the 137th Ill. Vol. Inf., with whom he served until the period of enlistment expired.

Politically, Gov. Wood was always actively identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Few men have in personal experience comprehended so many surprising and advancing local changes as vested in the more than half century recollections of Gov. Wood. Sixty-four years ago a solitary settler on the "Bluffs," with no family, and no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, and the strolling red-man almost his only visitant, he lived to see growing around him, and under his auspices and aid, overspreading the wild hills and scraggy forest a teeming city, second only in size in the State, and surpassed nowhere in beauty, prosperity and promise; whose people recognize as with a single voice the proverbial honor and liberality that attach to the name and lengthened life of their pioneer settler, "the old Governor."


Gov. Wood was twice married,—first in January, 1826, to Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. They had eight children. Mrs. W. died Oct. 8, 1863, and in June, 1865, Gov. Wood married Mrs. Mary A., widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes. Gov. Wood died June 4, 1880, at his residence in Quincy. Four of his eight children are now living, namely: Ann E., wife of Gen. John Tillson; Daniel C., who married Mary J. Abernethy; John, Jr., who married Josephine Skinner, and Joshua S., who married Annie Bradley. The last mentioned now resides at Atchison, Kansas, and all the rest are still at Quincy.



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Rich. Yates

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at the ends. In the center, the name "Richard Yates." is written in a bold, serif font. Above the name is a circular emblem containing a sunburst or gear-like design.

Richard Yates.



RICHARD YATES, the "War Governor," 1861-4, was born Jan. 18, 1818, on the banks of the Ohio River, at Warsaw, Gallatin Co., Ky. His father moved in 1831 to Illinois, and, after stopping for a time in Springfield, settled at Island Grove, Sangamon County. Here, after attending school, Richard joined the family. Subsequently he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in 1837, he graduated with first honors. He chose for his profession the law, the Hon. J. J. Hardin being his instructor. After admission to the Bar he soon rose to distinction as an advocate.

Gifted with a fluent and ready oratory, he soon appeared in the political hustings, and, being a passionate admirer of the great Whig leader of the West, Henry Clay, he joined his political fortunes to the party of his idol. In 1840 he engaged with great ardor in the exciting "hard cider" campaign for Garrison. Two years later he was elected to the Legislature from Morgan County, a Democratic stronghold. He served three or four terms in the Legislature, and such was the fascination of his oratory that by 1850 his large Congressional District, extending from Morgan and Sangamon Counties north to include LaSalle, unanimously tendered him the Whig nomination for Congress. His Democratic opponent was Maj. Thomas L. Harris, a very popular man who had won distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican War, and who had beaten Hon. Stephen T. Logan for the same position,

two years before, by a large majority. Yates was elected. Two years later he was re-elected, over John Calhoun.

It was during Yates second term in Congress that the great question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitated, and the bars laid down for reopening the dreaded anti-slavery question. He took strong grounds against the repeal, and thus became identified with the rising Republican party. Consequently he fell into the minority in his district, which was pro-slavery. Even then, in a third contest, he fell behind Major Harris only 200 votes, after the district had two years before given Pierce 2,000 majority for President.

The Republican State Convention of 1860 met at Decatur May 9, and nominated for the office of Governor Mr. Yates, in preference to Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, and Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, two of the ablest men of the State, who were also candidates before the Convention. Francis A. Hoffman, of DuPage County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. This was the year when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for President, a period remembered as characterized by the great whirlpool which precipitated the bloody War of the Rebellion. The Douglas Democrats nominated J. C. Allen of Crawford County, for Governor, and Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton County, for Lieutenant Governor. The Breckenridge Democrats and the Bell-Everett party had also full tickets in the field. After a most fearful campaign, the result of the election gave Mr. Yates 172,196 votes, and Mr. Allen 159,253. Mr. Yates received over a thousand more votes than did Mr. Lincoln himself.

Gov. Yates occupied the chair of State during the

most critical period of our country's history. In the fate of the nation was involved that of each State. The life struggle of the former derived its sustenance from the loyalty of the latter; and Gov. Yates seemed to realize the situation, and proved himself both loyal and wise in upholding the Government. He had a deep hold upon the affections of the people, won by his moving eloquence and genial manners. Erect and symmetrical in person, of prepossessing appearance, with a winning address and a magnetic power, few men possessed more of the elements of popularity. His oratory was scholarly and captivating, his hearers hardly knowing why they were transported. He was social and convivial. In the latter respect he was ultimately carried too far.

The very creditable military efforts of this State during the War of the Rebellion, in putting into the field the enormous number of about 200,000 soldiers, were ever promptly and ably seconded by his excellency; and the was ambitious to deserve the title of "the soldier's friend." Immediately after the battle of Shiloh he repaired to the field of carnage to look after the wounded, and his appeals for aid were promptly responded to by the people. His proclamations calling for volunteers were impassionate appeals, urging upon the people the duties and requirements of patriotism; and his special message in 1863 to the Democratic Legislature of this State pleading for material aid for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois regiments, breathes a deep fervor of noble sentiment and feeling rarely equaled in beauty or felicity of expression. Generally his messages on political and civil affairs were able and comprehensive. During his administration, however, there were no civil events of an engrossing character, although two years of his time were replete with partisan quarrels of great bitterness. Military arrests, Knights of the Golden Circle, riot in Fulton County, attempted suppression of the Chicago *Times* and the usurping State Constitutional Convention of 1862, were the chief local topics that were exciting during the Governor's term. This Convention assembled Jan. 7, and at once took the high position that the law calling it was no longer binding, and that it had supreme power; that it represented a virtual assemblage of the whole people of the State, and was sovereign in the exercise of all power necessary to effect a peaceable revolution of the State Government

and to the re-establishment of one for the "happiness, prosperity and freedom of the citizens," limited only by the Federal Constitution. Notwithstanding the law calling the Convention required its members to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State as well as that of the general Government, they utterly refused to take such oath. They also assumed legislative powers and passed several important "laws!" Interfering with the (then) present executive duties, Gov. Yates was provoked to tell them plainly that "he did not acknowledge the right of the Convention to instruct him in the performance of his duty."

In 1863 the Governor astonished the Democrats by "proroguing" their Legislature. This body, after a recess, met June 2, that year, and soon began to waste time upon various partisan resolutions; and, while the two houses were disagreeing upon the question of adjourning *sine die*, the Governor, having the authority in such cases, surprised them all by adjourning them "to the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865!" This led to great excitement and confusion, and to a reference of the Governor's act to the Supreme Court, who decided in his favor. Then it was the Court's turn to receive abuse for weeks and months afterward.

During the autumn of 1864 a conspiracy was detected at Chicago which had for its object the liberation of the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, the burning of the city and the inauguration of rebellion in the North. Gen. Sweet, who had charge of the camp at the time, first had his suspicions of danger aroused by a number of enigmatically worded letters which passed through the Camp postoffice. A detective afterward discovered that the rebel Gen. Marmaduke was in the city, under an assumed name, and he, with other rebel officers—Grenfell, Morgan, Cantrell, Buckner Morris, and Charles Walsh—was arrested, most of whom were convicted by a court-martial at Cincinnati and sentenced to imprisonment,—Grenfell to be hung. The sentence of the latter was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life, and all the others, after nine months' imprisonment, were pardoned.

In March, 1873, Gov. Yates was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which office he continued until his decease, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of November following.

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R. J. Oglesby



Richard J. Oglesby.



RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor 1865-8, and re-elected in 1872 and 1884, was born July 25, 1824, in Oldham Co., Ky.,—the State which might be considered the "mother of Illinois Governors." Bereft of his parents at the tender age of eight years, his early education was neglected. When 12 years of age, and after he had worked a year and a half at the carpenter's trade, he removed with an uncle, Willis Oglesby, into whose care he had been committed, to Decatur, this State, where he continued his apprenticeship as a mechanic, working six months for Hon. E. O. Smith.

In 1844 he commenced studying law at Springfield, with Judge Silas Robbins, and read with him one year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Sullivan, the county seat of Moultrie County.

The next year the war with Mexico was commenced, and in June, 1846, Mr. Oglesby volunteered, was elected First Lieutenant of Co. C, Fourth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

On his return he sought to perfect his law studies by attending a course of lectures at Louisville, but on the breaking out of the California "gold fever" in 1849, he crossed the plains and mountains to the new Eldorado, driving a six-mule team, with a com-

pany of eight men, Henry Prather being the leader.

In 1852 he returned home to Macon County, and was placed that year by the Whig party on the ticket of Presidential Electors. In 1856 he visited Europe, Asia and Africa, being absent 20 months. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Gallagher, Wait & Oglesby. In 1858 he was the Republican nominee for the Lower House of Congress, but was defeated by the Hon. James C. Robinson, Democrat. In 1860 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate; and on the evening the returns of this election were coming in. Mr. Oglesby had a fisticuff encounter with "Cerro Gordo Williams," in which he came out victorious, and which was regarded as "the first fight of the Rebellion." The following spring, when the war had commenced in earnest, his ardent nature quickly responded to the demands of patriotism and he enlisted. The extra session of the Legislature elected him Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, the second one in the State raised to suppress the great Rebellion.

He was shortly entrusted with important commands. For a time he was stationed at Bird's Point and Cairo; in April he was promoted Brigadier General; at Fort Donelson his brigade was in the van, being stationed on the right of General Grant's army and the first brigade to be attacked. He lost 500 men before re-inforcements arrived. Many of these men were from Macon County. He was engaged in the battle of Corinth, and, in a brave charge at this place, was shot in the left lung with an ounce ball, and was carried from the field in expectation of im-

mediate death. That rebel ball he carries to this day. On his partial recovery he was promoted as Major General, for gallantry, his commission to rank from November, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps, but, owing to inability from the effects of his wound, he relinquished this command in July, that year. Gen. Grant, however, refused to accept his resignation, and he was detailed, in December following, to court-martial and try the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, where he remained until May, 1864, when he returned home.

The Republican, or Union, State Convention of 1864 was held at Springfield, May 25, when Mr. Oglesby was nominated for the office of Governor, while other candidates before the Convention were Allen C. Fuller, of Boone, Jesse K. Dubois, of Sangamon, and John M. Palmer, of Macoupin. Wm. Bross, of Chicago, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. On the Democratic State ticket were James C. Robinson, of Clark, for Governor, and S. Corning Judd, of Fulton, for Lieutenant Governor. The general election gave Gen. Oglesby a majority of about 31,000 votes. The Republicans had also a majority in both the Legislature and in the representation in Congress.

Gov. Oglesby was duly inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. The day before the first time set for his installation death visited his home at Decatur, and took from it his only son, an intelligent and sprightly lad of six years, a great favorite of the bereaved parents. This caused the inauguration to be postponed a week.

The political events of the Legislative session of 1865 were the election of ex-Gov. Yates to the United States Senate, and the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. This session also signalized itself by repealing the notorious "black laws," part of which, although a dead letter, had held their place upon the statute books since 1819. Also, laws requiring the registration of voters, and establishing a State Board of Equalization, were passed by this Legislature. But the same body evinced that it was corruptly influenced by a mercenary lobby, as it adopted some bad legislation, over the Governor's veto, notably an amendment to a charter for a Chicago horse railway, granted in 1859 for 25 years, and now sought to be extended 99 years. As this measure was promptly passed over his veto by both branches of the Legislature, he deemed it useless further to attempt to check their headlong career. At this session no law of a general useful character or public interest was perfected, unless we count such the turning over of the canal to Chicago to be deepened. The session of 1867 was still more productive of private and special acts. Many omnibus bills were proposed, and some passed. The contests over the location of the Industrial College, the Capital, the

Southern Penitentiary, and the canal enlargement and Illinois River improvement, dominated every thing else.

During the year 1872, it became evident that if the Republicans could re-elect Mr. Oglesby to the office of Governor, they could also elect him to the United States Senate, which they desired to do. Accordingly they re-nominated him for the Executive chair, and placed upon the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge, of Cook County. On the other side the Democrats put into the field Gustavus Koerner for Governor and John C. Black for Lieutenant Governor. The election gave the Republican ticket majorities ranging from 35,334 to 56,174,—the Democratic defection being caused mainly by their having an old-time Whig and Abolitionist, Horace Greeley, on the national ticket for President. According to the general understanding had beforehand, as soon as the Legislature met it elected Gov. Oglesby to the United States Senate, whereupon Mr. Beveridge became Governor. Senator Oglesby's term expired March 4, 1879, having served his party faithfully and exhibited an order of statesmanship beyond criticism.


During the campaign of 1884 Mr. Oglesby was nominated for a "third term" as Executive of the State of Illinois, against Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, nominated by the Democrats. Both gentlemen "stumped" the State, and while the people elected a Legislature which was a tie on a joint ballot, as between the two parties, they gave the jovial "Dick" Oglesby a majority of 15,018 for Governor, and he was inaugurated Jan. 30, 1885. The Legislature did not fully organize until this date, on account of its equal division between the two main parties and the consequent desperate tactics of each party to checkmate the latter in the organization of the House.

Gov. Oglesby is a fine-appearing, affable man, with regular, well defined features and round face. In stature he is a little above medium height, of a large frame and somewhat fleshy. His physical appearance is striking and prepossessing, while his straight-out, not to say bluff, manner and speech are well calculated favorably to impress the average masses. Ardent in feeling and strongly committed to the policies of his party, he intensifies Republicanism among Republicans, while at the same time his jovial and liberal manner prevents those of the opposite party from hating him.

He is quite an effective stump orator. With vehemence, passionate and scornful tone and gestures, tremendous physical power, which in speaking he exercises to the utmost; with frequent descents to the grotesque; and with abundant homely comparisons or frontier figures, expressed in the broadest vernacular and enforced with stentorian emphasis, he delights a promiscuous audience beyond measure.



John Pease



JOHN M. PALMER



JOHN Mc AULEY PALMER, Governor 1869-72, was born on Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky, Sept. 13, 1817. During his infancy, his father, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, removed to Christian Co., Ky., where lands were cheap. Here the future Governor of the great Prairie State spent his childhood and received such meager schooling as the new and sparsely settled country afforded. To this he added materially by diligent reading, for which he evinced an early aptitude. His father, an ardent Jackson man, was also noted for his anti-slavery sentiments, which he thoroughly impressed upon his children. In 1831 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Madison County. Here the labor of improving a farm was pursued for about two years, when the death of Mr. Palmer's mother broke up the family. About this time Alton College was opened, on the "manual labor" system, and in the spring of 1834 young Palmer, with his elder brother, Elihu, entered this school and remained 18 months. Next, for over three years, he tried variously coopering, peddling and school-teaching.

During the summer of 1838 he formed the acquaintance of Stephen A Douglas, then making his

first canvass for Congress. Young, eloquent and in political accord with Mr. Palmer, he won his confidence, fired his ambition and fixed his purpose. The following winter, while teaching near Canton, he began to devote his spare time to a desultory reading of law, and in the spring entered a law office at Carlinville, making his home with his elder brother, Elihu. (The latter was a learned clergyman, of considerable originality of thought and doctrine.) On the next meeting of the Supreme Court he was admitted to the Bar, Douglas being one of his examiners. He was not immediately successful in his profession, and would have located elsewhere than Carlinville had he the requisite means. Thus his early poverty was a blessing in disguise, for to it he now attributes the success of his life.

From 1839 on, while he diligently pursued his profession, he participated more or less in local politics. In 1843 he became Probate Judge. In 1847 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, where he took a leading part. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and at the special session of February, 1854, true to the anti-slavery sentiments bred in him, he took a firm stand in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and when the Nebraska question became a party issue he refused to receive a re-nomination for the Senatorship at the hands of the Democracy, issuing a circular to that effect. A few weeks afterward

however, hesitating to break with his party, he participated in a Congressional Convention which nominated T. L. Harris against Richard Yates, and which unqualifiedly approved the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. But later in the campaign he made the plunge, ran for the Senate as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, and was elected. The following winter he put in nomination for the United States Senate Mr. Trumbull, and was one of the five steadfast men who voted for him until all the Whigs came to their support and elected their man.

In 1856 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Bloomington. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was defeated. In 1860 he was Republican Presidential Elector for the State at large. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five Delegates (all Republicans) sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washington.

When the civil conflict broke out, he offered his services to his country, and was elected Colonel of the 14th Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in the engagements at Island No. 10; at Farmington, where he skillfully extricated his command from a dangerous position; at Stone River, where his division for several hours, Dec. 31, 1862, held the advance and stood like a rock, and for his gallantry there he was made Major General; at Chickamauga, where his and Van Cleve's divisions for two hours maintained their position when they were cut off by overpowering numbers. Under Gen. Sherman, he was assigned to the 14th Army Corps and participated in the Atlanta campaign. At Peach-Tree Creek his prudence did much to avert disaster. In February, 1865, Gen. Palmer was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, which was a delicate post. That State was about half rebel and half Union, and those of the latter element were daily fretted by the loss of their slaves. He, who had been bred to the rules of common law, trembled at the contemplation of his extraordinary power over the persons and property of his fellow men, with which he was vested in his capacity as military Governor; and he exhibited great caution in the execution of the duties of his post.

Gen. Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican State Convention which met at Peoria May 6, 1868, and his nomination would probably have been made by acclamation had he not persistently declared that he could not accept a can-

didature for the office. The result of the ensuing election gave Mr. Palmer a majority of 44,707 over John R. Eden, the Democratic nominee.

On the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1869, the first thing to arrest public attention was that portion of the Governor's message which took broad State's rights ground. This and some minor points, which were more in keeping with the Democratic sentiment, constituted the entering wedge for the criticisms and reproofs he afterward received from the Republican party, and ultimately resulted in his entire alienation from the latter element. The Legislature just referred to was noted for the introduction of numerous bills in the interest of private parties, which were embarrassing to the Governor. Among the public acts passed was that which limited railroad charges for passenger travel to a maximum of three cents per mile; and it was passed over the Governor's veto. Also, they passed, over his veto, the "tax-grabbing law" to pay railroad subscriptions, the Chicago Lake Front bill, etc. The new State Constitution of 1870, far superior to the old, was a peaceful "revolution" which took place during Gov. Palmer's term of office. The suffering caused by the great Chicago Fire of October, 1871, was greatly alleviated by the prompt responses of his excellency.

Since the expiration of Gov. Palmer's term, he has been somewhat prominent in Illinois politics, and has been talked of by many, especially in the Democratic party, as the best man in the State for a United States Senator. His business during life has been that of the law. Few excel him in an accurate appreciation of the depth and scope of its principles. The great number of his able veto messages abundantly testify not only this but also a rare capacity to point them out. He is a logical and cogent reasoner and an interesting, forcible and convincing speaker, though not fluent or ornate. Without brilliancy, his dealings are rather with facts and ideas than with appeals to passions and prejudices. He is a patriot and a statesman of very high order. Physically he is above the medium height, of robust frame, ruddy complexion and sanguine-nervous temperament. He has a large cranial development, is vivacious, social in disposition, easy of approach, unostentatious in his habits of life, democratic in his habits and manners and is a true American in his fundamental principles of statesmanship.



John L. Beveridge



John L. Beveridge.



JOHN LOWRIE BEVERIDGE, Governor 1873-6, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., July 6, 1824. His parents were George and Ann Beveridge. His father's parents, Andrew and Isabel Beveridge, before their marriage emigrated from Scotland just before the Revolutionary War, settling in Washington County. His father was the eldest of eight brothers, the youngest of whom was 60 years of age when the first one of the number died. His mother's parents, James and Agnes Hoy, emigrated from Scotland at the close of the Revolutionary War, settling also in Washington Co., N. Y., with their first-born, whose "native land" was the wild ocean. His parents and grandparents lived beyond the time allotted to man, their average age

being over 80 years. They belonged to the "Associate Church," a seceding Presbyterian body of

America from the old Scotch school; and so rigid was the training of young Beveridge that he never heard a sermon from any other minister except that of his own denomination until he was in his 19th year. Later in life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which relation he still holds.

Mr. Beveridge received a good common-school education, but his parents, who could obtain a livelihood only by rigid economy and industry, could not send him away to college. He was raised upon a farm, and was in his 18th year when the family removed to De Kalb County, this State, when that section was very sparsely settled. Chicago had less than 7,000 inhabitants. In this wild West he continued as a farm laborer, teaching school during the winter months to supply the means of an education. In the fall of 1842 he attended one term at the academy at Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., and subsequently several terms at the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., completing the academic course. At this time, the fall of 1845, his parents and brothers were anxious to have him go to college, even though he had not money sufficient; but, not willing to burden the family, he packed his trunk and with only \$40 in money started South to seek his fortune

Poor, alone, without friends and influence, he thus entered upon the battle of life.

First, he taught school in Wilson, Overton and Jackson Cos., Tenn., in which experience he underwent considerable mental drill, both in book studies and in the ways of the world. He read law and was admitted to the Bar, in the South, but did not learn to love the institution of slavery, although he admired many features of Southern character. In December, 1847, he returned North, and Jan. 20, 1848, he married Miss Helen M. Judson, in the old Clark-Street M. E. church in Chicago, her father at that time being Pastor of the society there. In the spring of 1848 he returned with his wife to Tennessee, where his two children, Alla May and Philo Judson, were born.

In the fall of 1849, through the mismanagement of an associate, he lost what little he had accumulated and was left in debt. He soon managed to earn means to pay his debts, returned to De Kalb Co., Ill., and entered upon the practice of his profession at Sycamore, the county seat. On arrival from the South he had but one-quarter of a dollar in money, and scanty clothing and bedding for himself and family. He borrowed a little money, practiced law, worked in public offices, kept books for some of the business men of the town, and some railroad engineering, till the spring of 1854, when he removed to Evanston, 12 miles north of Chicago, a place then but recently laid out, under the supervision of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution. Of the latter his father-in-law was then financial agent and business manager. Here Mr. Beveridge prospered, and the next year (1855) opened a law office in Chicago, where he found the battle somewhat hard; but he persevered with encouragement and increasing success.

Aug. 12, 1861, his law partner, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, secured authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, and authorized Mr. Beveridge to raise a company for it. He succeeded in a few days in raising the company, of course enlisting himself along with it. The regiment rendezvoused at St. Charles, Ill., was mustered in Sept. 18, and on its organization Mr. B. was elected Second Major. It was attached, Oct. 11, to the Eighth Cavalry and to the Army of the Potomac. He served with the regiment until November, 1863, participating in some 40 bat-

tles and skirmishes: was at Fair Oaks, the seven days fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He commanded the regiment the greater part of the summer of 1863, and it was while lying in camp this year that he originated the policy of encouraging recruits as well as the fighting capacity of the soldiery, by the wholesale furlough system. It worked so well that many other officers adopted it. In the fall of this year he recruited another company, against heavy odds, in January, 1864, was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Ill. Cav., and skirmished around in Missouri, concluding with the reception of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's army in Arkansas. In 1865 he commanded various sub-districts in the Southwest. He was mustered out Feb. 6, 1866, safe from the casualties of war and a stouter man than when he first enlisted. His men idolized him.

He then returned to Chicago, to practice law, with no library and no clientele, and no political experience except to help others into office. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, serving one term; next, until November, 1870, he practiced law and closed up the unfinished business of his office. He was then elected State Senator; in November, 1871, he was elected Congressman at large; in November, 1872, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. Oglesby; the latter being elected to the U. S. Senate, Mr. Beveridge became Governor, Jan. 21, 1873. Thus, inside of a few weeks, he was Congressman at large, Lieutenant Governor and Governor. The principal events occurring during Gov. Beveridge's administration were: The completion of the revision of the statutes, begun in 1869; the partial success of the "farmers' movement"; "Haines' Legislature" and Illinois' exhibit at the Centennial.

Since the close of his gubernatorial term ex-Gov. Beveridge has been a member of the firm of Beveridge & Dewey, bankers and dealers in commercial paper at 71 Dearborn Street (McCormick Block), Chicago, and since November, 1881, he has also been Assistant United States Treasurer's office in the Government Building. His residence is still at Evanston.

He has a brother and two sisters yet residing in De Kalb County—James H. Beveridge, Mrs. Jennet Henry and Mrs. Isabel French.





M. Sullivan.



SHELBY M. CULLOM, Governor 1877-83, is the sixth child of the late Richard N. Cullom, and was born Nov. 22, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ky., where his father then resided, and whence both the Illinois and Tennessee branches of the family originated. In the following year the family emigrated to the vicinity of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., when that section was very sparsely settled. They located on Deer Creek, in a grove at the time occupied by a party of Indians, attracted there by the superior hunting and fishing afforded in that vicinity. The following winter was known as the "hard winter," the snow being very deep and lasting and the weather severely cold; and the family had to subsist mainly on boiled corn or hominy, and some wild game, for several weeks. In the course of time Mr. R. N. Cullom became a prominent citizen and was several times elected to the Legislature, both before and after the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He died about 1873.

Until about 19 years of age young Cullom grew up to agricultural pursuits, attending school as he had opportunity during the winter. Within this time, however, he spent several months teaching school

and in the following summer he "broke prairie" with an ox team for the neighbors. With the money obtained by these various ventures, he undertook a course of study at the Rock River Seminary, a Methodist institution at Mt. Morris, Ogle County; but the sudden change to the in-door life of a student told severely upon his health, and he was taken home, being considered in a hopeless condition. While at Mt. Morris he heard Hon. E. B. Washburne make his first speech.

On recovering health, Mr. Cullom concluded to study law, under the instruction of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, who had by this time attained some notoriety as an able lawyer; but the latter, being absent from his office most of the time, advised Mr. Cullom to enter the office of Stuart & Edwards. After about a year of study there, however, his health failed again, and he was obliged to return once more to out-door life. Accordingly he bought hogs for packing, for A. G. Tyng, in Peoria, and while he regained his health he gained in purse, netting \$400 in a few weeks. Having been admitted to the Bar, he went to Springfield, where he was soon elected City Attorney, on the Anti-Nebraska ticket.

In 1856 he ran on the Fillmore ticket as a Presidential Elector, and, although failing to be elected as such, he was at the same time elected a Representative in the Legislature from Sangamon County, by a local coalition of the American and Republican parties. On the organization of the House, he received the vote of the Fillmore men for Speaker. Practically

law until 1860, he was again elected to the Legislature, as a Republican, while the county went Democratic on the Presidential ticket. In January following he was elected Speaker, probably the youngest man who had ever presided over an Illinois Legislature. After the session of 1861, he was a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention called for that year, but was defeated, and thus escaped the disgrace of being connected with that abortive party scheme to revolutionize the State Government. In 1862 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. The same year, however, he was appointed by President Lincoln on a Government Commission, in company with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana, since of the *New York Sun*, to investigate the affairs of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments at Cairo. He devoted several months to this duty.

In 1864 he entered upon a larger political field, being nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth (Springfield) District, in opposition to the incumbent, John T. Stuart, who had been elected in 1862 by about 1,500 majority over Leonard Swett, then of Bloomington, now of Chicago. The result was the election of Mr. Cullom in November following by a majority of 1,785. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress, over Dr. E. S. Fowler, by the magnificent majority of 4,103! In 1868 he was again a candidate, defeating the Hon. B. S. Edwards, another of his old preceptors, by 2,884 votes.

During his first term in Congress he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Expenditures in the Treasury Department; in his second term, on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Territories; and in his third term he succeeded Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, to the Chairmanship of the latter. He introduced a bill in the House, to aid in the execution of law in Utah, which caused more consternation among the Mormons than any measure had previously, but which, though it passed the House, failed to pass the Senate.

The Republican Convention which met May 25, 1876, nominated Mr. Cullom for Governor, while the other contestant was Gov. Beveridge. For Lieutenant-Governor they nominated Andrew Shuman, editor of the *Chicago Journal*. For the same offices the Democrats, combining with the Anti-Monopolists, placed in nomination Lewis Steward, a wealthy

farmer and manufacturer, and A. A. Glenn. The result of the election was rather close, Mr. Cullom obtaining only 6,800 majority. He was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1877.

Great depression prevailed in financial circles at this time, as a consequence of the heavy failures of 1873 and afterward, the effect of which had seemed to gather force from that time to the end of Gov. Cullom's first administration. This unspeculative period was not calculated to call forth any new issues, but the Governor's energies were at one time put to task to quell a spirit of insubordination that had been begun in Pittsburg, Pa., among the laboring classes, and transferred to Illinois at Chicago, East St. Louis and Braidwood, at which places laboring men for a short time refused to work or allow others to work. These disturbances were soon quelled and the wheels of industry again set in motion.

In May, 1880, Gov. Cullom was re-nominated by the Republicans, against Lyman Trumbull, by the Democrats; and although the former party was somewhat handicapped in the campaign by a zealous faction opposed to Grant for President and to Grant men for office generally, Mr. Cullom was re-elected by about 314,565, to 277,532 for the Democratic State ticket. The Greenback vote at the same time was about 27,000. Both Houses of the Legislature again became Republican, and no representative of the Greenback or Socialist parties were elected. Gov. Cullom was inaugurated Jan. 10, 1881. In his message he announced that the last dollar of the State debt had been provided for.

March 4, 1883, the term of David Davis as United States Senator from Illinois expired, and Gov. Cullom was chosen to succeed him. This promoted Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton to the Governorship. Senator Cullom's term in the United States Senate will expire March 4, 1889.

As a practitioner of law Mr. C. has been a member of the firm of Cullom, Scholes & Mather, at Springfield; and he has also been President of the State National Bank.

He has been married twice,—the first time Dec. 11, 1855, to Miss Hannah Fisher, by whom he had two daughters; and the second time May 5, 1863, to Julia Fisher. Mrs. C. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which religious body Mr. C. is also in sympathy.



John M. Hamilton



John M. Hamilton.



JOHN MARSHALL HAMILTON, Governor 1883-5, was born May 28, 1847, in a log house upon a farm about two miles from Richwood, Union County, Ohio. His father was Samuel Hamilton, the eldest son of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, who, together with his brother, the Rev. Samuel Hamilton, was among the early pioneer Methodist preachers in Ohio. The mother of the subject of this sketch was, before her marriage, Mrs. Nancy McMorris, who was born and raised in Fauquier or Loudoun County, Va., and related to the

two large families of Youngs and Marshalls, well known in that commonwealth; and from the latter family name was derived the middle name of Gov. Hamilton.

In March, 1854, Mr. Hamilton's father sold out his little pioneer forest home in Union County, O., and, loading his few household effects and family (of six children) into two emigrant covered wagons, moved to Roberts Township, Marshall Co., Ill., being 21 days on the route. Swamps, unbridged streams and innumerable hardships and privations met them on their way. Their new home had been previously selected by the father. Here, after many long years of toil, they succeeded in paying for the land and making a comfortable home. John was, of course,

brought up to hard manual labor, with no schooling except three or four months in the year at a common country school. However, he evinced a capacity and taste for a high order of self-education, by studying or reading what books he could borrow, as the family had but very few in the house. Much of his study he prosecuted by the light of a log fire in the old-fashioned chimney place. The financial panic of 1857 caused the family to come near losing their home, to pay debts; but the father and two sons, William and John, "buckled to" and persevered in hard labor and economy until they redeemed their place from the mortgage.

When the tremendous excitement of the political campaign of 1860 reached the neighborhood of Roberts Township, young Hamilton, who had been brought up in the doctrine of anti-slavery, took a zealous part in favor of Lincoln's election. Making special efforts to procure a little money to buy a uniform, he joined a company of Lincoln Wide-Awakes at Magnolia, a village not far away. Directly after the ensuing election it became evident that trouble would ensue with the South, and this Wide-Awake company, like many others throughout the country, kept up its organization and transformed itself into a military company. During the ensuing summer they met often for drill and became proficient; but when they offered themselves for the war, young Hamilton was rejected on account of his youth, he being then but 14 years of age. During the winter of 1863-4 he attended an academy at Henry, Marshall County,

and in the following May he again enlisted, for the fourth time, when he was placed in the 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., a regiment then being raised at Elgin, Ill., for the 100-day service. He took with him 13 other lads from his neighborhood, for enlistment in the service. This regiment operated in Southwestern Kentucky, for about five months, under Gen. Paine.

The following winter, 1864-5, Mr. Hamilton taught school, and during the two college years 1865-7, he went through three years of the curriculum of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. The third year he graduated, the fourth in a class of 46, in the classical department. In due time he received the degree of M. A. For a few months he was the Principal of Marshall "College" at Henry, an academy under the auspices of the M. E. Church. By this time he had commenced the study of law, and after earning some money as a temporary Professor of Latin at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, he entered the law office of Weldon, Tipton & Benjamin, of that city. Each member of this firm has since been distinguished as a Judge. Admitted to the Bar in May, 1870, Mr. Hamilton was given an interest in the same firm, Tipton having been elected Judge. In October following he formed a partnership with J. H. Rowell, at that time Prosecuting Attorney. Their business was then small, but they increased it to very large proportions, practicing in all grades of courts, including even the U. S. Supreme Court, and this partnership continued unbroken until Feb. 6, 1883, when Mr. Hamilton was sworn in as Executive of Illinois. On the 4th of March following Mr. Rowell took his seat in Congress.

In July, 1871, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Helen M. Williams, the daughter of Prof. Wm. G. Williams, Professor of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two daughters and one son.

In 1876 Mr. Hamilton was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate, over other and older competitors. He took an active part "on the stump" in the campaign, for the success of his party, and was elected by a majority of 1,640 over his Democratic-Greenback opponent. In the Senate he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Revenue, State Institutions, Appropriations, Education, and on Miscellaneous; and during the contest for the election of a U. S. Senator, the Republicans endeavoring to re-

elect John A. Logan, he voted for the war chief on every ballot, even alone when all the other Republicans had gone over to the Hon. E. B. Lawrence and the Democrats and Independents elected Judge David Davis. At this session, also, was passed the first Board of Health and Medical Practice act, of which Mr. Hamilton was a champion, against so much opposition that the bill was several times "laid on the table." Also, this session authorized the location and establishment of a southern penitentiary, which was fixed at Chester. In the session of 1879 Mr. Hamilton was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and was a zealous supporter of John A. Logan for the U. S. Senate, who was this time elected without any trouble.

In May, 1880, Mr. Hamilton was nominated on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor, his principal competitors before the Convention being Hon. Wm. A. James, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge Robert Bell, of Wabash County, Hon. T. T. Fountain, of Perry County, and Hon. M. M. Saddler, of Marion County. He engaged actively in the campaign, and his ticket was elected by a majority of 41,200. As Lieutenant Governor, he presided almost continuously over the Senate in the 32d General Assembly and during the early days of the 33d, until he succeeded to the Governorship. When the Legislature of 1883 elected Gov. Cullom to the United States Senate, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton succeeded him, under the Constitution, taking the oath of office Feb. 6, 1883. He bravely met all the annoyances and embarrassments incidental upon taking up another's administration. The principal events with which Gov. Hamilton was connected as the Chief Executive of the State were, the mine disaster at Braidwood, the riots in St. Clair and Madison Counties in May, 1883, the appropriations for the State militia, the adoption of the Harper high-license liquor law, the veto of a dangerous railroad bill, etc.

The Governor was a Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, 1884, where his first choice for President was John A. Logan, and second choice Chester A. Arthur; but he afterward zealously worked for the election of Mr. Blaine, true to his party.

Mr. Hamilton's term as Governor expired Jan. 30, 1885, when the great favorite "Dick" Oglesby was inaugurated.



J. W. Fisher



Joseph W. Fifer.



JOSEPH WILSON FIFER. This distinguished gentleman was elected Governor of Illinois November 6, 1888. He was popularly known during the campaign as "Private Joe." He had served with great devotion to his country during the Rebellion, in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. A native of Virginia, he was born in 1840. His parents, John and Mary (Daniels) Fifer, were American born, though of German descent. His father was a brick and stone mason, and an old

Henry Clay Whig in politics. John and Mary Fifer had nine children, of whom Joseph was the sixth, and naturally, with so large a family, it was all the father could do to keep the wolf from the door, to say nothing of giving his children anything like good educational advantages.

Joseph attended school for a while in Virginia, but it was not a good school, and when his father removed to the West, in 1857, Joseph had not advanced much further than the "First Reader." Our subject was sixteen then and suffered a great misfortune in the loss of his mother. After the

death of Mrs. Fifer, which occurred in Missouri, the family returned to Virginia, but remained only a short time, as during the same year Mr. Fifer came to Illinois. He settled in McLean County and started a brickyard. Here Joseph and his brothers were put to work. The elder Mr. Fifer soon bought a farm near Bloomington and began life as an agriculturist. Here Joe worked and attended the neighboring school. He alternated farm-work, and brick-laying, going to the district school for the succeeding few years. It was all work and no play for Joe, yet it by no means made a dull boy of him. All the time he was thinking of the great world outside, of which he had caught a glimpse when coming from Virginia, yet he did not know just how he was going to get out into it. He could not feel that the woods around the new farm and the log cabin, in which the family lived, were to hold him.

The opportunity to get out into the world was soon offered to young Joe. He traveled a dozen miles barefoot, in company with his brother George, and enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, he being then twenty years old. In a few days, the regiment was sent to Camp Butler, and then over into Missouri, and saw some vigorous service there. After a second time helping to chase Price out of Missouri, the Thirty-third Regi-

ment went down to Milliken's Bend, and for several weeks "Private Joe" worked on Grant's famous ditch. The regiment then joined the forces operating against Port Gibson and Vicksburg. Joe was on guard duty in the front ditches when the flag of surrender was run up on the 4th of July, and stuck the bayonet of his gun into the embankment and went into the city with the vanguard of Union soldiers.

The next day, July 5, the Thirty-third joined the force after Johnston, who had been threatening Grant's rear; and finally an assault was made on him at Jackson, Miss. In this charge "Private Joe" fell, terribly wounded. He was loading his gun, when a minie-ball struck him and passed entirely through his body. He was regarded as mortally wounded. His brother, George, who had been made a Lieutenant, proved to be the means of saving his life. The Surgeon told him that unless he had ice his brother could not live. It was fifty miles to the nearest point where ice could be obtained, and the roads were rough. A comrade, a MeLean County man, who had been wounded, offered to make the trip. An ambulance was secured and the brother soldier started on the journey. He returned with the ice, but the trip, owing to the roughness of the road, was very hard on him. After a few months' careful nursing, Mr. Fifer was able to come home. The Thirty-third came home on a furlough, and when the boys were ready to return to the tented field, young Fifer was ready to go with them, for he was determined to finish his term of three years. He was mustered out in October, 1864, having been in the service three years and two months.

"Private Joe" came out of the army a tall, tanned, and awkward young man of twenty-four. About all he possessed was ambition to be somebody—and pluck. Though at an age when most men have finished their college course, the young soldier saw that if he was to be anybody he must have an education. Yet he had no means to enable him to enter school as most young men do. He was determined to have an education, however, and that to him meant success. For the following four years he struggled with his books. He en-


tered Wesleyan University January 1, 1865. He was not a brilliant student, being neither at the head nor at the foot of his class. He was in great earnest, however, studied hard and came forth with a well-stored and disciplined mind.

Immediately after being graduated, he entered an office at Bloomington as a law student. He had previously read law a little, and as he continued to work hard, with the spur of poverty and promptings of ambition ever with him, he was ready to hang out his professional shingle in 1869. Being trustworthy, he soon gathered about him some influential friends. In 1871 he was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney of MeLean County. This office he held eight years, when he took his seat in the State Senate. He served for four years. His ability to perform abundance of hard work made him a most valued member of the Legislature.

Mr. Fifer was married in 1870 to Gertie, daughter of William J. Lewis, of Bloomington. Mr. Fifer is six feet in height and is spare, weighing only one hundred and fifty pounds. He has a swarthy complexion, keen black eyes, quick movement, and possesses a frank and sympathetic nature, and naturally makes friends wherever he goes. During the late gubernatorial campaign his visits throughout the State proved a great power in his behalf. His faculty of winning the confidence and good wishes of those with whom he comes in personal contact is a source of great popularity, especially during a political battle. As a speaker he is fluent, his language is good, voice clear and agreeable, and manner forcible. His manifest earnestness in what he says, as well as his tact as a public speaker, and his eloquent and forceful language, make him a most valuable campaign orator and a powerful pleader at the bar. At the Republican State Convention, held in May, 1888, Mr. Fifer was chosen as its candidate for Governor. He proved a popular nominee, and the name of "Private Joe" became familiar to everyone throughout the State. He waged a vigorous campaign, was elected by a good majority, and in due time assumed the duties of the Chief Executive of Illinois.



John D. Alford



John P. Altgeld.

JOHAN P. ALTGELD, the present Governor of Illinois, is a native of Prussia, born in 1848. Shortly after his birth his parents emigrated to America, locating on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio. When but a mere lad, young Altgeld had to walk from the farm to Mansfield with butter, eggs and garden produce, which he peddled from house to house. About 1856, his parents moved to the city of Mansfield, and for a time our subject was engaged morning and evening in driving cattle to and from the pas-

ture, a distance of eight miles. When fourteen years of age he hired out as a farm hand, and continued in that avocation the greater part of his time until he was sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. On being mustered in, the regiment was sent to Washington and was actively engaged in the various campaigns in and around that city until the surrender of Lee. In the fall of 1864, young Altgeld was taken sick, while with his regiment in the front, and the surgeon desired to send him to a hospital in Washington; but he asked to

be allowed to remain with the regiment, and soon recovering from his sickness was actively engaged until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1865. The succeeding summer he worked with his father on a farm, during which time he became connected with the Sunday-school and was given charge of the Bible class. Before entering the army he had but very limited educational advantages, having attended school but a part of two summers and one winter. He had at home, however, studied the German language and had become familiar with some German authors. Determining to fit himself for a useful life, he resolved to attend a select school at Lexington, Ohio, and in a little eight-by-ten room, meagrely furnished, he kept "bachelor's hall," and in time was so far advanced that he secured a certificate as teacher, and for two years was engaged in that profession. At the end of that time he left home and traveled extensively over the country, working at odd jobs, until he finally reached Savannah, Mo., where he entered a law office, and in 1870 was admitted to the Bar. In the fall of 1872, he ran as prosecuting Attorney for Andrews County, Mo., and was defeated by four votes. He ran again in 1874 and was elected. But life in the small town of Savannah was a little too monotonous for him, and he determined to locate in Chicago. In October,

1875, he resigned the office of Prosecuting Attorney, moved to Chicago, and at once commenced the practice of law. For some years after he had but little to do with politics, confining himself to his practice and dealing in real estate. One year after his arrival in Chicago he found himself without a dollar, and in debt some \$400. By a streak of good luck, as it might be termed, he won a case in court, from which he received a fee of \$900, and after paying his debt he had \$500 left, which he invested in real estate. This venture proved a successful one, and from that time on the profits of one transaction were invested in others, and to-day he is numbered among the millionaire residents of the great metropolis of the West.

In 1884, Mr. Altgeld was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by three thousand votes. In 1886, he was nominated and elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. His services as Judge were such as to commend him to the people. Early in the year 1892, by the solicitation of

many friends, he announced himself as a candidate for Governor. At the convention held April 27, he received the nomination and at once entered upon an active canvass. Alone, he traveled all over the entire State, and visited and consulted with the leading politicians of every section. He made few public speeches, however, until near the close of the campaign, but it was very evident that he was master of the situation at all times. When the votes were counted at the close of election day, it was found that he had a majority of the votes, and so became the first Democratic Governor of Illinois since 1856.

Born in poverty, alone, single-handed and unaided, he faced the world, and with a determination to succeed, he pressed forward, until to-day he has a National reputation, and is the envied of many. The lesson of his life is worthy of careful study by the young, and shows what can be done by one who has the desire in his heart to attain a front rank among the noted men of the country.

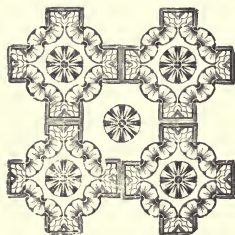




Clinton, Washington, Marion
and Jefferson Counties,

✦ · ILLINOIS. · ✦





INTRODUCTORY.



THE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a

safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The excavations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people

to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone; to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

SAMUEL L. DWIGHT. The record of the eminent men of Illinois, perpetuated for generations yet to come, will contain among its galaxy of legal luminaries the name of S. L. Dwight, of Centralia, who both at the Bar and in the legislative halls has won a prominence and success justly merited. In his life he has furnished an illustration of what persistent industry and studious application will do for a man in securing his success, for the exercise of these qualities has been the potent factor in raising him from poverty to prosperity, and from a position of obscurity to one of prominence.

In every duty, whether of public or private life, Mr. Dwight has been faithful. When the dark clouds of the Rebellion overshadowed the nation, he was one of the boys in blue who volunteered in the defense of the Union. Such was his ability that he arose through successive promotions from private to Captain and aid-de-camp, and when, the war ended, he resigned official command to resume the duties of civic life, he carried with him the esteem of his soldiers and the regard of every patriotic citizen to whom his valor was known.

The subject of this sketch is of distinguished lineage and is the grandson on his mother's side of the illustrious Zadock Casey, at one time State Senator, also Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and for about twelve years a Member of Congress. Born in Georgia of Irish descent, Governor Casey was in early life a minister in the Methodist Church, but after coming west he engaged in farming and became the owner of large and valuable tracts of land. Later he was interested in mining at Caseyville, St. Clair County. With the public life of the state his name is indissolubly

connected, and for years he was Jefferson County's most prominent citizen.

Governor Casey and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel King and was born in Tennessee, became the parents of seven children, all of whom attained mature years, while three of them are now living. Samuel K., who was a successful lawyer and a member of the State Senate, had the contract for the building of the Joliet State Prison, and was in other ways prominently connected with public affairs until his death at Mt. Vernon. Hiram died in Texas when a young man. Mahala P., our subject's mother, died in 1841. Dr. N. R. is engaged in the practice of medicine at Mound City, Ill. Judge Thomas S., an influential attorney, served as State's Attorney of Jefferson County, also as a member of the State Legislature, and afterward on the Circuit and Appellate Benches of Illinois; his death occurred in Springfield. Dr. John R., the youngest member of the family, is now a physician and surgeon of Joliet, Ill.

The father of our subject was born and reared in Massachusetts, and as a child displayed the possession of a high order of ability. When only eight years of age he could read Latin, and in his other studies was equally in advance of others of his age. Entering Yale College, he conducted his studies in that institution until graduating therefrom. In an early day he came to Illinois, accepting the position of Principal of the Mt. Vernon schools, and while there he married Miss Mahala P. Casey. They settled in Mt. Vernon, where on the 15th of March, 1841, the subject of this sketch was born, and where soon afterward his mother died.

After the death of his mother, Mr. Dwight was reared in the home of Governor Casey and ac-

quired his early education in the public schools of Mt. Vernon. The information there gained was supplemented by attendance in McKendree College, at Lebanon, and in a private school at Mt. Vernon. In 1860 he commenced to read law in the office of Tanner & Casey, and while pursuing his studies the war broke out. Prompted by patriotic impulses, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in 1863 as a private in Company I, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry. From the ranks he was promoted to be First Lieutenant and Captain, and later became aide-de-camp on the staff of General Vanderver, in which position he continued until he took command of his old company. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and after participating in the Grand Review at Washington was sent to Louisville, Ky., thence to Springfield, Ill., where the regiment was disbanded in August. He took part in the battles of Roxy Face and Kenesaw Mountains, the Atlanta Campaign, the march to the sea, the Carolina campaign and the engagement at Goldsboro.

When his country no longer needed his services, Captain Dwight returned to Mt. Vernon, and in July, 1866, came to Centralia, where he completed his legal studies. For a time he was a student in the law school at Benton, Ill., and in 1869 was admitted to the Bar. He then formed a partnership with Louis F. Casey, which continued until the death of the latter, in May, 1892. Mr. Casey was an able lawyer and served as a member of the Legislature of Illinois. Subsequently removing to Texas, he was there State's Attorney for several years and a member of the Texas State Senate. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and in May, 1866, settled in Centralia, where he continued the practice of law until his demise.

On the 4th of September, 1872, Mr. Dwight was united in marriage with Miss M. Irene, daughter of Capt. R. D. Noleman. This lady was born in Jefferson County, Ill., and received an excellent education in Jacksonville. Socially, Mr. Dwight is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Commander of the post for two years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is identified

with the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are prominent people of the community, occupying a leading position in social circles.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Dwight has been an active worker in the interests of that party for many years. Frequently he has been a delegate to the state conventions, and has also been a member of the State Democratic Central Committee. He represented his district in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and has held various other positions of honor and trust. As an influential member of the Democracy he is known throughout the state. He is an able advocate, a logical reasoner, possessing keen perceptive powers and acute discrimination, and among Centralia's attorneys none is more successful than he.



JUDGE WILLIAM STOKER, the Nestor of the Bar of this county, who is now successfully engaged in practice in Centralia, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 10th of November, 1822, and is a son of Isaac Stoker, a native of Virginia. The great-grandfather, Balzer Stoker, was born on the Rhine in Germany, and crossing the Atlantic, became the founder of the family in America. He first located in Baltimore, Md., but afterward engaged in farming near Harper's Ferry, Va. His son John, the grandfather of our subject, was reared in Virginia, and educated at Annapolis, Md. He followed milling and farming and was also a Methodist preacher. During the Revolution he was one of the valiant defenders of the Colonies, and held the rank of Lieutenant. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Critten, was also a native of Virginia.

The father of our subject was reared on the old homestead and in 1811 accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, the family becoming pioneers of that locality. He there married Massey Fryback, daughter of John Fryback, who was a native of Virginia, and who in 1809 became one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, Ohio. There he entered land from the Government, and

to this he added until he became one of the most extensive land holders of the locality. Isaac Stoker and his wife began their domestic life in Ohio, where they resided until 1838, and then removed to Washington County, Ill. There the father entered a tract of prairie and timber land from the Government, and upon the farm which he developed made his home until his death, which occurred in August, 1847. His wife passed away January 11, 1864. During the Mexican War, he served as a member of the Sixth Illinois Infantry under Capt. James Burns. He was a successful agriculturist, carrying on general farming and stock-raising, and ere his death became the owner of eleven hundred acres of land. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a sincere Christian woman. All of their five children grew to mature years and two are yet living, our subject and Mrs. Harriet A. Le Compte, a widow living in Nashville. Nancy was the wife of John O. Hornet, who was killed by the explosion of a cannon after his return from the Mexican War. She then married William Kingston, who is also now deceased. Jacob, a farmer of Washington County, Ill., died in 1854, and John H., a stock-dealer, who served in the late war, died in 1879.

Mr. Stoker of this sketch was in his sixteenth year when he came to Illinois. He was educated near Dayton, Ohio, attending the old subscription schools. He remained on the old home farm until twenty years of age, and then read law with Benjamin Bond, a noted attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit, located in Carlyle, Ill. September 11, 1844, in Nashville, he was admitted to the Bar under Judge James Shields, afterward General Shields, who served as United States Senator from three different states. At that time the Circuit Judges constituted the Supreme Court of the state. After his admission to the Bar Mr. Stoker began practice in Nashville, where he remained until 1845, when he went to Salem. Soon afterward, however, he was forced to suspend his labors for nine months on account of trouble with his eyes.

In May, 1846, Mr. Stoker enlisted in Company A, Second Illinois Infantry, under Col. W. A. Bissel and Capt. E. C. Coffey. He was engaged in

detail service but took part in the battle of Buena Vista, and was mustered out June 18, 1847. He then engaged in law practice in Louisville, Clay County, Ill., where he engaged from 1848 until 1854, when he came to Centralia. Since that time he has been one of the prominent attorneys of that place and has done an extensive law business.

Mr. Stoker was married June 27, 1849, to Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Peter Green, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and then removed to Indiana, where he remained until 1832. After his marriage Dr. Green went to Clay County, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, in 1869. He was one of the pioneer physicians of that county. His family numbered ten children, of whom Mrs. Stoker is the fifth in order of birth. To our subject and his wife have been born three children. Eugene Le Compte, a member of the law firm of Whitehead & Stoker, located at 728 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, is a very successful attorney. While in Marion County he served as State's Attorney, was City Clerk and City Attorney, and was one of the organizers of the Centralia Building and Loan Association. He has also served as a member of the State Legislature. Harriet H. E. is the wife of Dr. W. Scott Marshall, a successful physician of Chicago. W. A. is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and is now engaged in practice in Centralia.

In politics Judge Stoker has been a stalwart Republican since 1860, previous to which time he was a Whig. He has been a very active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1855, when he aided in its organization. For many years he has served as one of its Trustees, is also one of the Trustees of McKendree College, at Lebanon, and was a representative from the Southern Illinois Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in 1872. He is a member of the Mexican Veterans' Association of Illinois, which he joined during the second year of its existence. In connection with his other business interests he is one of the Directors and stockholders of the Exchange Bank of Centralia, and was one of its organizers. In the legal profession he has won a well merited success, having

steadily worked his way upward to a position of prominence among his professional brethren. He is one of the honored pioneers of the community, few having longer resided in Centralia, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present his sketch to our readers.



CAPT. JAMES CREED, of Walnut Hill, is recognized as one of the leading fruit growers of Marion County. For many years he has been connected with this enterprise and has won a high degree of success in the undertaking. As he is widely and favorably known in this community we feel assured that a record of his life will prove of interest to many of our readers. The Captain is a native of Texas, but was reared in Rutherford County, Tenn., and in 1844 came to southern Illinois, locating in what is now Saline County. The region was then but sparsely settled, wild game of all kinds was found in abundance and much of the land was still in the possession of the Government.

Captain Creed's parents were natives of South Carolina, and were of English and French descent, respectively. His father, Robert Creed, went to Texas and served in Captain Anderson's Company under Gen. Samuel Houston, in the war which occurred in the establishment of the state's independence. The maternal grandfather of our subject, David Reed, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, but would never accept the pension tendered to the soldiers of that war. He reached the age of one hundred years.

The family was represented in the Mexican War by our subject, who in June, 1846, enlisted in the Third Illinois Regiment, serving for twelve months. He saw some hard service, took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and later went to Cerro Gordo Pass, participating in the engagement at that place, where General Shields was in command. About 1876 Mr. Creed saw the General in Centralia, and they had a pleasant conversation concerning the events of the campaign.

After his return home the Captain was married, in 1848, to Miss Stacy J. Randolph, a descendant of

one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Six children were born to them, who grew to mature years. Nancy E., who was educated in the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale, and successfully engaged in teaching for ten years; James H., a resident farmer of Marion County; Scott; S. Angaline, wife of Charles E. Jennings, of Washington; Mathias W. and Edith, wife of Charles P. Root, a teacher of this county.

During the Civil War Captain Creed was again found as one of the defenders of the country. He aided in organizing Company K, of the Seventy-first Regiment of Illinois, and was unanimously elected its Captain. With his troops he was largely engaged in guarding the bridge at Big Muddy River, and for about two years was actively engaged in raising recruits for the army. In 1865 he came to the farm on which he now resides, and has since been engaged in general farming and fruit growing. He has developed and improved a farm of four hundred acres, has about one hundred acres planted in apples, and is also considered one of the most successful peach growers of this region. His farm is one of the valuable ones of the county, and upon it he has erected a beautiful brick residence, a fine country home. His wife was called to the home beyond in 1885, and her loss was mourned by many friends. She was a member of the United Baptist Church of Centralia, to which the Captain also belongs. He is likewise connected with the Grand Army post of Walnut Hill.

In Captain Creed we see one of the founders of the Farmers' Grange. He was a member of the first farmers' club ever held. This was established in a lyceum of Walnut Hill, of which he was a member, and from this club sprang the Grange which has become a wide-spread organization. He is probably the only surviving member of the original club. He has traveled all over the state organizing Granges and has been the most prominent member of the society. Since the war the Captain has been identified with no political organization, but holds himself free to support the man whom he thinks best qualified for the office. A pleasant, genial gentleman, he has the high regard of all, and in the community in which he has so long re-

sided is recognized as one of its honored citizens. He was a candidate for Congress on the Greenback ticket, his opponents being A. J. Sparks, of Carlyle, and B. B. Smith, of Salem. He was nominated by the Labor party for State Senator, and indorsed by the Republicans, and at one time was a candidate for the Legislature, running independent.



GEORGE BAUGH. It is always a pleasure to see persevering industry crowned with success, and to find those well advanced in years able to retire from the toils of life and spend their declining years in comfort and repose. A goodly number of the citizens of Marion County have met with success in their worldly affairs and thus have no fears for the future. Among this number is George Baugh, who is now retired and who is one of its most prosperous citizens. He is now living in Centralia, and being a general favorite, his friends will be well pleased to read this sketch of his life.

Our subject was born in Germany November 6, 1815, and is the son of George and Catherine Baugh, also natives of the Fatherland, where the former was a weaver by trade. Three years after his birth the parents crossed the Atlantic and located in Maryland, where the mother died shortly after coming here, and the father lived only about two years when he too passed away. The parental family included four children, only two of whom, our subject and Henry, are living. The latter makes his home near Springfield, this state.

George Baugh of this sketch was reared to manhood in Washington County, Md., where he learned the miller's trade, which he followed there until reaching his twenty-third year. Six months later he came to Ogle County, this state, and spent the succeeding three years in operating a mill near Mt. Morris. He then went to Lee County and for six years operated a mill there.

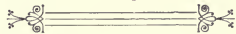
While residing in Lec County, Mr. Baugh was married, January 13, 1851, to Miss Catherine Emmert, the daughter of Joseph Emmert, a minister of the Dunkard Church in that county. Mr. Emmert was of German descent and an old resident

of that locality. Mrs. Catherine Baugh was born in Washington County, Md., June 6, 1822.

In 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Baugh came to Marion County, where our subject purchased land, which he rented. In 1866 he moved into the city and has since led a retired life. His union with Miss Emmert resulted in the birth of five children, all of whom are living, with one exception. Mary Alice is the wife of Harry Prather, and they live in St. Paul, Minn., where Mr. Prather is engaged in the grocery business; Dora Catherine is at home; Melinda married William Fowler, who is a grocer in Eau Claire, Wis.; and Ida is at home. Susanah is deceased. Miss Dora is a very fine artist, and for some time has been engaged in teaching painting.

Mr. Baugh owns a very fine home in Centralia, which comprises seven acres of land adorned with a handsome residence, bearing all the modern improvements and furnished in an elegant manner. The property in Lee County which he formerly owned included two hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land, and in Alma Township, Marion County, he is the possessor of a quarter-section which he rents.

In politics our subject is a strong Democrat, and while he never aspires to any political office, he is interested in matters of public interest and is prominent in local affairs. With his family he occupies a high social position in the city and enjoys the confidence of his many friends.



CD. KELL, who is now extensively engaged in farming, stock-raising and fruit growing on section 9, Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County, is recognized as one of the valued and leading citizens of the community. He is a representative of one of the early families of the county and was born April 24, 1859, on the same section where he now lives. His father, James Kell, removed with the family to Walnut Hill in 1860, and there purchased and operated a saw-mill. At that place our subject spent his early boyhood days, and at the age of seven he entered

school. His education was acquired during the winter season, while in the summer months he worked at home. When a youth of fourteen years, he became a member of the Walnut Hill Cornet Band, and in one year's time had become an expert and skilled performer on the E flat cornet. When this organization was disbanded, he became a leader and instructor of other bands. His love of music has not only afforded him much pleasure, but has been a source of enjoyment to others.

In 1879 our subject formed a partnership with his brother, D. B. Kell, in the general merchandising business at Walnut Hill, and under the firm name of D. B. Kell & Bro. they continued operations until December, 1882, when he withdrew from the firm. He then purchased a large farm of two hundred and eighty acres on section 9, Grand Prairie Township, and in 1884 began the improvement of the same by erecting a very large barn. A short time afterward his barn was destroyed by fire, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt it in 1885. In 1888 he erected his commodious residence at a cost of \$2,000. His outbuildings are all models of convenience, and the neat appearance of the place indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. In connection with general farming, he deals extensively in horses and mules, and is also interested in fruit growing. He now has upon his farm two thousand apple trees, one thousand peach trees and two hundred pear trees.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Kell married Miss Sarah E., daughter of F. R. Foust, a wealthy fruit grower, their wedding being celebrated January 13, 1881. Their family numbered seven children: Clara M., born May 25, 1882; James R., November 5, 1883; William T., May 5, 1886; Fred and Frank (twins), January 27, 1888, the latter of whom died September 30, of that year; Dornton A., born August 3, 1889; and Cecil, May 21, 1892.

The cause of education finds in Mr. Kell a warm friend, and he has served as School Director for several years. He was elected Supervisor of his township at the spring election of 1888, was again elected in 1890, and the third time in 1892. In 1893 he was chosen Chairman of the Board of

Supervisors, having the honor of being the youngest and at the same time the only Republican who ever served as Chairman. He is a warm advocate of Republican principles and takes an active interest in the success and growth of his party. He is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, who takes pleasure in the upbuilding of the county.



JOHN ROBERTSON, a retired farmer residing in Centralia, was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Mich., February 20, 1834, and is a son of John C. Robertson, a native of New Jersey. The grandfather, David Robertson, was also a native of that state. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Matilda Goheen, was the youngest of a family of eight children, and was born and reared in Livingston County, N. Y. About two years after their marriage, they located in Lenawee County, Mich., where some time previous the father of our subject had entered land from the Government. There were only eleven families in the county at the time, and the Robertsons, like the others, lived in true pioneer style. They lived on the Indian trail between Detroit and the west, and the red men were seen in the neighborhood in great numbers. Bears and wolves were frequently shot, and deer and other wild game could be secured in abundance. J. C. Robertson made a home in Michigan, but afterward removed to La Grange County, Ind., becoming one of its honored pioneers. Subsequently he bought a farm in Hillsdale County, Mich., and carried on a store in the town of Hillsdale for about three years. The succeeding three years of his life were spent upon a farm in Steuben County, Ind., after which he lived with his son in Hillsdale until his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife passed away in 1864.

In the Robertson family were twelve children, all of whom grew to mature years, while seven yet abide. Charles G., who for twenty-three years engaged in school teaching in Hillsdale, Mich., now follows farming in that locality; John is the next younger; Harriet is the widow of O. H. Jewett, of

Toledo, Ohio; Cyrus is ex-Postmaster of Pleasant Lake, Ind.; Frances Helen is the wife of Mr. Kelly, a farmer of Reading, Mich.; Arthur is a farmer of Hillsdale; Agnes Matilda is the wife of Marshall H. Weber, a prominent attorney of Winona, Minn. The father was a Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, when he became one of its staunch supporters. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church.

Born in a pioneer home, John Robertson was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, both in Michigan and in Indiana. He has shared in the hardships and trials of such a life, and has aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He was married in 1858 to Eliza Barkley, daughter of Robert Barkley, a farmer and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They became the parents of two children, Arthur W., who is engaged in farming in Centralia Township, Marion County, and Amy Matilda, wife of John M. Martin, a farmer of the same community. The mother died May 6, 1861, and in May, 1862, Mr. Robertson was married to Mrs. Melissa Norris, widow of J. B. Norris, of Hillsdale County, Mich., and a daughter of Virgil Gould. Her father was a native of Watertown, N. Y., and Mrs. Robertson was married in Hillsdale, Mich., where she resided.

In 1858, Mr. Robertson located in Reading, Mich., but after two years removed to Allen, Mich., where he remained until 1866. In the spring of that year he came to Marion County, Ill., and purchased forty acres of land on section 13, Centralia Township. To this he added until he owned one hundred and twenty acres. He was successfully engaged in general farming, stock-raising and in fruit growing, and was thus employed until December 9, 1890, when he came to Centralia, where he has since made his home. All of the improvements upon his farm were placed there by himself, and his labors made it one of the valuable and desirable country homes of the neighborhood.

Mr. Robertson has ever taken an active interest in the cause of education, and for twelve years engaged in teaching through the winter season. He is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Education in Centralia. He has also been Commissioner of the township, and is now Town-

ship Supervisor. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and is a member of the Farmers' Protective Association of Marion County. From an humble position he has steadily worked his way upward to one of affluence, and he is now living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.



GILLESPIE B. WELDEN occupies the responsible position of postal clerk of the Illinois Central Railroad, running between Chicago and Centralia, in which latter place he makes his home. He was born in Bradford County, Pa., December 4, 1839, and is the son of Matthew W. Welden, also a native of the Keystone State.

The father of our subject was reared and married in his native place, his wife bearing the maiden name of Lydia A. Camp. Matthew W. was a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1849, the winter seasons being occupied in lumbering. Thinking to better his condition in this then far western county, he came with his family to Illinois and located in Lee County, where he lived until 1857, and then removed to Du Quoin. In the last-named place he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1872.

Gillespie B. was a lad of nine years when his parents came to Illinois, and in Lee County his education was conducted in the common schools. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company G, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, at a time when the first call was made for seventy-five thousand volunteers. He only enlisted for three months, and on the expiration of that time again entered the ranks of the same company, this time for a period of three years. He participated in many hard-fought battles of the war, being present before Ft. Donelson, Ft. Henry, Shiloh and Corinth. At Shiloh he was severely wounded and was thus disabled from active service for about three months. Again at Corinth he received a slight wound.

Mr. Welden was mustered out of service at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1, 1864, and returning to Illinois, located at Cairo, where he was

given employment in the postoffice. Later he entered the railway postal service, which line of business he has continued to follow ever since, with the exception of the year 1868, when he was removed by President Johnson. His first route lay between Cairo and Centralia, between which points Mr. Welden traveled until 1890, when his "run" was changed to Chicago and Centralia.

Our subject was united in marriage January 6, 1867, to Miss Delia E. Middleton, and of their union were born two children: Alfreda, now Mrs. Edward P. McFarland, residing in Centralia, and Matie. In politics Mr. Welden is a strong Republican. He is the oldest postal clerk in the employ of the Government on the Illinois Central Railroad, and in Centralia, where he has made his home for nearly thirty years, he is widely and favorably known. Socially, he is a Grand Army man, and in religious matters worships with the Methodist Episcopal congregation at this place.

Mrs. G. B. Welden is the daughter of Watson J. Middleton, a native of Tennessee and the son of William Middleton. In an early day, her father came with his parents to Iuka Township, Marion County, where he grew to manhood and was married to Miss Mary McGuire, also a native of Tennessee. Grandfather William Middleton was a prominent man in his locality and a soldier in the War of 1812.



THOMAS B. MOORE, a successful farmer residing in section 2, Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County, was born on the 27th of March, 1820, in Ohio. His father, Oliver Moore, was of Irish descent, and for many years resided in Philadelphia, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade. In an early day he emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, and in 1827 he moved to Cincinnati.

Our subject was one of nine children of the family. His educational privileges were limited, and at the age of eighteen he began learning the baker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of a year and a-half in Cincinnati. Not liking this work, however, he sought and obtained a situation in a

machine shop, and was employed on the building of engines for about a year. He then removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he worked in a factory, making edged tools. He served a two years' apprenticeship to that business and then went to Clark County, Ind., where he was engaged in operating a sawmill for a year. During this time he became acquainted with Edmond Beadles and his family, who were preparing to emigrate to Illinois, and he was induced to join them. At about sunrise on the morning of November 5, 1840, the party started, and after a journey of four weeks reached their destination, on the 5th of December, and located on section 10, Grand Prairie Township.

The acquaintance thus formed between Mr. Moore and Miss Olivia Beadles, sister of Richard Beadles, was followed by marriage in February, 1842, the wedding ceremony being performed by John Breeze, Justice of the Peace. To this worthy couple were born thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, Margaret, wife of J. R. Gardner, a successful farmer of Shiloh Township, Jefferson County; Azelia, wife of R. B. Hubbard, a prosperous farmer of Dahlgreen, Ill.; Luana, wife of Samuel Cople, an agriculturist of Grand Prairie Township; Oliver, who wedded Mary Root and owns and manages a large fruit farm; Edgar, who is now living in Colorado; Thomas B., Jr., a successful farmer, who married Mattie Dobbs, who died November 8, 1885; William Tell, who married Alma Garrett and is engaged in farming in Dix, Ill.; and Susan, wife of F. M. Corners, a successful fruit grower. The mother of this family was born November 4, 1825, and was a devout Christian lady, who for many years held membership with the Methodist Church. She was an earnest worker in the church, and the suffering and needy found in her a friend. She passed away December 29, 1893, and her loss was mourned not only by her family, but by all who knew her.

After his marriage, Mr. Moore located on a farm on section 16, Grand Prairie Township, and building a smithy, worked at the blacksmith's trade until 1844. He then removed to section 14, built a residence upon his land, and for a year engaged in the operation of a sawmill, which he built for

R. D. Noleman. On the expiration of that period he located one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Grand Prairie Township, securing the same through a land warrant, which he had purchased of a soldier of the Mexican War. With characteristic energy he began to clear and improve his farm, and placed the entire amount under a high state of cultivation. There he made his home for eighteen years, or until 1868, after which he purchased fifty-six acres on section 2 of the same township. Here he has since made his home, being comfortably situated amidst pleasant surroundings. For thirty-seven years he served as Justice of the Peace, and no more capable officer ever held that position. He gave five-eighths of an acre of land on which to erect a house of worship. In politics he is a Republican, and during the war he was a zealous member of the Union League. He is a prominent and representative citizen, and has done much to improve this part of the county.



JAMES ADAMS, who is the proprietor of a meat market in Centralia, began business along this line in 1888, and has worked up a good trade, which he well deserves. He has the honor of being a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Washington County January 4, 1837. His parents were David and Catherine (McCrosen) Adams. The father was a native of Ireland, and on emigrating to America located in Philadelphia, where he married Miss McCrosen, a native of that city. In 1835 he removed to Washington County, Ill., becoming one of its pioneers, and entered land from the Government six miles north of Nashville. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place, but he at once began transforming the wild prairie into rich and fertile fields. In 1848 he went to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever, but his widow is still living in Nashville, Ill. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Adams was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The grandfather, James Adams, and an uncle of our subject, Hugh Adams, also took up land from the Government in Wash-

ington County, and were numbered among its early settlers.

Our subject was reared on the old home farm, and was educated in the district schools and in the seminary of Nashville. In that place in 1858 was celebrated his marriage with Miss Mary Hill, daughter of Ephraim Hill, an early settler of St. Clair County, who afterward removed to Washington County. After his marriage Mr. Adams embarked in merchandising, but later bought a farm of eighty acres four miles west of Nashville, and there carried on agricultural pursuits for two years.

On the 25th of August, 1862, we find our subject among the boys in blue of Company I, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, and he was mustered in with the rank of First Lieutenant. With his regiment he went south to Nashville and Murfreesboro, and during a raid, on the 3d of May, 1863, he was captured at Rome, Ga. For one year he was incarcerated in Libby Prison, and was then taken to Macon, Ga., where he was kept in a stockade for two months. Later they were taken to Charleston, S. C., and put under the fire of the Union guns. For about five months he was held a prisoner at Columbus, S. C., and the night before Sherman entered that city was taken to the outskirts of the town and given his liberty, being thence sent to Annapolis, and on to St. Louis. In June, 1865, Mr. Adams was mustered out. For twenty-two months he was held a prisoner and suffered all the hardships and rigors of southern prison life. He now draws a pension of \$12 per month.

When the country no longer needed his services, our subject returned to Nashville and embarked in the butchering business, which he carried on until 1886. He then spent two years in traveling in the west in the stock business, and in July, 1888, came to Centralia, where he has since made his home. To him and his wife were born three children: David L.; Jessie J., the wife of Andrew Myer, a merchant of Centralia; and Edna May, who is now studying bookkeeping and elocution in Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis.

In politics Mr. Adams is a stalwart Republican, and is a member of the Grand Army of the

Republic and the Knights of Honor. Both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, and are numbered among the highly respected people of this community.



J H. JOHNSON is the senior member of the firm of J. H. & J. T. Johnson, proprietors of the Centralia Mills. This is one of the leading enterprises of Centralia, and the owners are men of excellent business and executive ability, who deserve the success which attends their efforts. Our subject was born in Lancaster County, Pa., July 5, 1838, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, James Johnson, was born in Scotland. His father, Samuel Johnson, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., whence he removed to Lancaster County, where he engaged in the milling business. He there married Annie Heidler, and continued to make his home in that county until his death, which occurred in 1854. His widow still survives him. Their family numbered eight children, of whom three are yet living: Samuel, a commercial traveler, residing in Newberg, N. Y.; James W. H., of Lancaster County; and J. H. Two of the children were drowned.

Our subject was reared in his native county and after attending the public schools completed his education in a seminary in the same county. He learned the milling business with his father and uncle, and followed that pursuit in the east until 1866. In the meantime he was married. On the 15th of December, 1859, he wedded Henrietta, daughter of Jacob Mathiot, a prominent farmer and citizen of Lancaster County, Pa. Four children were born of this union: Flora A.; J. T., who is engaged in business with his father; Lewis S., a grocer; and William M., a jeweler of Centralia.

In 1866 J. H. Johnson left the east and removed with his family to Stephenson County, Ill., where he remained for two years, after which he engaged for three years in the milling business in Sioux City, Iowa. On the expiration of that period he removed to Washington County, Ill., where he followed milling until his arrival in Centralia, in 1873. In 1877, he bought an interest in his pres-

ent milling property, becoming a member of the firm of May, Johnson & Cunningham, which connection continued for about three years, when the senior partner died, and the firm became Johnson & Cunningham. In 1890 the latter retired and the present partnership between our subject and his son was formed. The mill was supplied with a fine roller system in 1882, and has a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. They are doing a good business, for the flour which they manufacture is of excellent quality and hence finds a ready sale on the market.

Mr. Johnson is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served as Junior Warden of the lodge in Centralia. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and for two years served as Alderman of the city. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, and is a man of good business ability, who by his enterprise and well directed efforts has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial residents of his adopted county.



ZEDDOCK C. JENNINGS, who is now living near Walnut Hill, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Marion County. Among the first settlers who came to Illinois were Israel Jennings and his family. He was the grandfather of our subject, and was a native of Kentucky. In that state he grew to mature years and was married, and thence came with his wife and children to Marion County. The members of his family were: Israel, who died in this county, leaving a family; Charles, father of our subject; William, who located in Texas; and George, who was married, and at his death left two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. White, died leaving a son, John. The father of this family served in the War of 1812.

Charles Jennings was born in Kentucky, and ere attaining to mature years accompanied the family to Illinois. Here he met and married Maria Davidson, and to them were born eight children: Josephus, who died in Marion County, leaving a family; Sarah, widow of Robert Nole-

man; Harriet, wife of Frank Marshall, of Salem; Lizzie, widow of Silas Bryan, of Virginia, and the mother of William Bryan, United States Senator from Nebraska; America, wife of William Stites, of Centralia; Z. C., of this sketch; Nancy, wife of Dr. James Davenport, of Salem; and Docia, wife of Abraham Van Antwerp, of Sedalia, Mo. The father located on a farm near Walnut Hill, where he reared his family. He was a man of excellent business ability, and by his good management and industry he became quite wealthy, accumulating nine hundred acres of valuable land. He held membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, took an active part in politics and was an uncompromising Democrat. The best interests of the community ever found in him a friend, and he was recognized as a progressive and valued citizen.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was born in Marion County in 1838, was reared upon the old homestead farm and acquired his education in the common schools and in an academy. When twenty-two years of age he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Mary J., daughter of James C. Baldrige, of Jefferson County. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which has since been their home. It then comprised only forty acres and was a part of the tract which the grandfather, Israel Jennings, had entered from the Government. His landed possessions have been increased, however, from time to time until he now owns a valuable tract of four hundred and twelve acres all in one body. It is under a high state of cultivation and is one of the best stock farms in the county, the owner raising a high grade of fine horses and cattle. All the improvements upon the place were made by him and stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were born six children. Dwight, who was born in 1860, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, has been successfully engaged in practice in that city for several years. He was married in Carlyle to Cora Locy. Emmett is engaged in stock-raising in Sprague, Wash. Maggie is the wife of Louis Thomas, of Centralia. Samuel is engaged in business with his father. Hattie is the wife of Ed-

ward Jones, of Francisco, Ind. Maria S. died aged six months.

The parents and their children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family is one of prominence in the community. Our subject is a Democrat in politics and has held the office of Town Supervisor for four years, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business interests. In 1889 he established a box factory in Walnut Hill for the manufacture of fruit boxes and still carries on this enterprise, having a ready sale for these commodities. He carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes and his prosperity is well deserved.



WH. CULLIMORE is engaged in the manufacture of fruit package boxes in Centralia. This is one of the leading industries of the place, and the owner is now carrying on operations on quite an extensive scale. As he is widely and favorably known in this community, we feel assured that the record of his life will prove of interest to many of our readers, and therefore gladly gave it a place in this volume.

Mr. Cullimore was born in New York City, January 1, 1837, and is a son of Thomas and Jane Cullimore. His parents were married in England, their native land, about 1820, and emigrating to America, located in New York, where the father followed his trade of boiler-making. In 1837, he removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, and a few years later embarked in business for himself as a boiler-maker, continuing operations along that line until his death, which occurred in 1860. His wife passed away in 1864. He was a successful business man, and built up a large manufactory in Cleveland. He held membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject is the only survivor in a family of three children. He was reared and educated in Cleveland, and after attaining to mature years

followed farming in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. In the city of Cleveland in 1857 was celebrated his marriage with Miss Eliza, daughter of James Cullimore, who was also a native of England. The lady was born in Baltimore, Md., and reared near Cleveland, and in that locality the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm, which continued to be their home until the autumn of 1860, when they removed to Baltimore.

In May, 1861, Mr. Cullimore enlisted in Company G, First Maryland Infantry. He entered the service as a private, but was made Third Sergeant, then Orderly-Sergeant, afterward Sergeant-Major, and later became Second Lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Winchester, and on the 23d of May, 1862, at Port Royal, was captured by Stonewall Jackson. He was sent to Lynchburg, and thence to Belle Isle, and four months later was taken to Annapolis, where on the 17th of September he was exchanged. He then rejoined his regiment, which went to the Shenandoah Valley, and did guard duty at Maryland Heights until July 2, 1863, when they started across the mountains to head off Lee's Cavalry. Mr. Cullimore was sent to Baltimore on recruiting service, and on the expiration of his three months' term was there mustered out, June 30, 1864.

Our subject then returned to his old farm near Cleveland, where he remained two years, and in 1868 he came to Centralia. He bought a fruit farm of forty-two acres within the city limits, on which was a twelve-acre orchard of apple and peach trees. Much of the land he planted in strawberries and for twenty years was the most extensive strawberry raiser of this locality. He was very successful in his undertakings, and the fine fruit which he grew found a ready sale in the market. In 1888, however, he retired from business life and is now enjoying a well earned rest from that enterprise. He is now managing the factory where are manufactured boxes in which to ship fruit.

Mr. Cullimore takes a very active part in political affairs and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In March, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster of Centralia, and filled that office until July, 1893. He has also been Alderman of

the city. Socially, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife are faithful members of the Baptist Church. The best interests of the community ever receive the hearty support and co-operation of Mr. Cullimore, whose progressive and public-spirited measures have made him one of the leading citizens of his adopted county.



ROBERT J. MOORE. An honorable position among the business men of Centralia is accorded our subject, who is the present Secretary of the Centralia Building and Loan Association and manager and lessee of the Sadler Opera House. He is a native of the Emerald Isle and was born in County Tyrone October 15, 1864.

Our subject was a lad of six years when he was brought to America by his paternal uncle, who located in the city of Chicago. Subsequently Robert J. went to a farm near Lisbon, Ill., where he attended the common school and afterward supplemented the knowledge gained therein by attendance at the Jennings' Seminary in Aurora. Later he became a student in the Northwestern Normal College at Geneseo, from which institution he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

After completing his education Mr. Moore came to Centralia and accepted the position of Principal of the East Side public schools, in which capacity he was retained for two years. Then, being desirous of following the profession of a lawyer, he began reading law in the office of W. & E. L. Stoker, of Centralia, and on the election of E. L. Stoker to the Legislature our subject was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the Secretaryship of the Centralia Building and Loan Association.

The Centralia Building and Loan Association was organized in 1879 and has handled since that time over three-quarters of a million dollars. It has eight hundred shareholders and has made al-

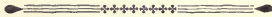


Yours truly
P. Kohl

together six hundred and seventy-five loans. The business of the association is on the increase, and during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 has nearly doubled. Its officers are: T. Leander Parkinson, President; R. J. Moore, Secretary; James E. Marshall, Treasurer; S. A. Frazier, Attorney. The Directors are T. L. Parkinson, Seymour Andrews, Will J. Blyth, S. A. Frazier, T. S. Hobbs, Michael Touve, John H. Oxley, A. W. Schroeder and Robert J. Moore.

Politically, Mr. Moore is a strong Republican. While his private affairs naturally receive the major part of his time and attention, yet he is interested in matters of public importance and is prominent in local affairs. He is a member of the Library Board of the city, of which he is Vice-President and Treasurer, and is Secretary of the Centralia Provident Association.

Socially, our subject is a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. He is a young man of excellent judgment and has always been progressive, fearless and honest in every measure calculated to benefit the community.



FERDINAND KOHL, Cashier of the Old National Bank of Centralia. The Old National is the successor of the First National Bank, which was organized in 1865, and went into voluntary liquidation twenty years later. In March of 1885 an organization was perfected called the Old National Bank, which purchased the assets of the First National. The capital stock of the institution is \$80,000, surplus capital \$20,000. Its officers are: E. S. Condit, President; S. M. Warner, Vice-President; and Ferdinand Kohl, Cashier. The Directors are: E. S. Condit, F. Kohl, S. M. Warner, S. L. Dwight, W. M. Casey, Jacob Erbes and C. C. Davis. The present banking house was erected in 1888, and is one of the most substantial structures of the city.

A native of Germany, our subject was born in Nassau, Prussia, October 28, 1831, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Zeyher) Kohl, natives of Germany. The father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, emigrated to America with his family in 1853 and settled at Belleville, St. Clair County,

Ill., but after a sojourn there of two years came to Centralia, where he continued to reside until his death in 1873. In his family were six children, all of whom are still living. They are: Jacob, who is in business at Centralia; Mrs. Louisa Heiss, who resides in this city; Julius, a prominent physician and surgeon of Belleville, Ill., and a member of the Illinois State Board of Health; Mrs. Christina Oster, a widow; Mrs. Minnie Geiss, the wife of a manufacturer residing in Belleville, Ill.; and Ferdinand, of this sketch.

In the land of his birth our subject was reared, and in its schools he gained a practical education, becoming a fluent speaker of the German, English and French languages. After leaving school, he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and served a four years' apprenticeship to a business embracing grocery, flour mills, vermicelli factory and a general wholesale line. Afterward he gained a fair knowledge of the lumber business through a clerkship of two years. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States, and proceeding direct to Illinois, settled at Belleville, St. Clair County, where for two years he was a clerk in the employ of Kellermann Bros.

The year 1855 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Kohl in Centralia, where he formed a partnership with S. M. Warner, and for ten years engaged in the general mercantile business, the firm being Kohl & Warner. In 1865 he accepted the position of Cashier in the First National Bank, and when, in 1885, the bank was merged into the Old National, he still retained his position. Of the latter institution he was one of the organizers, and has been its only Cashier. With other important enterprises of the city and county, his name is indissolubly associated. He is Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Centralia Light & Power Company, in the organization of which he was a prominent factor. He aided in the organization of the Centralia Fair Association, of which he is now the Treasurer. He has been Director and Treasurer of the Centralia Iron & Nail Works, and at the present time is Director and Treasurer of the Centralia Mining & Manufacturing Company.

In the city of New York, May 11, 1860, Mr. Kohl was united in marriage with Miss Louisa

Jokel, who was born and reared in Frankfort, Germany. The union has resulted in the birth of six children: Arnold, senior member of the firm of Kohl Bros., grocers of Centralia; Oscar, Cashier of the First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal.; Ferdinand, who is the junior member of the firm of Kohl Bros., Centralia; Walter, who has been clerking in the Old National Bank, but is now traveling for his health, being at present in Colorado; Flora, who resides with her parents; and Harry, a clerk for Kohl Bros.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Kohl has been so closely engrossed in his business as to leave little time for public affairs. He is a friend of the public school system, and has served as a member of the Board of Education. He and his wife are identified with the German Evangelical Church, and he was one of the organizers of the church at Centralia, which he has served as Trustee for many years. He is still a member of the firm of Kohl & Warner, an enterprising firm of this city, and the owners of the Kohl & Warner Block. He began in business without means, but by industry and good business methods he has accumulated a handsome competence. He is peculiarly adapted for the intricate business of banking, and the solid foundation upon which the Old National rests is largely due to his financial skill. As a careful, safe and successful financier he stands high in the commercial world.



JOHAN P. STELLE, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, of Mt. Vernon, and national lecturer of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, was born in Calhoun County, Ill., April 16, 1843. His father was reared in New Jersey, and his mother in New York. They became acquainted in a pioneer locality in Illinois in 1825, and were married the next year. The father had made the journey westward mostly on foot, crossing the Alleghanies and traveling through the forests of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois with a guide. He located in Hamilton County in 1817, but after

about two years returned to New Jersey and brought back with him a brother and his family. Later he pushed on to the Mississippi, but after a short time spent in Calhoun County, returned to Hamilton County. The family, however, was living in Calhoun County at the time of the birth of our subject, but when he was a child of six months they again went to Hamilton County and located upon wild land. There the mother died in 1863, while the father passed away in 1870.

Our subject still lives within seven miles of the old homestead and there has a good farm, well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and poultry, but his special business is in Mt. Vernon. When four years old he was stricken with infantile spinal paralysis, which disabled his right leg and made him a cripple for life, but from his earliest childhood he was a great lover of books and papers and eagerly studied everything which he could get hold of. His educational opportunities, however, were very limited and books were not accessible to poor families. His mother taught the boy to knit, furnishing him with yarn spun by herself on the old spinning wheel. He knit a pair of socks which was exchanged at a country store for a copy of McGuffey's First Reader, the first book he had ever possessed, and outside of the Bible and a hymn book, about the first he had ever seen. This book he thoroughly studied until he knew it word for word from beginning to end. He first entered a school in 1855, when the free schools were established. He was then thirteen years of age. Four years later he became the teacher in that school, where he taught for eight consecutive terms.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Stelle espoused the Union cause, and in 1864 cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. That year, against his protest, he was nominated for Circuit Clerk, but on account of the strong Democratic majority was defeated, although he ran ahead of the ticket. About this time the Republicans of the county purchased a printing outfit and established a union paper in McLeansboro, the *Union Eagle*. Mr. Stelle, who had previously learned something of the business, was chosen editor and thus served until the paper was sold. He then resumed teaching, but in 1872, in company

with some friends, established the *Golden Era* of McLeansboro. He became its editor and the paper secured the largest circulation in the county. When the Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, etc., were developed, and the granger agitation was begun he espoused the latter cause and organized the farmers' movement in his county, which in 1873 entirely defeated the Democratic party. Mr. Stelle was nominated for County Superintendent of Schools and was elected over the Democratic candidate by a vote of two to one. On the expiration of his term he was re-nominated, but at that election the Democratic forces were successful. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention in Indianapolis which nominated Peter Cooper, and has since been an advocate of the cause of reform. In 1878 he sold his interest in the *Golden Era*, and going to Murphysboro, Ill., took charge of the editorial work of a new reform paper, which attained a large circulation.

In 1866 Mr. Stelle married Miss Eliza E. Coker, and to them were born ten children, nine of whom are yet living. Mr. Stelle was prominent in organizing the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and was elected its National Secretary, to which position he was annually re-elected until 1892. He then declined to serve further and so was unanimously elected National Lecturer, which position he still fills. In the fall of 1893 he was elected President of the State Assembly. In 1888 some members of the Farmers' Organization organized a stock company to publish a paper in Mt. Vernon, the *Progressive Farmer*, in the interest of the new movement. Mr. Stelle was chosen its editor and soon was made sole business manager, which position he still holds. This paper has been very successful financially and otherwise. It had no capital on the start, but has never failed to meet a bill on maturity or to pay the employes each week. New and improved material has been purchased, including a steam engine, and the building occupied is now also the property of the stockholders.

Mr. Stelle has declined several nominations for Congress tendered him by the new party, and against his wish was run to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. R. W. Townsend and polled

a surprisingly large vote. In the celebrated Senatorial contest in 1890, until he requested otherwise, he received the united Populist vote, and near the close of the contest the Republicans offered to give him their one hundred votes solid if the Populists would also support him, but two of them had already promised to vote for Palmer and would not recede. The farmers everywhere acknowledge him as a leader of the party, and he is undoubtedly an untiring worker in the interest of reform.



WILSON GRAGG, of Centralia Township, is one of the honored pioneers of Marion County, who since an early day in his history has watched the growth and development of this region and aided in its upbuilding and advancement. The record of his life is as follows: A native of the state of Massachusetts, he was born in Berkshire County, on the 8th of August, 1834. On the paternal side he is of Scotch and Irish lineage, and comes from an old New England family. His father, Samuel Gragg, was born and reared in Vermont. His family numbered eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Sarah, the wife of John Lane; Jane; Robert, who died leaving a family; John, who makes his home in Reading, Pa.; Susan; Wilson, whose name heads this record; Mary and Samuel.

During the early boyhood of our subject, his parents removed to New Jersey, and he was there reared and educated, but when he had attained to man's estate he determined to make his home in the west, for he believed that that less thickly settled district furnished better opportunities to ambitious young men than the older states of the east. Accordingly in 1855 Mr. Gragg left his old home and made a location in Berrien County, Mich., where he lived for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Illinois, settling in Marion County. This was in 1858, and in the many years which have since come and gone he has known no other home.

In 1861 Mr. Gragg was joined in marriage with Miss Mary M. Baird, and by their union have been born eight children, who are yet living: John, a

resident of Sparta, Randolph County; Jennie, who was educated in the common schools in Sparta and Carbondale and is now successfully engaged in teaching in Marion County; Jessie, who was also educated in Carbondale, and is now engaged in teaching; Josie, James, Nettie, Robert and Guy. They have also lost two children. Mr. and Mrs. Gragg began their domestic life upon the farm where they are still living. About 1877, he erected a beautiful brick residence, one of the finest country homes of the neighborhood. It is the abode of hospitality and the many friends of the family there delight to assemble. The farm comprises two hundred and eighty acres of rich and arable land, which is under a high state of cultivation and improved with all modern accessories and conveniences. The fields are well tilled, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates the careful supervision of the owner, who is recognized as one of Marion County's most practical and progressive farmers. In his political views Mr. Gragg is a stalwart Republican. The cause of education finds him a warm friend and he has done much for its advancement. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and though he holds membership with no organization, he contributes liberally to the cause of religion.



AMOS CLARK, a wealthy capitalist of Centralia, is a native of Connecticut. He was born in Litchfield County, November 6, 1806, and is a son of Friend Clark. His great-grandfather, Joseph Clark, was a native of England and founded the family in America. He settled in Litchfield County, Conn., where he took up large tracts of land, and his son Amos, the grandfather of our subject, served as Sheriff of that county for forty years. Friend Clark was reared in Litchfield County, and there wedded Mary Hubbell, by whom he had ten children, our subject being the youngest and the only surviving child. The father served in the Revolution, and his son Chauncey was in the War of 1812. Amos

remembers hearing the roar of the cannon at the battle of New London during that struggle.

Our subject was only three and a-half years old when his father died. He was reared in his native county, and was educated in its public and private schools. When quite young he worked on farms during the summer months in order to support himself and his widowed mother, and his leisure hours in the evening he would devote to study. He served an apprenticeship with a man engaged in the manufacture of spinning wheels, and later embarked in the manufacture of mouse traps in connection with Mr. Hotchkiss, who afterwards invented the Hotchkiss gun. As soon as he had acquired a sufficient capital, Mr. Clark purchased land in Litchfield County and engaged in raising sheep and cattle, becoming the owner of a fine place.

On the 15th of April, 1829, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Abijah Guernsey, a farmer of Watertown, Conn. Her grandfather, Ebenezer Guernsey, was a native of England. Her mother bore the maiden name of Anna Hotchkiss, and she too came of an old New England family. Mrs. Clark was born in Watertown, Conn., March 12, 1808, and in girlhood attended the same school as did her husband. In 1857 they left the east and emigrated to Marion County, Ill., locating in Salem. In 1859, Mr. Clark built a large three-story hotel at that place, which he carried on for eight years, when he retired from active life. In 1865, he came to Centralia, where he has since made his home. To him and his estimable wife were born seven children, but four died in infancy, namely: Stephen B., Ann Maria, Stephen B. (the second of the name) and Joseph. Elizabeth died at the age of nineteen; John G. wedded Mary Bishop, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who died at the age of five years. His death occurred at the age of twenty-nine. Amos A. enlisted in 1862 in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and was made its Captain, for he had raised the company. He was shot and killed at Deatur Junction, March 9, 1864, at the age of twenty-nine, leaving a wife and one child.

In early life, Mr. Clark was a Whig and cast

his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. He has also voted the Free Soil ticket. He aided in organizing the Republican party, voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has since been one of the most stalwart supporters of Republican principles. He and his wife are faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves as Trustee, and to the support of which he contributes liberally. He was also Trustee of the Insane Asylum of Anna for four years, being appointed by Governor Beveridge, and has held numerous city offices in Centralia. Mr. Clark is a self-made man, who began life empty-handed, but by industry and perseverance has steadily worked his way upward, until he has become one of the wealthiest citizens of Marion County. His dealings have always been straightforward and honorable, and through the legitimate channels of business his success has been achieved.



SENECA L. HAND, Esq. There is nothing of more interest to the general reader than a sketch of a gentleman who has won both fame and fortune in the battle of life, and according to this principle a brief sketch of Mr. Hand cannot fail to prove interesting. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 9, 1805, and was the son of Heman and Hannah (Haight) Hand.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Hand, who was born in Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary War. He emigrated early in life to New York State, where he was one of the pioneers of Columbia County, and there carried on farming. Joseph Hand was descended from one of two brothers who came from England and made their home in the United States many years before the Revolution. His ancestor located in Connecticut, and the brother made his home in the Empire State.

Heman Hand, the father of our subject, was born in Connecticut, where he received a very fair education for those times and was early trained in farm pursuits. When quite young he married Miss Hannah, the daughter of Jonathan

and Marian Haight, and to them were born the following children: Alvah, Hosea, Seneca L. (of this sketch), Joseph, William, Abraham, Henry and Parmelia. The elder Mr. Hand later removed to Ohio, which was the home of some of his children, and where his death occurred in 1829, when in his sixtieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hand were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although the mother had been reared in the Quaker faith. In his political relations the father was a strong and influential Whig.

Seneca L. Hand is a well informed man and acquired a good education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until reaching his twentieth year, when he removed to a place in Portage County, Ohio, but which is now in Summit County, and for the three succeeding years he was engaged in teaching school. At the expiration of that time he began reading law, and July 4, 1830, was admitted to the Bar. Mr. Hand continued to reside in the above county, where he was engaged in the practice of law, until 1847, when he was compelled to abandon that profession on account of failing health. During that time he had built up a large and paying clientele and was regarded as the best attorney in the county. While residing in Ohio, Mr. Hand held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years and in many other ways took an active part in public affairs.

In 1853 our subject emigrated still further west, his destination being Dubuque, Iowa. During the years of his residence there he was engaged in handling real estate, but after making a visit to Marion County, in 1865, he was so well pleased with the outlook that he returned to Iowa and, disposing of his interests in that city, came with his family to Centralia, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Hand had not resided in this city long before its citizens recognized his ability as a lawyer and elected him City Attorney. Later, from 1867 to 1889, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and for one year was Police Magistrate. While residing in Ohio, our subject, October 24, 1832, was married to Estier O. Nash. Mrs. Hand was the daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Jordan)

Nash and was born at Balston Spa, N. Y., November 16, 1810. The two daughters born to them were, Nellie, now deceased, and Alice, the wife of Andrew McLean, with whom our subject and his good wife make their home. They have also performed the part of parents to three motherless children, Mary J. Nash, a sister of Mrs. Hand, who married William St. John; Kate Nash, a niece of Mrs. Hand, who married Robert P. Minshall, and George K. Minshall, the sixteen-month-old son of the latter.

Mrs. Seneca L. Hand is a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, while Mr. Hand holds to the church of his youth, the Quaker Church. While residing in the east our subject was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which society he held all the Chairs. His political views coincide with those laid down in the platform of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have been married nearly sixty-two years, and both are hale and hearty for their years.

Mrs. McLean, the daughter of our subject, is a lady possessing a fine education, having completed her studies in the Dubuque (Iowa) High School. She was married in Centralia in 1879 to Andrew McLean, who is a prominent commission merchant of that city.



GEORGE H. PERRINE, who resides just inside the corporation limits of Centralia, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1822, and during his early childhood accompanied his parents on their emigration westward to Indiana. The family located in Ripley County, and there our subject was reared to manhood in the usual manner of farmer lads. His parents were both natives of New Jersey, and one of the famous battles of the Revolution, that of Monmouth, occurred on his great-grandfather's farm. During the engagement seven cannon balls penetrated the walls of the residence. The Perrine family was originally of French origin, and as is indicated,

was founded in America during early Colonial days.

Our subject acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended in the winter season, while in the summer months he aided in the labors of the field. After arriving at years of maturity, he was married in the Hoosier State, the lady of his choice being Nancy J. Mills, who died leaving one child, Cyrus M. Perrine, who lives in Wayne County, Ill. For his second wife he chose Miss Rosetta Alden, a descendant of the noted John Alden. Seven children were born of their union, but David, the second child, and Lucy Bell are now deceased. The others are Carrie, Charles T., Samuel A., William S. and Cora B. Cyrus, who is married and has three daughters, is engaged in the nursery business. William and Charles T. are also engaged in the same enterprise with their father. Samuel, who graduated from the Chicago University, is now a minister of the Baptist Church, serving as a missionary to India. The family was represented in the Civil War by Cyrus, who enlisted in the Union army in 1862 and served until after the cessation of hostilities. David G. was a graduate of the Chicago University, and was largely instrumental in establishing the present prosperity of the business now conducted by his father and brothers. Cora B. is a graduate of Wellesly College, in Massachusetts, and is now connected with the Chicago University as assistant librarian.

In 1867, Mr. Perrine brought his family to Marion County, Ill., and has since resided in this locality. He located upon the farm which has since been his home, and after carrying on agricultural pursuits for some years, he embarked in the nursery business, in 1875. To this work he has since devoted his time and attention in connection with the raising of small fruits. He now has one of the most extensive nurseries in the county and is doing an excellent and lucrative business, which has steadily increased from the beginning.

In his political views, Mr. Perrine is a stalwart Republican, and his sons are also supporters of the same party. He and his children, with one exception, all belong to the Baptist Church, and

the family is one of prominence in the community and its members are people of sterling worth. Recently, Mr. Perrine erected a beautiful home on his farm, just at the edge of the city limits of Centralia, and there he expects to pass his remaining days, surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, which he has secured through his own well directed efforts.



JAMES M. ROBNETT, a surveyor and real-estate dealer, who is now acting agent for the Loan and Protection Association of Patoka, Ill., is a native of the Hoosier State. He was born in Clark County, Ind., March 21, 1849, and comes of an old Virginia family. His grandfather, David Robnett, was a native of Virginia, and emigrating westward became one of the pioneers of Clark County. In the midst of the forest he hewed out a farm, which was located near where Bull Creek empties into the Ohio River. There he spent his remaining days. In the family were two sons and two daughters, of whom Pleasant H. Robnett, the father of our subject, was the eldest. He was born at Bull Creek Landing, and was reared on the old homestead. He married Elizabeth C. F. Henley, daughter of Noah Henley, who was a native of Virginia, and in an early day east in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Clark County, Ind. Later he removed to Carroll County, Mo., where his death occurred. Mrs. Robnett spent the days of her maidenhood in Indiana.

For five years after their marriage the parents of our subject remained on the old homestead and then came to Marion County, Ill., in 1852. They settled on section 8, Centralia Township, where Mr. Robnett purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he secured through a land warrant which was given his brother, Andrew Robnett, who died while returning home from the Mexican War. To this farm Mr. Robnett kept adding from time to time, and at his death he owned seven hundred acres of valuable land, of which five hundred acres were located in Marion

County. He was a Democrat in politics, served as Supervisor of the township, and held other local offices. In his family were ten children, eight of whom are yet living; Sarah, wife of Charles Galbraith; A. J., a farmer of Farina, Ill.; Willie E., who died at the age of two years; Reuben A., a farmer of Centralia Township; Noah, a farmer and stock dealer of Kinmundy; Ella M. and Lena M., twins; Charles, who occupies the old homestead in Centralia Township; and Frank, who is engaged in the livery business in Denver, Colo. Lena M. died at the age of five years, and Ella M. is the wife of John Cretzmeyer, who is living just outside the boundary limits of Centralia.

In the usual manner of farmer lads, James M. Robnett spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. On the 27th of September, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Millie Preston, daughter of Isom Preston, who in an early day located near Waterloo, Ill., and was the third to enter land from the Government in this state. He there lived until 1860, when he went to Iowa, and in the spring of 1864 he came to Centralia, where he is still living. His daughter was born and reared on the old homestead, near Waterloo. The young couple began their domestic life in Boone Township, Jefferson County, where they remained for two years, when they took up their residence in Raceoon Township, Marion County. In 1888 they located in Centralia, where they still make their home, and Mr. Robnett is now doing business as a surveyor and a civil engineer. He is agent for the Loan and Protection Association of Patoka, which was organized in 1889 for the purpose of loaning money to those who wished to build homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Robnett are now the parents of five children, and they have also lost one. Those still living are Pleasant E., Bessie Elizabeth, Rolla B., Chauncey Cleveland and Ernest Marcellus. Socially, Mr. Robnett is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and was formerly a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not an aspirant for public office. He still owns two farms, one of eighty acres and another of one

hundred and sixty acres, and both are under a high state of cultivation. There are forty acres comprised in a peach and apple orchard. Mr. Robnett is a highly respected citizen, and his well spent life has gained him universal confidence.



ROBERT ROHL, who is at present residing in Centralia, is agent for the Heim Brewery Branch of the St. Louis Association and is engaged in manufacturing soda water and other carbonated drinks. He was born in Marquette, Mich., on the shores of Lake Superior, January 14, 1856, and is the son of Carl Rohl, a native of Prussia.

The father of our subject came to America early in the '50s and located in the then village of Chicago, where he met and married Miss Caroline Weiland, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. The young couple soon afterward made their way to Marquette, Mich., where the father engaged in following his trade of merchant tailor for a number of years but now lives a retired life. Mrs. Rohl departed this life in 1868, after having become the mother of nine children, four of whom are still living, namely: Emma, who married John Inglis, and makes her home in Montana, where they are farmers; Charles, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Champion, Mich.; August, who is residing in West Superior, Mich., where he is carrying on bottling works; and Robert, of this sketch.

Our subject received a good education in the schools of Marquette, and when ready to make his own way in the world began manufacturing soda water and bottling beer. This he followed in the Wolverine State until 1886, when he came to Centralia and established the bottling works of which he has since been the proprietor and which is the only factory of the kind in the city. As before stated, Mr. Rohl is also agent for the Heim Brewery, which position he accepted about a year ago.

In 1881, while making his home in Marquette, our subject was married to Miss Anna Stabler, a native of Switzerland. Mrs. Rohl came to America with her brother when a young lady and located with him in Michigan, where she met her

future husband. The four children which have come to bless their home bear the respective names of Theresa, Anna, Caroline and Robert.

Politically, our subject is a strong Republican and has been sent as a delegate of his party to the different conventions. In 1891 he was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and is serving his second term as a member of the council. He is a Knight of Honor and a prominent Odd Fellow, and while making his home in Michigan was a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, and as a man of extended influence enjoys the esteem of hosts of friends.



TM. GRAY, who is now serving as Sheriff of Jefferson County, makes his home in Mt. Vernon. He claims Tennessee as the state of his nativity, for he was born in Sumner County, on the 11th of February, 1852. His father, David S. Gray, was a native of North Carolina, as was his mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Littleton. In an early day they removed to Tennessee, where the father engaged in farming for a number of years. He became a leading and influential citizen of that community, served as Deputy Sheriff of Sumner County, and was also Tax Collector. In 1860 he came with his family to Illinois, locating in Franklin County, and two years later he came to Jefferson County, where he is yet living, his home being upon a farm six miles from Mt. Vernon. Here he has also been honored with several local offices, having served as Justice of the Peace, Township Assessor and Tax Collector. In the family were ten children, three sons and seven daughters, all of whom are yet living.

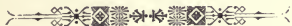
T. M. Gray, who is the eldest son, was reared upon his father's farm in the usual manner of farmer lads and acquired his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. During the greater part of his life he has been connected with public office. On attaining his majority he was made Constable of McClellan Township, and also served as Tax Collector of his township. After coming to Mt. Vernon he was elected Alderman,



Yours truly
Jacob Grossh

which position he filled for four years. During his second term George H. Varnell, the Mayor of the city, died and Mr. Gray was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which position he held for six years, and in 1882 was elected Sheriff of the county. When that term had expired he was again appointed Deputy, in which capacity he served for four years, and his second election to the superior office occurred in 1890. He has ever since held that position, and is a fearless and faithful incumbent, ever ready to respond to the call of duty.

In 1876 Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Lulu E. Bradley. They are well and favorably known in this community, having many warm friends. In his social relations Mr. Gray is an Odd Fellow, and in politics he is a Democrat, who warmly advocates the principles of his party. Much of his life has been spent in Jefferson County, and he is recognized as one of the valued citizens of the community.



HON. JACOB GROSCH, of Centralia, occupies a position of prominence among the business men of this city, where he has resided for many years. He is the owner and manager of a general mercantile store situated at No. 103 Locust Street, which since its establishment in the year 1889 has enjoyed a lucrative and steadily increasing trade. He also owns a grocery and general store on the corner of Walnut and South Second Streets. In addition to these enterprises he has other valuable and extensive interests, and is numbered among the wealthy men of the county. His prosperity has been gained solely through his tireless exertions, as he had but limited means when emigrating to the United States.

A native of Germany, Mr. Grosch was born in Gernsheim, on the Rhine, October 10, 1839. He is the son of Jacob and Magdalena Grosch, the former of whom came to America in 1868, while the latter died when Jacob was a child of six years. Our subject was educated in the excellent schools of his native land, and in his boyhood assisted his

father, who was a miller on the River Rhine. Emigrating to this country in 1856, he joined his brother-in-law, Jacob Kohl, at Centralia, and was here employed as a carpenter and cabinet-maker until the outbreak of the Rebellion.

At the first call for troops, Mr. Grosch enlisted in the Union army, and in April, 1861, his name was enrolled as a member of Company C, Eleventh Illinois Infantry. The term of service being for three months, he again enlisted at the expiration of that period, July 25 becoming a member of Company B, Eighth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., in September, 1864, after three years of arduous toil, during which time he had experienced alike the exposures and privations of camp life and the dangers of many a hard-fought battle. Among the important engagements in which he took part were those of Ft. Donelson, February 15, 1862 (where he was wounded by a bullet passing through his hand); Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; Corinth, May 28 and 29, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Raymond, Miss., May 12; Jackson, Miss., May 14; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, and the siege of Vicksburg, which closed with the fall of that city July 21, 1863. The Colonel of the regiment was R. J. Oglesby, late Governor of Illinois.

After having been honorably discharged from the army, Mr. Grosch returned to Centralia, where he held a clerkship until 1870. He then built a store at the corner of Walnut and South Second Streets, which he stocked with a complete assortment of general merchandise, and in which he has since conducted a large trade. However, his principal occupation is fruit growing, and upon his forty-four acre fruit farm in Clinton County he raises the principal varieties of fruits, having thirty-eight acres planted to apple, and one acre to pear trees. He also raises strawberries and cherries. In addition to the farm, he owns about eighteen tenement houses in the city, and the business block on the corner of South Second and Walnut Streets.

On the 4th of May, 1865, Mr. Grosch married Miss Annie E. Pfaff, a native of Switzerland, who accompanied her parents to the United States in childhood. Her father, Jerome Pfaff, settled in

St. Louis, Mo., and thence in 1849 removed to Madison County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1863 he came to Centralia, where he was proprietor of a boarding house, and continued to make this city his home until death. Mr. and Mrs. Grosch are the parents of five children: Bertha, who is a clerk in her father's store; Edward J., Louisa A. and Otto W., who are clerking in the West Side store; and Bernard August, who is a student in the Centralia schools.

Politically a strong Republican, Mr. Grosch has for years been very active in the ranks of his party. He has been a member of the Board of Education, and served as its Secretary. For four years he was Commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester, having been appointed to that position by Gov. R. J. Oglesby. At the present time he is a member of the City Council. Frequently he has served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Centralia Mining & Manufacturing Company, of which he is a Director. In 1891 he aided in the organization of the Centralia & Central City Street Railway Company, in which he owns a controlling interest. He is also a Director of the Centralia Iron & Nail Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and a Director of the Centralia Coal & Mining Company.

Socially, Mr. Grosch is identified with Wallace Post No. 55, G. A. R., and is the present Quartermaster. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor, in which he has been Dictator, and is prominent in the Treubund and the Turnverein. In social circles he and his family are well known and popular. The success which has rewarded his exertions is the result of his indefatigable energy and excellent management. In business matters he is keen and discriminating, quick to discern and equally quick to decide. His prosperity is well deserved.

FRANK M. BEADLE is the owner of one of the fine farms of Jefferson County, a tract of land of one hundred acres, situated on sections 16 and 17, Grand Prairie Township. His home is a comfortable and commodi-

ous dwelling, in the rear of which stand a large barn and other outbuildings, which are models of convenience. These are surrounded by rich and well cultivated fields, and the farm, which is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicates the careful supervision of the owner, who is recognized as a most successful agriculturist.

Our subject was born on the old Beadle homestead on section 17, and is a son of Richard F. Beadle, who was born in Clark County, Ind., October 12, 1814. The father came to Illinois in 1840, settling on section 15, Grand Prairie Township, where he made his home for about three years, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 17, which he transformed into one of the model farms of the community. He was a Republican in politics and a zealous worker in the interests of that party. For some years he served as School Director and School Trustee. He was united in marriage June 19, 1834, with Barbara Butoff, and to them were born nine children, six of whom are yet living: Susan A., wife of William Johnson, of Centralia; Catherine E., wife of James R. Johnson, who served in the late war and is now living one mile east of Centralia; Nancy J., wife of Z. C. Moore, who was a member of Company H, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, and is now living in Tama, Ill.; John, who wedded Mary A., daughter of John Jackson, and resides in Grand Prairie Township; F. M., who wedded Mary M., daughter of William Craig, and is also living in Grand Prairie Township; and William, deceased, who married Mary Ann Grisamore. The mother of this family was born December 31, 1812, and died in February, 1866. Mr. Beadle afterward married Mrs. Catherine Piercy and took up his residence upon her large farm. In politics he was a Republican, and was one of the honored pioneers and representative citizens of the community. He passed away June 25, 1885.

Frank M. Beadle was reared to manhood under the parental roof. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood during the winter season until twenty-one years of age. To his father he gave the benefit of his services until twenty-five years of age, when he was married. On the 11th of August, 1870, he wedded Mary M. Craig,

daughter of William Craig, of Centralia Township, Marion County, but she died October 27, 1890, leaving six children, viz.: William C., Susan A., Richard F., Catherine B., Julia F. and Francis C. On the 30th of August, 1892, Mr. Beadle was united in marriage with Miss Mary Long, a most estimable lady.

Our subject has always been a Republican until recently, when he joined the Populist party, and is now one of its zealous members. He has served as Tax Collector for two terms, was Assessor for two terms, and has been School Director for several years. He discharged his duties in a prompt and able manner, proving a capable officer. Socially, he is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge of Irvington, the Illinois Mutual Protective Association and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His entire life has been passed in Jefferson County, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends, a fact which indicates an honorable career.



SAMUEL P. TUFTS. The Democratic party in the state of Illinois has within its ranks no worker more active or influential than the gentleman above named, the present Postmaster at Centralia, and probably the oldest surviving settler of this city. Elected to many positions of honor and trust, both in the county and state, his entire official career has been an honorable one, and has brought him into just prominence among his fellow-citizens, irrespective of political ties.

Referring to the ancestry of Mr. Tufts, we find that his father, Almanza, was born in Boston, Mass., and was there reared to manhood, in his youth learning the trade of a merchant tailor. He married Mary, daughter of John Mellen, a Revolutionary hero. She was born and reared at Milford, Mass., and became the mother of eight children, only three of whom now survive. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Tufts removed to Ithaca, N. Y., and there for a time conducted a merchant-tailor-

ing business. Thence, about 1834, he removed with his family to St. Louis, Mo., having visited the west the previous year in search of a suitable location. The removal was made by stage to the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, and thence to St. Louis on the steamer "A. N. Phillips," commanded by Captain Tufts, a cousin of our subject's father.

Locating in St. Louis, Almanza Tufts embarked in business as a merchant tailor, and continued thus engaged until 1838. In the spring of 1840 he came to Illinois and purchased land adjoining the village of Collinsville, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for about fifteen years. While carrying on his farm he also traveled as a commercial salesman. In the early '60s he moved to Winchester, this state, where he purchased a farm. About 1870 he bought property adjacent to the city of Centralia, and locating there made his home upon the farm until his death, which occurred January 28, 1879, at the age of seventy-five years. While attending a party in honor of our subject's birthday, he suddenly fell over dead, the victim of heart disease. Politically he was first a Whig and later a strong advocate of Republican principles. He was educated and grounded in the faith of the Unitarian Church, but during the latter part of his life was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as Deacon.

Born in Fitchburg, Mass., January 28, 1827, the subject of this sketch was a lad of seven years when he accompanied his parents to Missouri; and was twelve years of age when he removed to Collinsville, Ill. The rudiments of his education were gained in the schools of St. Louis, both private and public, and the knowledge there acquired was supplemented by attendance at the Collinsville High School. Upon completing his studies, he was sent to Racine, Wis., in order to learn the trade of a carpenter, and remained in that city for two years. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., in the spring of 1847, his name being enrolled as a member of Company F, Fifteenth United States Infantry. The regiment enlisted for five years, or until the close of the war. After spending a month at Camp Washington, near Cincin-

nati, Ohio, they moved southward, and crossing the Gulf in July, landed at Vera Cruz.

From the coast the regiment proceeded to Puebla, and thence accompanied General Scott into the valley of Mexico, participating in all the engagements from that time until they entered the city of Mexico. To them was given the honor of holding the castle of Chapultepec. Among the most important engagements in which they took part were those of Tucabia, Contreras and Cherubusco, the latter being one of the hardest-fought battles of the war. After the surrender of Mexico they were quartered for some months in the castle of Chapultepec, and thence proceeded to the city of Queretaro, where they remained until peace was declared.

Mustered out of the service at Covington, Ky., Mr. Tufts at once returned to his home in Collinsville. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California with an ox-team, being a member of a party of six. Before reaching Nevada the little company unfortunately lost all their stock, and after hardships and privations innumerable, reached the El Dorado of their dreams. Mr. Tufts engaged in mining for two years and met with fair success. At the expiration of that time he returned to Illinois via the Isthmus of Panama, and resuming work at his trade, spent the winter of 1853-54 in Belleville.

In March, 1854, before the railroad was completed to Centralia, Mr. Tufts came to this place, and embarking in business as a carpenter, was thus engaged until the opening of the Rebellion. On the 6th of June, 1861, he enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company H, which he aided in raising. Noleman's Cavalry (as it was usually called) was under the command of Colonel Oglesby, afterward Governor of Illinois, and under the leadership of their gallant commander they did considerable scouting service. He took part in the battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and before the former engagement carried the first flag of truce known to the Union.

At the expiration of his term of enlistment, Mr. Tufts was mustered out of the service at St. Louis, Mo., in July, 1862, and returning to Centralia,

shortly afterward received the appointment of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, which he occupied for two years. He also aided in recruiting soldiers, being the enrolling officer for the camp near Centralia. He served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. Later he was elected City Clerk, and in 1866 was appointed mail agent between Cairo and Centralia, which office he held until January, 1869.

In 1868, at the time of the establishment of *The Democrat*, Mr. Tufts was one of the prime factors in founding the paper, and for a time served as Secretary and manager of the company. In 1871 he assumed complete control of the paper, which had the distinction of being the first Democratic publication in the city. In 1870 he was granted the contract for building railroads in Christian County, Ill., for the Wabash Railway Company, and with his partner cut out a road bed through rock, a feat that had been attempted but abandoned by two former contractors. About the same time Mr. Tufts was awarded the contract for building the Cairo Short Line between Pinckneyville and Du Quoin.

During the first administration of President Cleveland the subject of this sketch was appointed to the postoffice of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., which position he filled for about three years. In 1886 he was appointed Postmaster at Centralia, and under the second administration of President Cleveland was again appointed to that office, his commission bearing date of September 23, 1893. This responsible position he still holds, and by his fidelity to duty and the efficient manner in which the office is conducted has won the high regard of his fellow-citizens. He has held other positions of prominence. For one year he served as Alderman, and for three terms officiated as City Clerk. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was the representative of the Encampment at this place to the Grand Encampment of the state. He is now Acting President of the State Association of Mexican War Veterans.

The marriage of Mr. Tufts occurred October 4,

1857, and united him with Zerelda Goodwin, who was born and reared in Clark County, Ind., and received an excellent education in the Bloomfield Seminary, at Bloomfield, Ky. She came to Centralia in the winter of 1855-56, and made her home with a sister until her marriage. Her father, John Goodwin, was born near Nicholasville, Ky., and upon attaining man's estate removed to Clark County, Ind., where he became an extensive farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the memorable battle of Tippecanoe. In Clark County he married Miss Pauline Jenkins, and their union resulted in the birth of six children, who reached mature years. Only two now survive, Mrs. Tufts and Mrs. Martha Fry, the latter being a resident of Arkansas City, Kan. Mr. Goodwin continued to make his home in Clark County until his death, which occurred in 1859. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1878.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tufts resulted in the birth of seven children: Gay L. and Charles Drew, editors and proprietors of *The Democrat*; Elsie May and Zerelda D., those deceased being: Otho, Elda and Samuel. For further information concerning the younger son, the reader is referred to the sketch of Charles Drew Tufts, presented on another page of this volume. In the social circles of Centralia the family occupies a position of prominence, and in their hospitable home frequently gather the most refined and famous of Centralia's citizens.



JEREMIAH TAYLOR, one of the prominent business men and influential citizens of Mt. Vernon, who is now extensively interested in the Mt. Vernon Bank, claims Kentucky as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Warren County, November 26, 1816. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads. He acquired his education under the instruction of a private tutor, and at the age of eighteen began teaching school, which he followed for about four years. He then

began trading and speculating in horses, cattle and produce, taking the same to New Orleans by flatboat. In this way he made quite a little money, but in 1837 he lost it all by the failure of the state banks in the financial crash of that year. He struggled on until 1843, when he found himself without a dollar, but he was enterprising and industrious, and learning that photography was becoming a profitable business, he set about fitting himself for that work. He was an apt scholar, and ere long he had mastered the business, procured an outfit and started out as a traveling artist. He was thus employed for about five years, during which time he made a considerable sum of money. He then took up his residence in Jefferson County and purchased a good farm.

It was here that Mr. Taylor formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Frances Ham, a widow and the mother of C. D. Ham, the present cashier of the Mt. Vernon Bank. Not long afterward they were married, and locating upon a farm, Mr. Taylor carried on agricultural pursuits and engaged in stock-raising. He also owned a tannery and carried on a shoe shop, for his enterprising and progressive spirit led him to take up any honorable pursuit whereby he might increase his financial resources. He was not avaricious, but he wished to get a good start in life and secure a comfortable home for himself and family.

After some eighteen years spent in this line of business, on account of the failing health of his wife, Mr. Taylor removed to Mt. Vernon, where he carried on merchandising in connection with C. D. Ham. They also operated a woolen mill for five years, when they sold out, and in company with others, organized the Mt. Vernon National Bank, Mr. Taylor being one of its largest stockholders. He has since been connected with that institution, and is also interested in other enterprises, being a stockholder in the water works, the car shops and coal mine, and he owns an extensive farm of nearly six hundred acres. During the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Yates to help organize the State Militia, and in this way did good service for his country. He has been a staunch Republican since the formation of the party, and for sixty years has been a faithful member of the

Methodist Church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. He started out in life empty-handed, but has steadily worked his way upward, and his honorable, upright dealings well merit the handsome competence which he has acquired, and which is but the just reward of his labors.



THOMAS L. JOY. Upon the prosperity of a community a newspaper exercises a marked influence. To it, perhaps more than to any other agency, the growth and development of a city are due, and from it emanate the principles that promote the welfare of its best interests. Throughout this section of Illinois, the *Centralia Sentinel* has gained great popularity and is recognized as the leading organ of the Republican party. The high position it occupies in journalistic circles is due to the energy and ability of Mr. Joy, the present editor and proprietor.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, having been born in the town of Equality, September 15, 1850. His father, Rev. Ephraim Joy, was born in this state September 6, 1818, and in his youth received a liberal education and also learned the trade of a tailor. In Lawrence County, Ill., occurred his marriage to Miss Margaret E. Seed, a native of Ireland, who came to America at the age of about seventeen years. She was one of a family of thirteen children, and after coming to the United States settled in Illinois, making her home in Lawrence County until the time of her marriage.

A man of deeply religious nature and an interesting and earnest speaker, Rev. Ephraim Joy was only twenty years of age when he commenced to preach the Gospel, and soon afterward he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first circuit embraced four whole counties and portions of two others, and while his labors were arduous, yet his energy and ability were such that he gained an enviable reputation as a successful preacher. Now a resident of Mound

City, Ill., he still follows the profession to which he has devoted his entire active life. His wife passed away in August, 1883.

In the parental family there were four children, namely: Sarah Ann, who died in childhood; Mcville H., who died at the age of four years; Thomas L. and Andrew F., the latter living in Carmi, Ill. The subject of this sketch was reared in this state and received his education in the district schools. At the age of about eighteen years, he started out to make his own way in the world, and going to St. Louis, there learned the trade of a printer, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. Returning home, he became a member of the firm of E. Joy & Sons, which was organized for the purpose of conducting a newspaper. They founded the *Carmi Weekly Times*, the first Republican paper issued in the county seat of White County.

One year later, Andrew F. having become of age, the firm was changed to Joy Bros., and as such continued for ten years. In August, 1880, the firm established the *Cairo Daily and Weekly News*, which was successfully conducted under the management of the subject of this sketch. In 1881, the paper was discontinued and Thomas L. returned to Carmi. On the 1st of January, 1883, he sold out his interest in the *Carmi Times* and removed to Mt. Carmel, his father's old home, and purchased the *Mt. Carmel Republican*, which he edited and published weekly until 1887.

Disposing of the plant in that year, Mr. Joy took a vacation from business until October, 1888, when he purchased an interest in the *Centralia Daily and Weekly Sentinel*, and in September, 1892, the plant passed into the hands of the present management. The *Daily Sentinel* is issued every evening, and the *Weekly* every Thursday. In addition to this paper, the company publishes the *Patoka Enterprise*, the *Sandoval Times* and the *Odin News*, all of which are in a prosperous condition. The *Weekly Sentinel* was established in 1864, and the *Daily* in 1880. The paper has a large circulation and liberal advertising patronage. It is the leading Republican paper in this section of the state and wields a potent influence for that party. It is the advocate of all judicious public enterprise and has contributed materially to the

growth of Centralia, with the interests of which its own are intimately associated.

At Mt. Erie, Ill., September 14, 1873, occurred the marriage of Thomas L. Joy to Lizzie V., daughter of Willard and Mary E. Lockwood. The parents of Mrs. Joy were natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively, and her mother is still living. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child, a son, Vern E. In politics, Mr. Joy is a stalwart Republican. Socially, he is a member of Helmet Lodge No. 26, K. P., of Centralia, and is identified with the Uniformed Rank of that order. He also belongs to Queen City Lodge No. 179, I. O. O. F. The Southern Illinois Press Association has his name upon its roll of members, and at the present time he is serving as President of the Republican Press Association of the Twenty-first Congressional District.

He has always taken an active part in politics and served as delegate to various conventions of state, district and county. He is a public-spirited man, and believes in Centralia and its future development. In disposition he is generous and charitable, always ready to aid a worthy cause or serve a friend. With such traits of character, he cannot but hold a strong place in the hearts of the people.



JAMES WILSON, a carpenter and millwright of Centralia, is one of the oldest residents of this place. He has witnessed the growth and development of this community since the days of its early infancy, and has taken a commendable interest in its progress and advancement. He was born in Chester County, S. C., October 1, 1816, and is a son of James Wilson, who was a native of the same state and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He wedded Mary Hamilton, who was born in South Carolina in 1792, and was a daughter of Robert Hamilton, a native of the North of Ireland. The latter started for America in 1790, and after a voyage of thirteen weeks landed at Charleston.

James Wilson, Sr., followed the trade of carpentering in his native state, and also engaged in farming there until the spring of 1832, when he

removed to Greene County, Ohio. In 1835 he became a resident of St. Clair County, Ill., and entering land from the Government, developed a fine farm, upon which he made his home until his death, August 23, 1866, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife also died on the old homestead, January 10, 1874. They were the parents of eight children, but our subject is the only one now living. Both were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Wilson of this sketch spent the first sixteen years of his life in the state of his nativity, and acquired his education in its common schools. He was about nineteen years of age when he came to Illinois. When quite young he learned the carpenter's trade with his father and uncle, and for some years followed that pursuit, but at length entered eighty acres of land in St. Clair County, where he carried on farming until September, 1854.

In South Carolina, on the 26th of November, 1840, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Jane B. White, daughter of John and Margaret (Kennedy) White, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina. The grandfather, William White, was a Revolutionary soldier and took part in many important engagements during that struggle for independence. John White was a farmer and stock-raiser, and died in his native state in the year 1840. After his death the family removed to Bloomington, Ind., and thence to St. Clair County, Ill. In the family were seven children, the following of whom are yet living: Francis White, of Marissa, Ill.; and Elizabeth, wife of William Johnson, deceased, of Bloomington, Ind.

In September, 1854, James Wilson removed to Walnut Hill, Ill., and in April, 1855, located in Centralia. The main line of the Illinois Central Railroad was just built, and the now flourishing city was then only a village. He began business as a contractor and builder, and built many of the first houses in this locality. He has since engaged as a carpenter and millwright, and has succeeded in securing a liberal share of the public patronage. His efforts being successful, he has thereby acquired a handsome income. At one time he was a member of the firm of Wilson, Kell & Co., millers,

of Centralia. In 1866 he acted as Superintendent for an oil company. He is one of the oldest residents of this place and is one of its most highly respected citizens. November 26, 1890, he and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their golden wedding.

In politics, Mr. Wilson was first an Abolitionist; in 1856 he joined the Republican party, but since 1872 has supported the Greenback or Populist party. He was the first Assessor and Treasurer of Centralia, and was the first Postmaster of Marissa, Ill., which position he filled for eight years. He gave the name of Marissa to the office.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are both Presbyterians, and he was Superintendent of the first Sunday-school ever held in Centralia. They have had no children of their own, but they adopted and reared three girls, one of whom, Mary, is deceased. The other two are married. Jane became the wife of B. M. Kimzey, and they reside at Rush Springs, Ind. Ter. Nellie is the wife of C. W. Foster, and they live in Erie County, Pa. Mr. Wilson has ever maintained his interest in church and benevolent work, and has done much for the advancement of the cause in this locality. He is recognized as one of the best citizens of Marion County, for he has ever been prominent in the upbuilding of the community and has done all in his power to aid in its progress.

ON JOHN W. BURTON, Clerk of the Appellate Court of Mt. Vernon, and one of the prominent and representative citizens of Jefferson County, was born on a farm in Johnson County, Ill., on the 3d of August, 1854. His grandfather, Fielden Burton, was a native of North Carolina, whence in early life he removed to Virginia, and later became a resident of Tennessee. In 1834 he came to Illinois, and was numbered among the early settlers. He became a prosperous farmer, and died in Johnson County in 1859. His father was of English birth, and came to America as a soldier during the Revolution. A noted Baptist preacher, he was widely known in church circles.

Charles Burton, father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1824, and accompanied his parents

on their various removals until locating in Illinois. He was a man of liberal education, and in early life taught school. He served in the Mexican War, and in 1869 settled in Carbondale, Ill., where he was extensively engaged in the produce business. He accumulated a handsome fortune, but later in life he lost much of it through investments in cotton and tobacco. At the time of his death, which occurred at Mt. Vernon in the winter of 1893-94, he was serving as a member of the Board of Grain Inspectors in Chicago. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Russell, was of Irish, English, French and German lineage. She is now living in Mt. Vernon.

The subject of this sketch was the third in the family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. One daughter died in infancy, and one son at the age of nineteen years. Charles H. is now an attorney of Edwards, Ill., engaged in practice as a partner of ex-Senator Hadley; Arista occupies the chair of history in the Southern Illinois Normal School of Carbondale; Julia also attended that school; and Martha is the wife of S. W. Frizzell, a stockman of Athens, Tex.

John W. Burton acquired his early education in the Southern Illinois College at Carbondale, and completed his literary studies in the Indiana State University of Bloomington, Ind., graduating in the Class of '76. Wishing to enter the legal profession, he read law with Judge William J. Allen and Judge Andrew D. Duff, and in June, 1879, was admitted to the Bar of Illinois. Soon afterward he began practice in Marion, Ill., becoming a member of the firm of Clemens & Burton. This connection was continued until 1884, or until the election of our subject as Clerk of the Appellate Court. In 1890, he was re-elected, and since his first election to the office he has lived in Mt. Vernon. He is a very able attorney, and is recognized as one of the best court officials in the state. While he is a staunch Democrat in political sentiment, some of his strongest supporters and truest friends are found in the Republican party.

On the 21st of December, 1881, in Marion, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Augusta, daughter of Dr. Robert M. Hundley, a prominent physician of that place and a distinguished soldier in the late



Yours Truly

H. S. Plummer, M.D.

war, who served as Colonel of an Illinois regiment. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Willis Allen, who was a leading Democratic politician of southern Illinois. He was a Member of Congress, and was Circuit Judge of his district. To Mr. Burton and his wife have been born two children: Helen A., aged ten years; and John Allen, aged five. Mr. Burton is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a leader in both organizations.



BIRAM S. PLUMMER, M. D. This gentleman, who is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Mt. Vernon, was born in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, February 25, 1831, and is the fourth in order of birth of the parental family. His father, Joseph Plummer, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1794, and is descended from good old Puritan stock. The latter was a lad of eighteen years when his father, Asa Plummer, removed with his family to Lower Canada, where young Joseph remained until he had attained his majority. In 1815 he returned to the States and became one of the early settlers of Union County, Ohio.

Our subject was only two years of age when his father located in Champaign County, Ohio, where his early life was spent on a farm, and where his education was conducted in the common schools. Upon reaching his twentieth year, he went to Urbana and entered the office of Dr. Andrew Wilson, under whose instruction he read medicine for three years. At the end of that time he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated. In May, 1857, he came to Mt. Vernon, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Rebellion. In September of 1862, he entered the Union army as First Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, and remained in the field with his regiment until after the battle of Perryville. He was then given charge of the wounded from that conflict, and served as phy-

sician of the hospital near that place until January 1, 1863. Ordered thence to Nashville, Tenn., he was placed in charge of General Hospital No. 18, and was there on duty about one year. On the re-organization of his regiment, he resigned his position as Assistant Surgeon and accepted that of Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, with headquarters at Nashville. This charge he held for about four months, when he again resigned, and in February, 1864, returned home. Shortly afterward, however, he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, and continued in the service until September 11, 1865, when the regiment was discharged.

After the close of the war, Dr. Plummer resumed his professional duties in Mt. Vernon, where, besides attending to his extensive practice, he has filled several responsible positions. He has been President of the Pension Examining Board since 1867, with the exception of four years under Cleveland's first administration. For four years he was Mayor of Mt. Vernon, and for six years was a member of the Board of Education, being President of that body the greater part of the time.

The lady whom our subject married in 1860 was Miss Martha, daughter of Harvey T. Pace, who was born in Kentucky January 20, 1805. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Plummer, John M. Pace, was a native of Henry County, Va., and the son of Joel Pace, Sr., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather had twin brothers, Joel and Joseph, who were soldiers in the War of 1812 under General Harrison, and both of whom were noted men in the early history of Mt. Vernon. Joel was the first County Commissioner, to which position he was elected in 1819. He also served as the first Clerk of the county, and was the first Probate Judge. In fact, he held almost all of the county offices at different times. He was also a prominent merchant. Joseph was a wealthy farmer in this vicinity, and both brothers lived to an advanced age.

Hon. Harvey T. Pace, the father of Mrs. Plummer, was a tailor by trade, and followed that line of work for some time after coming to Mt. Ver-

non, with whose interests he became identified in 1822. Ten years later he embarked in the general mercantile business on the same corner and in the same building where Dr. Plummer's office is now located. It was the first two-story building in the town, and within its walls Mr. Pace transacted business for forty-four years, or until his decease, which occurred August 13, 1876. He was one of the wealthiest men in the locality, and at one time was President of what is now the Air Line Railroad. He held many local offices, and was three times honored by being elected a member of the State Legislature. At one time he owned about half of the original site of Mt. Vernon, as well as large tracts of land in other parts of Jefferson County.

The mother of Mrs. Plummer, Mrs. Nancy (Bruce) Pace, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., April 25, 1807. Her father was a native of Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He came to Mt. Vernon in 1823, and during the early days in the history of this county was a member of the County Board of Commissioners. He departed this life in 1854, and the mother of Mrs. Plummer died October 30, 1875, seven months after celebrating her golden wedding.

J. M. Pace, a brother of Mrs. Plummer, was the eldest member of the family, and is at present residing in Mt. Vernon, of which city he was the first Mayor. He is employed as a Claim Agent, and his son, William T., is Judge of Jefferson County. Mrs. Plummer is a member of the Christian Church, of which body her father was the organizer in Mt. Vernon. In 1854 he purchased the old Methodist Church, and at his own expense had it remodeled and used as the house of worship for the Christian congregation. Mrs. Plummer is a highly accomplished lady, and is a graduate of the Daughters College of Harrodsburg, Ky. Throughout the state she is well known as a member of the Board of Education in Mt. Vernon. Her election to that body was contested, and by her the ease was taken to the Supreme Court, where the election was confirmed.

Dr. and Mrs. Plummer are the parents of the following children: Hollie A., now Mrs. William

Kelly, of Mt. Vernon; Grace, at home; Minnie M., the wife of E. W. Raymond, of St. Louis; Nannie, Adah R., Loolah and H. Gale. The Doctor is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and is connected with the Jefferson County Medical Association. Socially, he is a Chapter Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor. He also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the I. O. M. A., and the National Railway Surgeons.

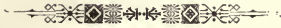


WILLIAM F. BUNDY, though still a young man, has already acquired a fine reputation as a successful lawyer and has built up an extensive practice in Centralia. He is a native of this county, and was born in Raceoon Township June 8, 1858, to Isaac and Amanda (Richardson) Bundy, early residents of this locality.

William F. was reared to manhood in his native place, and after completing his studies in the common schools, in 1879 entered the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale. After leaving college Mr. Bundy began reading law in the office of W. & E. L. Stoker, of Centralia, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1887. When ready to begin the practice of his profession our subject found a suitable location in Centralia, whither he removed, and where he has resided ever since. He was married May 7, 1890, to Mary E., daughter of James J. McNally. The latter was a native of New York State, and at the time of his decease was residing in Belleville, Ill. Mrs. Mary E. Bundy was born in Cleveland, Ohio, where she received a fine education and later was a student at De Pauw University, in Greencastle, Ind.

By their union Mr. and Mrs. Bundy have become the parents of two children, Donald M. and Dorothy E. The father of our subject was a strong Abolitionist, and as might be expected, the son is a true blue Republican. He possesses a thoughtful, clear mind, an intellect well balanced, and executive talent of high order. He is recognized as an able and first-class all-round lawyer, and his ap-

pointment for two terms as City Attorney shows the high estimate placed upon his services as a lawyer. He was City Clerk for two years and socially is a Free & Accepted Mason.



ALFRID FAULKNER, a farmer residing on section 34, Centralia Township, Marion County, is one of the best known citizens of this community. His father, William Faulkner, was born in Green County, Ky., in 1797, and when he had attained his majority went to Orange County, Ind., where he met and married Miss Ann Harnett. Previously he had joined the Jo Davis Company of Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and served for a year in the War of 1812. After his marriage he entered land in Kentucky, and there began farming in his own interest. For one term he served as Deputy Sheriff of Green County. In 1843, he returned to Orange County, Ind., where he again purchased a farm. He served as Road Commissioner for several years, and was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. In the family were twelve children, Warren, Albert, Mary Ann, Melinda, Jane, Catherine, Alfred, Martha, Joseph, Louisa, Thomas and Samuel, six of whom are now deceased. Alfred married Amanda C., daughter of Virgil Grubb, a prosperous farmer, and died in Centralia Township. Warren married Elizabeth Sanders and is living in Wayne County, Ill. Joseph wedded Kate Long and is living in Birdseye, Ind. The father of this family died December 18, 1859, and the mother, who was born in 1811, passed away in 1880.

Alfred Faulkner was born in Orange County, Ind., August 2, 1833, attended the public schools through the winter months, and in the summer season worked upon the farm. At the age of twenty-one, he began working as a farm hand, and after two years went to Hardinsburg, Ind., where he followed the blacksmith's trade for a year. Later he began clerking in a general store, and as the postoffice was in the store he was appointed Deputy Postmaster. With the desire to try his fortune in the west, he started with a wagon in

October, 1854, and after four weeks of travel reached Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County. There he learned that the Illinois Central Railroad was in process of construction, and obtained work on the same south of Centralia. Later he was engaged in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad in Knox County, Ind., and in the spring of 1856 he returned to this state, locating in Richview, where he obtained work in a woolen factory, carding wool. In the following year he went to Bond County, Ill., where he followed blacksmithing for twelve months, after which he spent one winter in making rails in Grand Prairie Township. During the summer of 1858, he was employed as a farm hand by David Coppie, and in the winter taught the Coppie district school.

During this time, Mr. Faulkner became acquainted with Amanda Grubb, and they were married March 20, 1859, after which our subject operated a rented farm in Centralia Township. In the autumn of 1861 we find him on a farm in Jefferson County, and in the summer of 1862 he enlisted for three years' service in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, for three years. He was always ready for duty, participated in twenty-three battles of importance, and on the 19th of June, 1865, was honorably discharged. He then returned to his family, and in the autumn removed to Orange County, Ind., where he rented a farm, which he carried on for two years. During that time he served as Constable.

In March, 1868, Mr. Faulkner returned to Illinois, and for nineteen years lived on a farm near Centralia. He then purchased a farm on section 34, Centralia Township, and is now extensively engaged in the cultivation of fruit, making a specialty of apples, strawberries and peaches.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner were born seven children, six yet living, Martha, who became the wife of William Parker, and after his death married H. Willis, who is living in Washington County, Ill.; Frank, who married Minnie Sendmore and is living near Centralia; Thomas M., who married Rosa Dobbs and is living in Centralia Township; Joseph, John and Willie, who are at home.

Mr. Faulkner is a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the Farmers' Mutual Pro-

tective Association. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, and he has served as School Director. He now receives a pension of \$8 per month, which rewards him for his valuable services at the front. He is still the same faithful citizen that he was in time of war, and all who know him respect him for his sterling worth.

Virgil Grubb, father of Mrs. Faulkner, was born near Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky., September 7, 1811, and his father, Jacob Grubb, was born in Washington County, Va., April 30, 1775. The family was represented in the Revolutionary War and was of German descent. In 1796, Jacob Grubb removed to Pennsylvania, and there first learned the English language, attending an English school for about a year and mingling with English speaking people. In the spring of 1804, he married Sallie Rice, daughter of John and Martha Rice, who were of English and Irish descent, respectively. Her father served in the Revolutionary War and in the Indian War. To Jacob Grubb and his wife were born six children. Naney, who was born August 13, 1808, became the wife of Elijah Burkheiser, and died in 1836, leaving six children; Virgil was the second of the family; Caroline, born in 1814, became the wife of Elijah Newby, and died in her eighteenth year, leaving one child; Sallie, born in 1817, is the widow of William Collier and is living in Campbellsburg, Ind.; Joel, born May 1, 1819, is living in Missouri; John, born May 1, 1823, married Florence Burkheiser and is living in Washington, Ind.

The parents of this family removing from Tennessee, settled in Warren County, Ky., in 1806 and there secured a good farm, but the buildings upon the place were destroyed by fire. The father served as a soldier during the War of 1812 and then resumed farming, which he followed in Kentucky until the spring of 1818, when he sold out and removed to Washington County, Ind. There he continued to make his home until his death, June 16, 1861, at the age of eighty-seven. His wife, who was born December 19, 1781, died May 9, 1840.

Virgil Grubb left Kentucky at the age of seven years. His educational privileges were limited, for the schools of that time were poor and books ex-

ceedingly scarce. He had to leave school in order to work on the farm, and was thus employed until the winter of 1830-31, when he worked in his own interest in New Albany, Ind. In the spring he purchased a small farm, for which he paid \$100, but just as he was ready to move onto it, it was entered by another man.

On the 16th of February, 1832, Mr. Grubb married Delilah Sanders, who was born in Clark County, Ind., November 24, 1814. Her parents were Thomas and Hannah (Cople) Sanders. With their families they removed from North Carolina to Indiana in 1809, and were married in 1812. Mr. Sanders was of English descent, and his father, Richard Sanders, died in Orange County, Ind., in 1836. He was born in 1790, and passed away in November, 1832. His wife, who was born in 1796, departed this life in October, 1843. From Clark County they removed to Orange County, Ind., in 1818, and became the parents of eight children, Mrs. Grubb having three sisters. Mary became the wife of John Free, by whom she had eight children, all living in Orange County. Margaret became the wife of William H. Crittenden, later married James Walker, afterward married John McDuffy, and is now living in Centralia. Elizabeth is the wife of Warren Faulkner, of Wayne County, Ill. The brothers are, Morgan, who is living in New Albany, Ind., and has eight children; Jacob, who married Polly Breeze and has six children; John, who married Jane Breeze and has four children; Richard, who married Belinda Faulkner and had nine children.

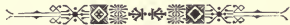
After losing his farm in Washington County, Ind., Mr. Grubb embarked in farming in Orange County, in 1832. In that year he cast his first Presidential vote, supporting General Jackson. In April, 1834, he removed to a house belonging to Thomas Winters, and entered forty acres of land, upon which he built a cabin, stable and crib, and took up his residence on that place. In the following spring he was elected Captain of a military company, and after holding the position for six years, resigned. Sometimes his crops were good and sometimes poor, but altogether he prospered. In October, 1835, he purchased eighty acres of land and improved his farm as he found oppor-

tunity. He also engaged in teaching school and bought more land.

Mr. Grubb and his wife had a large family of children. Julia Ann was born March 27, 1833; Sallie Matilda became the wife of Jonathan Sanders, and they had six children, of whom two are yet living, Mary and Samuel. The mother died April 24, 1868. Amanda C., wife of Mr. Faulkner, is the next younger. Mary Ellen, born December 16, 1839, married Elwood Sanders and had three children, one yet living, Hattie Matilda. After her first husband's death she married Hugh Shipley, and died May 8, 1865. Hannah I., born October 20, 1841, married Eli Copple, who was killed in the army, and then married David Copple, by whom she has four children, Joel R., Benjamin F., Virgil J. and Ida D. Naney Elizabeth, born November 19, 1843, became the wife of John Copple, and seven of her nine children are living, Emma, Minnie, Virgil, Ile, John, Mary and Anna. Joel Lee, born October 21, 1845, married Mary Ellen Copple and had seven children, five living, Charlie Osear, Mary Ellen Mabel, Virgil, Frank and Thula. Thomas Volney, born June 6, 1848, married Aliee Johnson, and died February 23, 1877, leaving three daughters, Hattie A., Lillie B. and Volney J. John Franklin, born December 27, 1849, went to Missouri, where he married Rindy Smith, by whom he had two children, Eva Dora and Cora Alice, and is now living in Chicago. Virgil, who was born July 8, 1852, married Lillie Burbanks, and travels for a wholesale house of Chicago; he has two children. Delilah J., born October 11, 1858, became the wife of James A. Boggs, and died August 7, 1876, leaving a daughter, Iva J.

In 1844, Mr. Grubb traveled through southwestern Missouri, accompanied by John Sanders and Wiley Johnson, and on the 9th of September, returned home. In 1846 he sold his farm with the intention of going to Missouri, but changed his mind and purchased another farm in Indiana. In 1847, he was elected Captain of a company raised for the Mexican War, but while they were drilling the war ended. In the spring of 1848, he was elected Justice of the Peace. While attending a wood chopping, April 5, 1851, he had his left ankle badly injured by a falling tree, and has since been

a cripple. In the following winter he taught school, and in 1853 he bought another farm of one hundred acres. In that year he was also unanimously elected Justice of the Peace. He continued farming and school teaching until 1857, when he sold out with the intention of removing to Kansas, but on account of the slavery troubles there, came to Illinois. He bought a farm of two hundred acres near Centralia, and then returned for his family. They experienced many of the hardships and trials of frontier life, but altogether prosperity attended their efforts. At the breaking out of the late war, three of the sons-in-law enlisted and two were killed in the service, and on the 21st of June, 1861, his eldest son had his right knee crushed, and the limb was amputated. Those were trying and exciting times. In the spring of 1865 his wife lost her eyesight. In 1867, Mr. Grubb embarked in business in Centralia, and did well along that line until March 3, 1870, when his store and stock were destroyed by fire. When he had settled up his affairs in town, he retired to a farm in Jefferson County, where he remained for three years, but health and eyesight having become impaired, he began travelling. His eyesight, however, continued to fail, and on the 1st of February, 1877, his left eye was removed. He then sold his farm and removed to Centralia, where he made his home until after the death of his wife. He then lived with his daughter, Mrs. Faulkner, until called to the home beyond, March 26, 1885. He was an honored pioneer, and will be remembered by many friends throughout southern Illinois.



WILLIS DUFF GREEN, who for nearly half a century has been recognized as the leading physician of Mt. Vernon, is well worthy of representation in this volume, and we feel assured that many will receive this record of his life with interest. A native of Danville, Ky., he was the eldest son of Dr. Duff and Lucy Green. He received his classical education in Center College, in his native town, and fitted himself for his

profession in Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., and the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated from the latter institution with the degree of M. D. in 1844.

The Doctor's father, Dr. Duff Green, was a lieutenant in the regular army, but on account of failing health was compelled to resign. During the War of 1812, he served as surgeon in Barbee's Volunteer Kentucky Regiment and then located in Danville, Ky., where he continued the practice of medicine until the summer of 1844, when with our subject he went to Pulaski, Tenn., and in 1846 to Mt. Vernon, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-three. His mother also died in Mt. Vernon at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Dr. Green whose name heads this sketch was married in Kentucky in 1845 to Miss Corinna L., daughter of Isaac Morton, a prominent merchant of Hartford, Ky. She is a lady of fine education and literary attainments. They have eight children. Alfred Morton, the eldest, is an able attorney, who served as State's Attorney of Jefferson County; he was a member of the Legislature from this district, and is now a leading lawyer of Gainesville, Tex. William H. is a prominent attorney, who graduated from the Michigan State University, served for one term as Master in Chancery, was elected City Attorney, and while thus serving was elected State's Attorney, in 1884. In 1888, he was re-elected, filling the office eight years. He is a rising young politician, and his name is before the people as a candidate for the Legislature. Earl, who graduated from Bellevue College of New York, and has studied medicine in Vienna, Paris and London, is now practicing with his father in Mt. Vernon. Ineze I. is a professor in the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale. Lora Reed, Cora Lee, Minnie and Madelyn F. are at home.

Dr. Green has been one of the most successful physicians in southern Illinois, winning a most extensive practice by his skill and ability. He is a member of the National Medical Association, and is an honorary member of the Illinois Medical Association. He owns much valuable property, all of which has been acquired through his own efforts. He was President of the Mt. Vernon Rail-

road Company, which built the first railroad into this place. For nearly half a century he has been a prominent Odd Fellow and was Grand Master of the State in 1858, and Grand Representative to the United States the following year. The Doctor was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden.



JASPER N. KERR. With almost every enterprise that has promoted the progress of Centralia during the past decade, the subject of this sketch has been intimately associated. He is now the Secretary of the Home Building & Loan Association of Centralia, is a prominent real-estate owner, and was formerly an extensive fruit-grower. In his official life he proved himself to be independent, fearless and incorruptible, and he has filled with marked ability the highest position within the gift of his fellow-townsmen—that of Mayor.

In presenting the biography of Mr. Kerr, we claim the privilege of every historian—that of referring to the past, mentioning his ancestry and some events connected with the lives of his forefathers. The Kerr family was identified with the early history of Virginia, where our subject's grandfather, George, was born and reared, and whence he removed to Kentucky, later settling in Ohio. Upon crossing the Ohio River he came to Cincinnati, which then gave so few indications of its present greatness that he could have purchased in exchange for an old gun all the land the city now embraces.

Proceeding northward, George Kerr came to Miami County, where he made settlement and of which he was a pioneer. He entered a tract of land from the Government, and turning the first furrows in the soil, gave his attention to its cultivation until death claimed him. During the Indian wars of early days he served as a scout under the Government. His brother, Hamilton, was killed by an Indian, and he it was who figured in the well known story of the Indian and white

man who stood behind the same tree during the battle. The members of the Kerr family in remote generations were of English and Irish birth.

Grandfather Kerr had six sons, five of whom grew to manhood, our subject's father, George W., being the youngest of the number. There was also a daughter who attained mature years. George W. spent his boyhood days upon the old homestead in Miami County, Ohio, where his birth occurred August 29, 1807. Upon starting out in life for himself he entered a tract of land from the Government, and such was the prosperity that resulted from his arduous labors that he acquired large and valuable possessions. In 1863 he disposed of his property in Miami County, and coming to Illinois, purchased land in Hoyleton, Washington County, and there engaged in farming. That place continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in September, 1878.

The marriage of George W. Kerr occurred in Miami County and united him with Miss Nancy Collins. They became the parents of five daughters and two sons, all of whom are now living. Harriet, the eldest, married Charles R. Thomas, and they live near Vine, Darke County, Ohio, where he operates a farm. Althea M. is the wife of Rev. George P. Slade, a minister in the Christian Church, residing at Danville, Ill. Our subject is the next in order of birth. Martha, who married Frank A. Jones, lives upon a farm in Barton County, Mo. Mary E. is the wife of R. D. Baldwin, an agriculturist and large land-owner of Washington County, Ill. Lucinda J., wife of Amos P. Free, lives in Jones County, Tex., where he is a farmer and stock-raiser. Charles V. is a professor of mechanical engineering in the State University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville. The mother of this family died February 10, 1880, at her home in Washington County, Ill. In religious belief she was a devoted member of the Christian Church, while her husband was identified with the Baptist Church. Their home farm comprised two hundred and eighty acres and was one of the finest in the county.

Near Troy, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born March 28, 1841. His early education was gained in the city schools of Troy. In the fall of

1862 he began to teach school, and after one term came west to Illinois, where for fifteen years he prosecuted farming in the summer and teaching in the winter. During the Civil War he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and aided in the organization of Company B, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed the combined occupations of farmer and teacher. He taught school for several years in this part of Illinois.

October 1, 1867, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of John Wilson, a native of Indiana. Mrs. Kerr was born in Indiana July 2, 1848, and came to this state after her father's death. Two children have been born to their union: Mabel, the wife of Ben W. Storer, a grocer of Centralia; and Edward W., a student in Purdue University, where he is fitting himself for the profession of an electrical and mechanical engineer.

Upon abandoning his labors in the schoolroom, Mr. Kerr devoted his attention to fruit-growing in Clinton County, where he was also prominent in public affairs, serving for two terms as Clerk of Brookside Township, for two terms as Supervisor of that township, for seven years as Secretary of the Fair Association, and for one year as Vice-President of the Board of Fair Directors. In 1882 he removed from Clinton to Marion County. Previous to that, however, he had, in December of 1881, purchased a half-interest in the *Centralia Sentinel*, and about two years later he bought the other half-interest. In 1884 he established the *Centralia Daily Sentinel*, which he edited for four years, and of which he was sole manager until 1888. In October of that year he sold the paper and plant to T. L. Joy, the present proprietor. During that time Mr. Kerr also established the *Sandoval Times* and the *Patoka Enterprise*, both of which he has since sold to the same purchaser.

Mr. Kerr's connection with the fruit-growing industry of Marion County has been close and continuous, and he shipped the first single carload of strawberries from the city of Centralia in a single day's shipment. He is the owner of the Elmwood Addition to Centralia, which is located about

one-half mile from the center of the town, and which is now being laid off in lots.

Reared in the faith of the Democratic party, Mr. Kerr advocated its tenets until the firing upon Ft. Sumter aroused his indignation and caused him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party. He has since been a stalwart champion of its platform. He was the first regular nominee for Mayor put forward by the Republican party as a party candidate. He never sought office, but when chosen for the responsible position of Mayor he pledged an honest and faithful administration of municipal affairs and carried out to the letter every promise he had made. During his administration the water-works enterprise took its first substantial move forward. Fearlessness and fair dealing with everyone characterized his term of office and won the approval of the people. He could have been re-nominated, but declined to be a candidate. Independent and honorable, he has never during the entire period of his political life sacrificed principles for the emoluments of office. In 1891 he aided in the organization of the Home Building & Loan Association of Illinois, and has since been identified with the enterprise. Socially he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs.



HENRY KEISTER has a well cultivated farm on section 26, Meridian Township and holds an honorable place among the men of character and principle, who have had the making of Clinton County and are active in sustaining its reputation as one of the rich agricultural communities in a county noted for its exceptionally fine resources. He has been successful in a career in which he embarked with no fortuitous aids of wealth or name, and has gained a high position among the substantial men of his township. As such he merits the regard in which he is held.

Mr. Keister is one of the German citizens of Clinton County, who have aided so materially in the promotion of its farming interests. Born in

Hanover in 1828, he is a son of Henry and Louisa (Gonn) Keister, the former a native of Hanover, and the latter of Brunswick. The father followed the occupation of a farm laborer in his native land, and during his latter years came to America, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-seven. In religious belief he was a Lutheran. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in childhood. The others are, Miua, who married Andrew Bendra; Fritz, August, Henry and Christ. Mina and Christian are deceased.

On account of the poverty of his parents our subject had no educational advantages in childhood. At the age of eight years he was hired out by his parents to work for his board, and two years afterward began to work on levees and railroads, finally becoming "boss" of five hundred men in railroad contract work. During a disturbance in Germany war threatened, and not wishing to enter the army or become involved in internecine troubles he borrowed money and crossed the Atlantic to America. For about eight years he worked on a farm near Aurora, Ill., and about the close of the Civil War he came to Clinton County, where he operated a rented farm for one year.

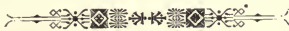
Buying a tract of prairie land, Mr. Keister from time to time added to his first purchase until he now owns six hundred acres. The entire amount, excepting forty acres, is under cultivation, comprising as fine a farm as is to be found in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Keister gives his attention largely to stock-raising and aims to keep on his place the best grade of horses, cattle and hogs. He owns a bull, half Jersey and half Holstein, which weighs twenty-two hundred pounds and was imported at a cost of \$400. Upon his farm may also be noticed as fine a herd of mules as can be found in the state.

In this country, in 1864, Mr. Keister was united in marriage with Miss Christina Christ, and they are the parents of five children, Henry, Christina, Emma, Arnold and Hannah (twins). Christina has been afflicted for a number of years with a diseased limb and is now receiving treatment at the St. Louis Hospital, where they are very hopeful of her recovery. During his residence in this



yours truly
C. N. Patton

township Mr. Keister has proved the worth of his citizenship by his liberal support of all measures in any way tending to advance the community. His standing here is of the best, as his dealings are conducted upon a strictly honorable basis, and all who come in contact with him soon learn to trust him. His capacity for intelligent and well directed labor is of a high order, and by his thrift and industry he has won a competence. In his political relations he supports Democratic principles and projects.



CHARLES H. PATTON, the leading chancery attorney of Mt. Vernon, was born in Hartford County, Conn., near the city of Hartford, May 9, 1834, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Seth W. Patton, who served in the War of 1812, was a shipbuilder by trade, and being a man of more than ordinary ability, accumulated a fortune. He served as Selectman of his town, was a prominent and influential citizen, and his entire life was spent in the Nutmeg State, where he died at the age of eighty-three. His wife passed away three years later, at the same age. The family was founded in America by the Pilgrim Fathers, who settled in Massachusetts.

The father of our subject, Eliphalet W. Patton, was also a shipbuilder and a man of considerable means. In 1835 he removed with his family to Ashtabula County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where he continued to prosper. In 1860 he made a trip to Illinois and purchased land in Jefferson County not far from Mt. Vernon, after which he returned to his Ohio home. He was a man greatly respected and was recognized as a leader by his fellow-citizens. For many years he served as Justice of the Peace and filled other offices. He was an upright, honorable man, a devoted member of the Christian Church, and died at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ladora Ann Griswold, was born in Massachusetts and is still living. Her father, Clark

Griswold, removed in an early day to Connecticut with his family. He too belonged to one of the prominent Puritan families.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eliphalet W. Patton were born six children, five brothers and a sister. Albert W. has for twenty-one years been master car builder for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Howell, Ind. Arthur is a contractor and builder of Carmi, Ill. Byron died in Arkansas. Adelaide is the deceased wife of Charles McKinney. Frank E., who is City Treasurer of Mt. Vernon and has been County Treasurer of Jefferson County, is now serving as Cashier of the George W. Evans Bank at this place.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended Kingsville Academy, in Ashtabula County, at the head of which institution was Rev. Z. C. Graves, who later founded the Female Seminary in Nashville, Tenn., and was the author of the celebrated book "Iron Hand." Mr. Patton taught the common and select schools for eight terms and studied law with Judge Milton A. Leonard, of Pierpont, Ohio. It had been his intention to go to Michigan, but his father induced him to decide to spend one season in Jefferson County upon the farm, with the ultimate view of engaging in legal practice in Mt. Vernon. Accordingly, loading his household effects into a wagon, he started for the Ohio River, intending to go by boat to Shawneetown, but when he reached the river he found that no steamers were in use for travelers, all having been pressed into Government service. In consequence he made the entire journey by team. After a year upon the farm, he associated himself with Judge J. M. Pollock in law practice at Mt. Vernon, but as the business was not profitable during the Civil War he accepted the nomination for County Clerk, and in 1865 was elected to that office.

During his service of four years in that capacity Mr. Patton brought to the discharge of the duties his fine business training and legal education. He completely revolutionized the business methods of the office, and the reforms and improvements introduced by him have since been followed and are still in use. Since retiring from the office he has devoted his entire attention to law and has

built up an extensive practice, as large perhaps as that of any attorney in southern Illinois. If possible to avoid it, he never takes a criminal case, but makes a specialty of chancery and corporation law. He is attorney for the George W. Evans Bank and the Mt. Vernon Building and Loan Association, general counsel for the Mt. Vernon Car Works, and local attorney for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, Louisville & Nashville, Wabash and Jacksonville Southeastern Railroads.

During the entire period of his legal practice Mr. Patton has had but two partners, the first being Hon. Thomas S. Casey, afterward Judge of the Appellate Court of Illinois; and the second being Albert Walton, the present State's Attorney, who was Mr. Patton's first law student. Our subject owns the Phoenix Block, in which his office is located, and has other valuable business interests. He is a stockholder in the water works and the Mt. Vernon Car Works. In 1883 his office was burned to the ground, causing the loss of his library, which cost \$3,000, but hardly had the smoke cleared away from the ruins before he began the erection of another structure. His home and some other buildings owned by him were destroyed in the great cyclone of 1888.

In Ohio, in 1854, Mr. Patton married Charlotte Shave, an English lady, who came to this country when twelve years of age. Her father was well-to-do and gave her a fine education. Four children were born of this marriage: Dr. Fred W., a graduate of Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and now one of the leading physicians of Mt. Vernon; Lulu L., wife of S. G. H. Taylor, son of Mayor Taylor, and a former merchant of Mt. Vernon; Lillie W., wife of James G. Nugent, of the dry-goods house of Nugent Bros., of St. Louis; and Otto C., who was educated in the State University of Champaign and is now a student in his father's office.

Socially, Mr. Patton is a Knight Templar Mason and takes a great interest in all branches of the order, in which he has filled various important offices for thirty-three years. He was High Priest of H. W. Hubbard Chapter, R. A. M., and Grand Master of the Second Veil in the Grand Chapter

of Illinois. In the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M., he served for several years on the highest committee, that of Masonic Jurisprudence, and has been District Deputy Grand Master for several terms. A charter member of the Knights of Honor, he has filled various offices in this organization and has served as representative to the Grand Lodge. For several years he was Trustee and afterward Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, and is now one of the two representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the Supreme Lodge of the United States. He and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, of which he is Worthy Patron, and Mrs. Patton is Assistant Worthy Matron. They are numbered among the most prominent people of the community and are held in the highest regard by all.



PETER BRERETON is a well known and influential citizen of Huey, Clinton County, where he owns a fine residence and considerable real estate. He is the son of Benjamin Brereton, who was born in Cheshire in Wernethlow, England, in 1792. His occupation was that of a dresser in a cotton factory in Hyde, in which place he spent the greater part of his life.

The father of our subject was married when twenty-two years of age to Miss Ashworth, of Hyde, England, by whom he became the father of five children. Only one in that family is living at the present time: Joseph, who makes his home in Joliet. Mrs. Brereton departed this life in 1829, and the following year the father was married to the lady who became the mother of our subject, and whose name was Miss Ann Furness; her parents were natives of Derbyshire.

Benjamin Brereton departed this life in his native country when seventy-eight years of age. His good wife had preceded him to the better land by many years, her death having occurred when in her sixty-fifth year. Their family included five sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. His brothers and sisters were, Edwin, John, Benjamin, Cain, Luey, Ann, Mary and Sarah. They are all living in

England with the exception of Edwin, who makes his home in Fall River, Mass., and John and Benjamin, who are deceased.

Our subject was born in England, December 10, 1831, and emigrated to America in 1857, landing in the harbor at New York. Very soon thereafter he came west to this state and located in Joliet, where he was engaged in farming. When in his native land he worked in the factory with his father until reaching his majority, when he learned the trade of a baker, which he followed only for two or three years. He was married when twenty-six years old to Miss Martha Marshall; she also lived in Hyde, and was the daughter of John Marshall, who was born in Derbyshire in 1803. The latter was a wood carver by trade, which occupation he followed until his decease, in 1853. The mother of Mrs. Brereton was known prior to her marriage as Miss Betsy Thornly; she likewise was a native of Derbyshire, was born in 1806, and died in 1882. She reared a family of six sons and four daughters, namely: James, Joseph, Samuel, Job, Benjamin, Ebenczer, Elizabeth, Hannah, Martha and Mary. Mrs. Brereton has one brother, Samuel, who also makes his home in the United States, and is now living in Iola, Ill. Previous to coming to America he was a private in the British army, and served for eight years at various stations belonging to Great Britain on the Mediterranean Coast. In 1870, however, the mother purchased his release from the army, at which time he came to America, landing in Canada, in which place he was married. His wife bore him four children, and is now deceased. Samuel later married a widow by the name of Williams. After the death of the father, Mrs. Marshall was a second time married, her husband on this occasion being Thomas Bridge.

Peter Brereton, of this sketch, after locating in Joliet, worked out as a farm hand near the city, where he remained for three years, and then removed to Centralia, where he rented land for a time and soon purchased property of his own near Huey. This farm included forty acres, to which he later added eighty acres more, and a short time thereafter again added a like amount.

During the late war our subject enlisted, in 1864,

as a member of Company F, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and during his period of service engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort and Ft. Blakely, which latter place was captured April 9, 1865. At the close of the war he received his honorable discharge at Brownsville, Tex., and on being mustered out of the service, returned home and engaged in farm pursuits. In 1882 he removed with his family into the city of Huey, where he is living retired. He has been very successful in a financial way, and besides owning a quarter-section of fine farming land, is the possessor of twelve valuable lots in the city, together with a beautiful dwelling. Mr. Brereton has never sought public office, but has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to represent them on the City Board.

Our subject traces his ancestry back to Sir William Brereton, who served as a soldier in Cromwell's army. At one time he with a company of soldiers was sent from Ireland to Chester, in order to besiege the latter place, and in consideration of his services was given a large amount of land, on which he erected a building which is still known as Brereton Hall. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Benjamin and Betty Brereton, the latter of whom lived to the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. His grandparents on his mother's side were John and May Furness, both of whom also lived to a good old age. The father of our subject was a British soldier and served under Wellington during the Waterloo campaign.

The Thornlys, the relatives of Mrs. Brereton, were very numerous in Derbyshire, England, where they were ranked among the leading families of the county. By her union with our subject she became the mother of four children, of whom Arthur Peter, John Thomas, and Lucy are deceased. James Edward was born October 6, 1847, near Plainfield, this state. After completing the course of studies in the common schools, he was a student at Champaign for four years, and later entered the Congregational Theological Seminary in Chicago, where he remained for four years. His first charge after becoming a minister was at Creston, this state, where he preached for a twelve-month and then went to Ashley, Neb., where he

remained for a period of four years. He then accepted a call of one year as Field Secretary of the Doane College, at Crete, Neb., and at the end of that time moved to Geneva, that state, where he is still residing and is pastor of the Congregational Church. He was married in 1883 to Miss Mary Linhoff, whose parents are old settlers of Huey. Their union was blessed by the birth of three children, Harold B., Loring and Winefred.



BOWIE C. WARFIELD, a prominent and successful fruit-grower of Marion County, makes his home on a fine tract of land just one mile north of the village of Sandoval. He was born in Howard County, Md., October 27, 1835, and is the son of William R. and Eleanor (Watkins) Warfield.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Beale Warfield, was a native of Maryland. He was descended from Richard Warfield, who was the first of the name to make his home in America, coming hither as early as 1637 from Wales. The latter-named gentleman had three sons, John, Richard, Jr., and Alexander. John emigrated to the western states, while his two brothers remained in Maryland. Our subject is descended from that branch of the family which sprang from Richard, Jr.

Grandfather Warfield was a farmer by occupation and reared a family of three children: George, Catherine, and William R., the father of our subject. The latter was born in Maryland and received his education in the select schools of that state. His father dying when he was quite young, he, together with his brother George, was taken into the home of an uncle, with whom they remained until reaching their majority. Then having inherited the home place, they removed thither and resided for many years in the old frame house which was erected in 1793, and which stood on the farm until a short time ago.

The lady who became the mother of our subject was prior to her marriage Miss Eleanor Watkins, the daughter of Col. Gassaway and Eleanor B. (Claggett) Watkins. The former was born near Annapolis, Md., in 1752, and was descended from

John Watkins, who emigrated to this country in 1660. He was the original settler on the paternal side of the house, while on his mother's side, Capt. John Wortlington was the first to make his home in the United States. Colonel Watkins was quite young when, on the death of his father, he was taken by an older brother to Howard County, Md., where he passed the remainder of his life with the exception of the time spent in the Revolutionary War. He entered that conflict in January, 1776, with Colonel Smallwood's regiment, and participated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. In November of that year he was taken sick and was confined in the hospital at Morristown. Later he traveled on foot to Annapolis, where he arrived in January, 1777, and lay sick in the hospital of that city until April. Then reporting for duty, he was made Lieutenant of a regiment and was in active service in Maryland until September.

Colonel Watkins spent the winter of 1778 at Wilmington, where the regiment was quartered, and during the battle of Monmouth, which took place afterward, was a member of General Scott's Light Infantry. The following winter was spent in camp at West Point, and in April the army went south and fought the battle of Camden. At that place Colonel Watkins was sent to a house by General Green in order that he might secure some valuable information, when being pursued by spies of the enemy, he made for the woods, where for two days and nights he remained without food of any kind. Later he commanded a company at the battle of Cowpens. On the day on which General Davidson was killed, our subject's grandfather was carrying orders for General Green. He traveled night and day, and when reaching the Yadkin River found it swollen and thick with floating logs and trees. The enemy were in pursuit of him, and desirous of carrying out the General's orders, he threw off his coat and boots and put the valuable papers in his hat and swam to the opposite shore. When reaching camp he was received with great honor by General Morgan.

Colonel Watkins also took a prominent part in the War of 1812, being appointed Commander-in-Chief of that portion of the army stationed at An-

napolis, which position he held until peace was declared. The Colonel was on many occasions petitioned to accept official positions in his community, but always refused, preferring to spend the remainder of his life with his family on the old plantation known as "Walnut Hill" in Maryland.

Bowie C. Warfield, of this sketch, was one in a family of thirteen children, all of whom grew to mature years except three. They were, Rosa V., Gassaway, Beale, Bowie C., Gassaway (2), Eleanor, Emma, Alhina, Camsadel, Alberta, William, Catherine and Georgetta. The father of these children owned a valuable plantation of four hundred acres in Maryland, which was worked by five negro men and three women, besides several children. One of these old slaves, John Howard, by name, lives in Washington, D. C., where he has two sons, one a prominent lawyer and the other a physician. William R. Warfield departed this life in 1864.

Our subject remained under the parental roof until becoming of age, in the meantime acquiring a fine education. In 1857 he came west, locating in Marshall County, this state, where for one year he hired out by the month as a farm hand. Then renting property he began working for himself, and later leased a farm for five years. This he occupied until 1862, when, on account of the outbreak of the late war, he gave up his lease, and in August of that year entered the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, Eleventh Illinois Infantry. With his regiment he engaged in the fight before Vicksburg, and after gaining a victory there, the company moved on to Jackson, thence to New Orleans, then to Mobile, later to New Orleans again, and lastly went up the Red River. He was mustered out at Springfield in July, 1865, after which he joined his family in La Salle County, whence they had removed.

August 24, 1862, our subject was married to Miss Julia, daughter of Hall and Amanda (Culver) Gregory. Mrs. Warfield was born in the Prairie State, while her parents were natives of Vermont. The latter came to this state in 1836, locating in Marshall County, where they were among the very earliest settlers of Crow Meadows.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warfield were born two daugh-

ters: Alverta M., who was graduated with the Class of '91 from the normal at Valparaiso, Ind.; and Alice E., who is a student in the Washington University Art Academy in St. Louis, Mo. These accomplished young ladies occupy a high position in the society of Sandoval, and the many beautiful pictures which adorn the walls of our subject's home bear evidence of the gift of his younger daughter.

Mr. Warfield came to Marion County in 1866, at which time he purchased eighteen acres of land, which he devoted entirely to fruit-growing. He is now the possessor of one hundred and ten fertile acres, and is probably one of the most successful fruit-growers in southern Illinois.



ESBON MERRILL is one of the most extensive and enterprising farmers in Jefferson County, and one of the largest land owners in Moore's Prairie Township, where his farming and stock-raising interests are centered on section 10. He is one of the most successful men of his class and a fine representative of those who began life without a cent and have worked their way to wealth solely through their own efforts and who are therefore rightly called self made.

Our subject was born in Wayne County, N. Y., September 7, 1830, and was the son of Benjamin Merrill, who was a native of Maine and who emigrated to New York when a young man, where he met and married Miss Alice Sanford. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation and reared a family of nine children in the Empire State. They were, Esbon, Cornelia, Alice, Sanford, Edie, Caroline, Benjamin, Luey and Fannie. The parents removed to Chautauqua County when our subject was a lad of twelve years and there resided until their decease, the father dying in 1882, when eighty-one years of age. He was an ardent Democrat in politics and served successively as Supervisor and Commissioner of his township and county. He was a man of fine education and taught school for many years during his earlier life, although while

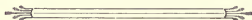
making his home in western New York he was engaged in the dairy business. With his wife he was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and for many years took an active part in religious work. Mrs. Merrill died in 1884, when in her eightieth year. Four of the aunts and uncles of our subject on the paternal side of the house are still living, namely: Fannie, Benjamin, Cornelia and Aliee.

Our subject, although attending the district school, received his education mainly under the tutelage of his father. He remained at home until reaching his majority, when he began earning his own money and for three years worked at the carpenter's trade in his native state. While there he was married, in 1852, to Miss Fannie Brigham and three years thereafter came to this state and made his home in Fairbury, where he was engaged at his trade for a period of seven years. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm south of the city, in McLean County, which consisted of a section of prairie land, which he placed under fine improvements and lived upon until September, 1891, when he sold out and bought his present large farm of two hundred and ninety-eight acres, which is his home place. He is also the possessor of a good estate in Jasper County, Ind., where his three sons are living, besides owning a ranch in Cheyenne County, Neb., on which his daughter and her family make their home.

To Mr. and Mrs. Esbon Merrill were born nine children. Aliee married L. F. Clowmas and resides in Nebraska. Jay makes his home in Omaha, Neb., where he is Assistant United States Inspector of Meats. Rollin, Forest and Cornell are cultivating the farm in Indiana. Delia, Mrs. W. M. Newell, resides in Colfax, McLean County, this state, which is also the home of Vina, Mrs. R. S. Bradford. One son, Lee, died when seventeen years of age, and Sanford, the youngest of the family, resides with his father. The wife and mother departed this life in 1879, greatly mourned by all who knew her.

Although inclining toward the Democratic party, Mr. Merrill is non-partisan in politics, and during local and county elections votes for the one whom he considers the best man. He is a great lover of fine horses and commenced stocking his place with

thoroughbred animals about seven years ago. He first purchased "Douglas," a superb Hambletonian, sired by "Stephen A. Douglas," whose record shows a gait of 2:25. He also has two other stallions, "Guy Mark Vietor," sired by "Von Bismarck," also a Hambletonian, and "George Douglas," sired by "Douglas, Jr." His stables likewise contain animals sired by "Mambrino King," "Marlboro" and "Crayton Edsall." Mr. Merrill has on his estate a half-mile race track on which he trains and speeds his horses, although he does not make a specialty of training them except to thoroughly break and fit them for city use. He finds a ready market for his carriage horses, whose record is a mile in three minutes. They are all beautiful animals of bay color, have perfect action and kind dispositions. Besides breeding horses our subject has on his place a fine herd of Jersey cattle, which are used for dairy purposes.



JOHN P. DULANY, a history of whose life is herewith presented to the public, has passed from the scenes of earthly joys and sorrows to his final resting place, he having been blind for a number of years. He was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1809, whence he emigrated with his parents to Middle Tennessee, where he was reared to manhood, and at the time of his death was living retired.

The parental family included five children, of whom Thomas was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and after his enlistment was never heard from again. Nancy became the wife of George Cook, and makes her home near Jackson, Miss. Mary married B. Howell and they too are living in that state. Our subject was the next in the order of birth. James also makes his home in Jackson.

John P., our subject, when reaching man's estate was married in Tennessee to Miss Susan Hutson, by whom he became the father of eleven children, all of whom are still living with one exception: Isaiah, James M., Margaret, Eleanor, George P., Thomas A., Sarah, William B., Mathias,

Jesse H. and Susan. The eldest son was married in Tennessee, and on coming to Illinois in the '60s located near Bluford, in Weber Township.

During the late war he served as a teamster in in the Union army, and on returning home after the close of that conflict taught school for many years. Soon after coming to Illinois he began studying medicine and is now a practicing physician at Middleton, Wayne County; he is also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. James M., the second son, made his home in Middle Tennessee until 1893, when he too came to Illinois, where he is engaged as a Methodist minister. Margaret married James Burge. Eleanor became the wife of Thomas Martin and makes her home in Texas. George P. is a prominent agriculturist of Hamilton County, this state, which is also the home of Thomas A. The latter is a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church and also owns a valuable estate. Sarah died unmarried. Mathias is a resident of Weber Township, where Jesse H. is also a farmer, and Susan is the wife of Hugh Casey, of Hamilton County.

Mr. Dulany, of this sketch, was a great lover of fine stock and was a truly self-made man, all his property being the result of much hard labor on his part. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was ever ready to assist in religious work or benevolent enterprises in his vicinity.

Isaac W. Dulany, the grandson of our subject, was born in Van Buren County, Tenn., at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, in 1859. He remained in that state until twenty years of age, when he came to Jefferson County and located in Belle Rive, where he remained for three years. At the end of that time he returned to his native state, where he was married to Miss Teshiemo Reynolds, whom he brought to this county, and located in Bluford, where he established a blacksmith shop which he has conducted since that time. Their family includes the following seven children: Bertha, James Marion, Martha, Louisa, Carrie, Ned and William P., and Pollie is deceased. His wife departed this life when her youngest child was but a few days old. James M. Dulany, the father of Isaac W., was born in Tennessee and

there resided until 1893, when he came to this county. Here he is engaged in preaching for the Methodist Church South. In politics, Isaac W. is a strong Republican, and has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace since coming to the township where he now resides, and in the spring of 1893 was elected Supervisor. He has always taken a great interest in school affairs and is now serving his second term as a member of the Board. He has been intimately associated with local affairs and for four years was Postmaster of Bluford under Harrison's administration.



JUDGE JOHN G. VAUGHAN, a prominent farmer and fruit-grower of Marion County, residing in Carrigan Township, has been identified with the history of this community since December of 1855, and has therefore been an eye-witness of much of its growth and development. Born in Butler County, Ohio, January 21, 1827, the Judge is the eldest of five children, of whom the others are: Martha, Mrs. M. A. Francis, of Butler County, Ohio; W. C., a resident of Dayton, Tenn.; Mary, the widow of Reese Evans, of Greensburg, Ind., and one child that died in infancy. The father of this family was born in 1803, engaged in farming throughout his entire life, and passed away in Butler County in 1851. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Bebb, was born in Ohio in 1806, being the only daughter of Edward and Margaret (Roberts) Bebb, and died in 1884, at the age of seventy-eight. She had two brothers, Hon. William Bebb, who was Governor of Ohio from 1846 to 1848, and Evan R., a merchant in New York City.

The paternal grandfather, John Vaughan, was born in Wales in 1765, on the 12th of May, o. s., and the 1st of May, n. s. Emigrating to America in 1801, he spent one winter in Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1802 settled on section 25, Morgan Township, Butler County, Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Edward Bebb, was born in Wales in 1764, and emigrated to the United States in

1795. During the following year he came to Cincinnati and waited for five years for the lands in the Miami Purchase to come into market. He entered his first half-section on the day that the land office was opened, and settling on that place, engaged in clearing and cultivating the land until his decease, in 1840. His widow, Margaret, survived him some twelve years, dying in 1852. She had brought to this country an old-fashioned clock, which is now in the possession of the Judge and is still in perfect running order.

Until he was thirty years old our subject resided in Ohio, and was self-supporting after the age of twenty-one. In 1855 he bought land in Marion County, and two years later settled here. His purchase comprised a tract of five hundred and twenty acres of land. He cleared the land and there engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of raising hogs for some years. For ten years or more he has devoted his attention to fruit-raising, and now has an apple orchard of about eighty-five acres, to which he is continually adding. There have been about one million apple trees set out in this county during the past ten years, and he is one of the keen, shrewd men who have discerned that in this industry great success may be secured.

In the year 1859 occurred the marriage of Judge Vaughan and Miss Belle Peters, a native of Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, and the daughter of Frazier and Elizabeth (Courtney) Peters, residents of the Buckeye State for many years. Mrs. Vaughan was one of six children, one son and five daughters, and is the mother of eight living children: Mary, who married George E. Wild, and lives in St. Louis; Alice, who is with her parents; Annie, who is the wife of W. L. Cope, of Tonti Township, Marion County; John, a resident of St. Louis; Robert C., Abner Francis, Bessie and Edward Bebb, who are all at home.

As a Prohibitionist the Judge takes a prominent part in public affairs. He won his title by his service as County Judge, to which position he was elected in 1877. He also served as Supervisor of the township, and has held other local offices. At the present time he is a member of the Farmers' Club that was organized twenty years ago. He is

also President of the County Horticultural Society, which was organized in Salem in 1891. Well known among the residents of the county, he is one of the leading men in this region, and an earnest, whole-souled, honest man, he enjoys the respect and confidence of the community to an uncommon degree.



JOHAN M. RUTHERFORD. Every country, state and county furnishes its quota of what the world calls self-made men—men who, commencing in life without financial assistance, have by means of good judgment and energy succeeded in gaining success in their chosen vocation. The subject of this sketch undoubtedly belongs to this class, as he is one of the well-to-do farmers residing in McClellan Township, Jefferson County.

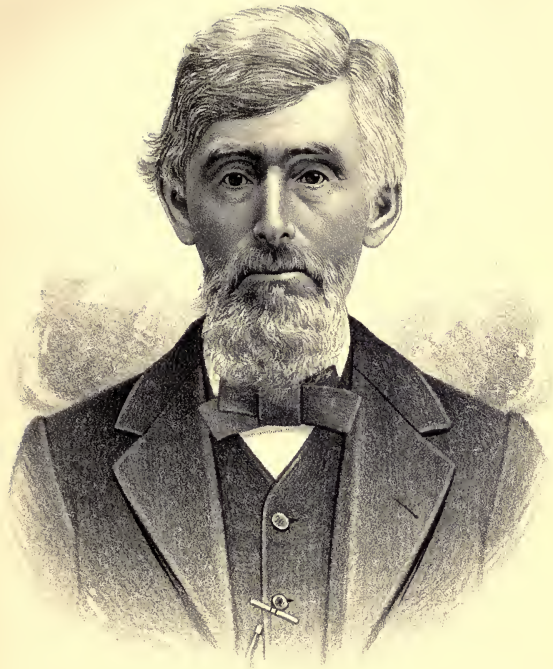
Our subject was born in Knox County, Tenn., July 7, 1850, and is the seventh in order of birth of the parental family, his parents being Houston L. and Mary (Miltnerbarger) Rutherford, also natives of Tennessee. The parents emigrated to Illinois when our subject was only a few weeks old, and choosing a location in Shiloh Township, this county, there resided, engaged in farm pursuits, until their decease, Houston Rutherford dying in 1865, and his good wife departing this life March 8, 1871.

John M., of this sketch, was a student in the log schoolhouse, with its primitive furnishings, for a short time, and his father being in limited circumstances, he was obliged to assist him in carrying on the home farm. When reaching his nineteenth year he began the struggle of life on his own account, and having obtained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, chose farming as his life work. He later purchased a tract of land in McClellan Township, which has since been his home and where he has been very prosperous.

The lady who became the wife of our subject, December 9, 1869, was Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Eliza (Howe) Rightnowner, natives of



Le. C. Watts



Benj. Watty

Tennessee, but late of Jefferson County, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford has been born a family of two daughters and three sons. Francis, who married Emma Hamilton, makes his home in McClellan Township; Mary Florence, who is the wife of Fontaine A. Moreland, lives in Franklin County, this state; Adam, Melzelda and Houston are at home with their parents.

Mr. Rutherford, together with his wife and eldest daughter, is a devoted member of the Christian Church, in which society he is an Elder. He is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and in politics votes with the People's party. He has occupied many positions of importance in his community, and for four years was Justice of the Peace. He has also been Township Collector, Highway Commissioner, and is at present a member of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, forming one of the financial committee on the Board.



BENJAMIN WATTS. There are many prosperous farmers in Clinton County, but probably none have been more successful than the progressive agriculturist whose name introduces this sketch, and whose finely improved farm is pleasantly situated on section 17, Brookside Township. As a farmer and stockman Mr. Watts has had large experience and is justly recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the county. He is the possessor of several well improved farms situated in Brookside, Lake and Santa Fe Townships, his landed possessions aggregating altogether about one thousand acres.

Concerning our subject's parentage we note the following: His father, Haden Watts, was born in Virginia, November 8, 1785, and from the Old Dominion moved to Georgia, where he married Miss Lesa Wadsworth, October 2, 1806. This lady was born in Jackson County, Ga., February 24, 1788, and traced her ancestry to Wales, as did also her husband. They reared a family of eight children, as follows: James H., William H., Haden A., Benjamin, Richard, Sallie W., Celia Ann and Su-

sanna L., all of whom are deceased, excepting Benjamin, Celia Ann and Susanna. The wife and mother passed away in Clinton County, Ill., July 30, 1864. The father also died in this county, his demise occurring May 21, 1846. In religion he was a Methodist, and in politics a Whig.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington (now Clinton) County, Ill., November 13, 1819, and amid scenes of pioneer life was reared to a stalwart manhood. His educational advantages were limited, consisting of a brief attendance in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. In the school of experience, however, he has been an apt pupil, and has gained many lessons invaluable to him in his business career. Being a well read man, and being posted upon topics of current interest, his opinion is often sought upon matters of importance.

The first marriage of Mr. Watts occurred January 9, 1840, and united him with Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Sallie Johnson. Four children were born of this union, all of whom died young, excepting Haden Harrison, who now resides upon a farm adjoining the old homestead. The wife and mother, Mrs. Sarah Watts, was born July 19, 1823, and died July 31, 1852. The second marriage of Mr. Watts, November 3, 1853, united him with Miss Catharine E. Sloat, who was born February 28, 1830. Her parents, Henry and Margaret C. Sloat, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Germany, the latter accompanying her parents to the United States when eleven years old. Mr. Sloat was a member of the Methodist Church, in which faith he died November 18, 1877. His wife, who was identified with the German Lutheran denomination, passed away on the 11th of November, 1845.

Having spent his entire life in Clinton County, Mr. Watts is well known as one of the most successful farmers of Brookside Township. His home farm is embellished with an elegant residence, a number of barns and sheds, all constructed with a view to convenience and comfort. On his farm will also be noticed a good orchard and garden. Notwithstanding the fact that he is now (1894) about seventy-five years old, he superintends his farm personally, and apparently has the vigor and

activity of a man of thirty. He has been the administrator of five estates, which he has settled according to law, and has also been guardian for eleven minors, whose financial affairs he managed to their entire satisfaction. Possessing kind hearts and generous natures, he and his wife reared four children to years of maturity, all of whom are now doing well. He is a Republican, but has never cared for political preferment. In religion he is a Methodist. For many years he has taken his part in forwarding all enterprises tending to the development of this section, and is well and favorably known in this and adjoining counties. He is a friend to education and a firm believer in our excellent public schools. He and his estimable wife enjoy the friendship and high esteem of their many friends and neighbors, and are well worthy to have their names placed in this RECORD of representative citizens.



JOHN WADE, Police Magistrate for the city of Carlyle, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., October 21, 1811. He is of immediate Irish descent, his grandfather, Richard Wade, having been born in Dublin. From the Emerald Isle he emigrated to America in early manhood, and settling in Pennsylvania, there followed his trade of a shoemaker. He and his wife had a family of four sons and one daughter; two of the sons, Henry and William, were soldiers in the War of 1812.

The father of our subject, Richard Wade, Jr., was born in Dauphin County, Pa., and there spent the years of boyhood, his time being devoted to hard manual labor, and few opportunities being offered for acquiring a good education. Learning the trade of a shoemaker in his youth, he embarked in the business for himself, and was thus engaged continuously in Dauphin County until his death, at a ripe old age. He and his estimable wife, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Schride, and was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage, had a

family of fourteen children, of whom nine attained manhood and womanhood, and five are now living. Of these, John is the second in order of birth. The others are, Levi B., who follows the trade of a stone mason in Pennsylvania; Samuel, who is connected with the iron works in Dauphin County, Pa.; George W., a farmer by occupation, and Mrs. Mary Motter, also a resident of the Keystone State. The father of this family was a man of influence in his community, a staunch advocate of Whig principles, and an upright and honorable citizen, who was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred in 1839, and his widow passed away five years later.

The boyhood years of the subject of this sketch were passed in a manner similar to that of the majority of lads in the opening years of the present century. He grew to manhood in Dauphin and Perry Counties, Pa. His entire schooling consisted of eight months' attendance at the primitive "temple of learning" in the home locality. The building was constructed of logs, presenting on the exterior an unattractive appearance, while the interior was equally unsightly in aspect. There was no furniture save a few benches, a large fireplace in one corner of the room, and some boards utilized for writing desks, placed on the side of the building.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Wade had none of the advantages which the children of to-day enjoy. However, being a man of close observation, retentive memory and studious habits, he made up for the lack of early opportunities, and gained a broad range of information upon historical and current events. When a mere lad he learned under the tutelage of his father the trade of a shoemaker, and followed that occupation in Dauphin County from 1828 until 1847. In the year last-named he came to Illinois and settled upon a farm five miles northwest of Carlyle, where he entered one hundred and twenty acres of Government land, in what is now Wheatfield Township. A pioneer in this part of the country, he began the pioneer task of breaking the prairie and tilling the soil. At first he was obliged to endure many hardships, and the task of improving a farm from the raw prairie was by no means an easy one, but be-

ing a man of energy and perseverance, success was his.

In Dauphin County, Pa., in 1834, Mr. Wade was united in marriage with Miss Annie Ashlyman, whose father was a native of Dauphin County, Pa., and accompanied Mr. Wade to the west. At the time of removing to this state our subject had six children, and six more were added to the household after settling in Clinton County. Of these, seven sons and four daughters attained manhood and womanhood, and eight of the number are now living. They are, Richard, a shoemaker residing in Baxter Springs, Kan.; John, a carpenter by trade, and a resident of Carlyle; William, who is engaged in the restaurant business in Centralia; Lyman, who is engaged in farming in Irishtown Township, Clinton County; Jacob, a grocer in Carlyle; Caroline, who married Cyrus Davidson and lives in Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin Links, of East Fork Township, Clinton County, and Martha Ann, the wife of Robert Pierce, of Carlyle.

The removal to this state was made by canal to Pittsburg, thence by steamboat to St. Louis, and from there by wagon to Clinton County. To the original entry of land he added by purchase until he owned one hundred and sixty acres in Wheatfield Township, upon which he placed first-class improvements in the way of buildings and farm accessories. In 1866 he disposed of his property, and in the spring of the following year removed to Buxton, this county, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes for about eleven years. During the entire period of his residence on the farm in Wheatfield Township, he had followed his trade, though not giving his entire attention to it.

Coming to Carlyle in 1877, Mr. Wade has since made this city his home. Politically, he is a Jacksonian Democrat, and has been loyal to that party ever since the days of Andrew Jackson. For twenty years he was Justice of the Peace, and for five years he has filled the office of Police Magistrate. In religious belief he is identified with the Baptist Church. His first wife dying in 1859, he was again married in 1862, choosing as his wife Mrs. Ellen Ogle, who died three years later. One child was born of this union, but it died in in-

fancy. He took for his third wife Mrs. Rebecca (Ripley) Ashlock, who still survives. Mr. Wade owns ninety acres in Wheatfield Township, which is in a high state of cultivation.

Few citizens of Clinton County have resided here longer than the venerable gentleman of whom we write. It has been his privilege to witness the wonderful transformation of the county during the past half century, and in the development of its resources he has been a prominent factor. For years he has been an influential member of the Old Settlers' Association, the annual meetings of which he attends and enjoys, though there is also something of sadness mingled with the pleasure of the occasion, for each recurring reunion is marked by the absence of one or more of the pioneers, who, having labored long and well, have been called to their final rest.



JOHN J. McGAFFIGAN. Carlyle is the home of many gentlemen of fine natural abilities, thorough education and business energy, who in various fields of industry are acquiring enviable reputations and gaining the highest worldly success. Among this number, we present the life sketch of Mr. McGaffigan, City Attorney of Carlyle and one of the most influential counselors-at-law residing in Clinton County. Of the success he has achieved he has no reason to complain, and he merits especial regard inasmuch as his present standing is due to his unaided exertions and represents the results of his own unremitting efforts.

Of Irish parentage and ancestry, our subject is the son of Andrew McGaffigan, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, who there married Mary Laferty. Emigrating to the United States in 1836, he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and there secured a position as foreman in a distillery. In 1849 he removed to Virginia and engaged in the same business in Lynchburg, whence in 1852 he came to Clinton County, Ill., and settled upon a farm in Irishtown Township, about nine miles north of Carlyle. Upon that place he carried on mixed

farming together with stock-raising until about 1886, when he retired from active life. Two years later, in July of 1888, he was bereaved by the death of his devoted wife, who through all the years of their wedded life had been his faithful companion and loving helpmate.

In the parental family there were nine children, of whom seven attained years of maturity, and five are still living. Of these John J. is the youngest. The others are: Hugh J., who is engaged in the railroad business at Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Ellen McClaren, a widow residing in Carlyle; Dr. A. J., a physician who conducted an extensive practice in Carlyle, Ill., for about fourteen years, and who removed to East St. Louis, Ill., in 1893, where he is now practicing his profession; and Mary A., the wife of M. P. Murray, State's Attorney of Carlyle. The father of this family is a Democrat in politics, and though now advanced in years, still retains his interest in local and national issues of importance. In religious belief he is identified with the Catholic Church.

In Lynchburg, Va., the subject of this notice was born December 14, 1852. A mere lad when the family came to Clinton County, he was reared in Irishtown Township and attended the schools of the home neighborhood. For some time he was a student in Blackburn University, in Macoupin County, Ill., and afterward attended the southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale. His studies completed, he engaged in teaching school for seven years, and during the last year was Superintendent of the Schools of Carlyle. At the same time and also for one year ensuing, he read law with the firm of Murray & Andrews, of Carlyle. In February, 1886, he was examined for admission to the Bar before the Appellate Court, and was admitted before the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon May 1, 1886.

Opening an office in Carlyle, Mr. McGaffigan has since conducted an extensive legal practice, which includes the clientele not only of Carlyle's citizens, but also of many residents of the surrounding country and towns. In the ranks of the Democratic party in this section he has for years been an active worker and has represented that political organization in numerous conventions.

In the spring of 1886 he was elected City Attorney, which office he still fills, having had charge of many very important cases, in all of which he has proved his admirable adaptability for the position he occupies. In 1892 he was chosen Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Clinton County. He is a member of the Board of Education, and has served as its President.

October 22, 1884, J. J. McGaffigan and Miss Anna R. Shinn were united in marriage. This lady is a daughter of Samuel Shinn, one of the early settlers of Irishtown Township; she was born and reared on the old homestead in this county, and is a lady of amiable disposition, who is devotedly attached to her husband and children. Of the latter there are four, James Clinton, Mark A., Emma Mary and Harold. The family is identified with the Catholic Church of Carlyle. The life of Mr. McGaffigan furnishes an illustration of what may be accomplished by perseverance and determination. Through pluck and energy he has won his way to an influential position in the legal fraternity. He devotes his attention to general practice, and has an excellent and thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the law. His office is situated on the west side of the public square in Carlyle, and his residence is a commodious and tastily furnished house in the same city.



THOMAS J. GREEN, M. D., a skillful and popular physician of Salem, is prominent among the medical practitioners of Marion County, where his success in the treatment of the various forms of disease to which human flesh is heir has brought him into favor with the people. With his family he occupies one of the finest residences of the city. This is a two-story structure, containing eight rooms, finished in a modern style and furnished with an elegance that betokens the refinement of the inmates.

The Doctor has spent his entire life in the city where he now resides, and the house in which his eyes first opened to the light stood on the site just south of the Broadway Hotel. He is the son of S.

W. Green, a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois more than sixty years ago and settled in Salem. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company B, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and serving with valor for more than two years. He was killed in the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., when fighting valiantly for the Stars and Stripes.

The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Martha Evans, and was a native of Tennessee. In her childhood she accompanied her father, Obediah Evans, to Illinois and settled three miles south of Salem. She is still living, and notwithstanding her advanced years (seventy-one) she enjoys excellent health and the possession of her mental faculties unimpaired. In her family there were thirteen children, of whom three are now living, namely: Thomas J.; Martha J., who is married and lives in St. Louis, and Mrs. Belle Watson, whose home is in Salem. Three sons grew to maturity and all served in the Civil War. William R. was a member of Company H, Fortieth Illinois Infantry and died April 14, 1894; S. W., Jr., enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and under General Grant participated in many hard-fought battles. At Chickamauga he was taken by the enemy, and for fourteen months was held a prisoner in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville and other prisons. Shortly after his return home he died from paralysis.

The youngest of the sons, Thomas J., was born February 28, 1846, and grew to manhood in Salem, attending the schools of this place. When a mere lad his attention was directed to the medical profession, and upon completing his literary studies he commenced to read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William Hill, now of Bloomington, Ill., with whom he remained for four years. At the opening of the Civil War Dr. Hill entered the Union service as surgeon of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and upon going to the front took our subject with him. After the battle of Shiloh his preceptor resigned and both returned home.

In the fall of 1862, when a youth of but sixteen years, our subject enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and accompanied his regiment to the front, partic-

ipating in every skirmish and engagement in which they took part prior to his capture. On the 22d of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, Ga., he was shot by a musket ball in the right limb above the knee. At the same time the Confederates charged, and while his comrades were helping him from the field they were hard pressed by their foes. Fearing for the safety of his friends he asked them to leave him, and this they did, with the exception of one comrade, David Ravens, who stayed by his side. Both were captured by the forces of the opposing armies and were taken to Atlanta, where the wounded lad was placed in a hospital. A few days later he was taken to Macon, Ga., and thence twenty days later was conveyed to Andersonville Prison, where he spent seven months, enduring all the horrors of that infamous place. From one hundred and sixty-six pounds he was reduced to ninety pounds, and was a mere shadow of his former self at the expiration of the eight months and five days of his imprisonment.

Released by parole March 18, 1865, our subject was sent to Vicksburg, landing in that city March 27. From there he went to St. Louis, and thence returned home on a furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Springfield, Ill., and after a service of two years and nine months was honorably discharged, June 9, 1865. He now receives \$8 per month as a pension. In 1866 he went to Bloomington, Ill., and resumed his medical studies under Dr. Hill, with whom he remained for four years. Later he spent one year at the Chicago Medical College, after which he was obliged to discontinue his studies until he earned money sufficient for their further prosecution.

In 1875 the young Doctor opened an office at Phillipstown, White County, and began the practice of medicine. In June, 1883, he came to Salem, where he has since conducted a luerative practice. He is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is surgeon of Chandler Post No. 102, at Salem. In politics he is a firm adherent of Republican principles, and while not desirous of official honors, he nevertheless maintains a quiet interest in public affairs. His beautiful home is presided over by his accomplished wife, with whom he was united May 12, 1877. Mrs. Green, who bore the

maiden name of Mary Hoon, was born in Roxbury, Morgan County, Ohio, February 20, 1858, and is well educated and popular in social circles as well as prominent in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which she belongs. Four children blessed this union, of whom the survivors are, Edward Homer and Lulu. Arthur Clyde and Allie Gertrude are deceased.



HON. FREDERICK BECKER. Clinton County numbers among its citizens many men eminent in the annals of the state, men of ability, energy and honor, who in the duties both of private and public life have ever been true and loyal. Such an one is the subject of this sketch, who gained considerable distinction as the representative of his district in the State Legislature, and who is now the owner and occupant of one of Santa Fe Township's most valuable farms, situated on section 5.

It may well be a matter of pride with Judge Becker that his fortune has been of his own making; his hands and brain have been busily employed in its upbuilding, as he had no other capital when he started out in life for himself. He is independent and self-reliant, keen and prompt in his dealings, frank and cordial in manner, and no one is more ready than he to extend a helping hand to those who have been less fortunate than himself. In him Santa Fe Township finds a loyal citizen, whose public spirit prompts him to aid in pushing forward every movement for the benefit of the community.

It may not be amiss, before further consideration of our subject's life, to record a few facts concerning his parentage. His father, Ferdinand Becker, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1797, and was a wagon-maker by trade. Emigrating to the United States in 1834, he landed in Baltimore, Md., whence he proceeded to Pittsburg, Pa., and there worked at his trade for a period of two years. He was also janitor of the court house for the same length of time. From the Keystone State he came west to Illinois, and arriving in Clinton County,

settled in Germantown Township, where in partnership with two friends he bought an eighty-acre tract. After making his home there for twelve years he sold the property and purchased an adjoining farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Prior to coming to America, Ferdinand Becker married Anna Mary Take, and they became the parents of five children who grew to maturity. Of these one is now deceased, another lives in Nashville, Tenn., and the three others are residents of Illinois. For further facts concerning the family history the reader is referred to the sketch of Henry Becker, presented on another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1826, and accompanied his parents to the United States. He grew to manhood upon the home farm in Clinton County, and was the recipient of ordinary common-school advantages.

The original purchase made by Judge Becker was sixty acres, to which he has added until his landed possessions now aggregate ten hundred and sixty-three acres. Both as a general farmer and stock-raiser he has met with success, his methods in agriculture being practical and modern. In politics a Democrat, he has been a member of the County Central Committee for twenty years, and is the present Drainage Commissioner of his township and also School Trustee. In 1861 he was elected Associate Judge, in which position he served for five years, thus gaining the title by which he is now familiarly known. For four terms he served as Supervisor of Germantown Township, and filled the position for the same period in Santa Fe Township. Elected to the State Legislature in 1881, he introduced two noted bills, one of which, the Magistrate Bill, was passed by the Assembly, but vetoed by the Governor. During the Civil War he was drafted into the service, but being unable to leave his family, paid \$800 for a substitute.

In September, 1852, Judge Becker was united in marriage with Miss Katharine Krake, a native of Germany. She is the daughter of Henry Krake, who died in Germany. Some time after his death, about the year 1842, the widowed mother came with her children to America. Mrs. Becker is one of five children, of whom the others are,

Anton, deceased; George, who lives in Clinton County; Margaret, whose home is in Germantown, this county, and Elizabeth, deceased. Margaret, who is the widow of Theodore Hagen, has five children, Lizzie, Katie, Mary, Henry and Benedict. Henry, who conducted his literary and theological studies at St. Francis, Wis., and Innsbruck, Germany, was pastor of the Catholic Church at Mt. Vernon, Ill., for two years, and is at present Secretary to the Bishop of the Belleville Diocese.

The union of Judge and Mrs. Becker has resulted in the birth of nine children, as follows: Ferdinand, who is married and has six children; George, who is married and the father of four children; Henry, whose marriage has resulted in the birth of two children; Bennett; Katie, the wife of John Junke, and the mother of four children; Mary, who married M. Rheinhardt and has four children; Elizabeth, Maggie and Regina, who are with their parents. The Judge is one of the largest stockholders in the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been President ever since its organization, excepting one year. He is also a Director in the Carlyle Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and one of the Commissioners of the Santa Fe Drainage Company.

DAVID H. CONWELL, one of Carlyle's most progressive and capable business men, was born upon a farm in Delaware August 3, 1827, and was reared to manhood in Milton, that state. He is a son of Charles Conwell, a soldier in the War of 1812 and a carpenter by trade, who spent his entire life in Delaware. Twice married, by his first union he had three children, of whom only one survives. Unto him and his second wife, Jeannette, were born seven children, four of whom are now living.

One of the children of the second marriage was D. H., the subject of this sketch. His boyhood years were passed in Milton, where he prosecuted his studies in the pioneer schools, but devoted his attention principally to farming until he bound

himself out to learn ship carpentering. Learning that trade, he was thus engaged until the age of twenty-five. Meantime he went to sea and followed his trade on board steamers and sailing-vessels. A sea-faring life, however, was not exactly suited to his tastes, and it was without regret that he returned to his former place of residence.

At Milton, Del., in 1848, Mr. Conwell was united in marriage with Miss Patience Higby, also a native of Delaware. Five years later he came to Illinois, and followed his trade in Hancock for two years, after which he went to Rock Island, and was there employed for about two years. Proceeding from there to St. Louis, he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River for nine years. In 1860 he moved his family to Clinton County, and in 1868 permanently located here himself. During the trying and perilous times of the late war he ran transports on the Mississippi, and had many unpleasant and dangerous experiences during that conflict.

Upon settling in Clinton County, Mr. Conwell purchased a farm in Wheatfield Township, and continued to reside there until 1872, when he moved to Carlyle. Here in 1873 he bought the livery business in which he has since engaged. In addition to that enterprise he also conducts a large trade in the coal and teaming business, and has an undertaking establishment in connection with his other interests. His first wife died in 1872, and two years later he married Mrs. Christina Wells, a native of Pennsylvania, from which state her father, Adam Yinchs, removed to Clinton County, Ill., in an early day. By his first marriage Mr. Conwell had five children, of whom the following four are now living: Charles, who is in the employ of the American Express Company in St. Louis; Samuel, who is employed in Kansas City, Mo.; Mary, the wife of James Shade, a teamster of Carlyle; and Marshall, who assists his father. The third son, William, is deceased.

A Democrat in national issues, Mr. Conwell is somewhat independent in local matters, voting for the man whom he considers best qualified for the office in question, irrespective of political affiliations. For about sixteen years he has been High-

way Commissioner of the township and has also served as Alderman. He is a man of temperate habits and a strong advocate of temperance. As a citizen, he is public-spirited, as a business man prosperous, and as a friend thoughtful and genial. Socially, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the encampment. He is also connected with the Knights of Honor. In the former organization he has held the majority of offices and is the present Deputy Grand Master of Lodge No. 38, at Carlyle. He became an Odd Fellow in 1848, and since that time has always been prominent in the fraternity, which he has frequently represented in the Grand Lodge. His membership is in the Presbyterian Church and his contributions to religious and benevolent projects are generous and frequent.



REV. FATHER P. J. BECKER. There is in this section of the state no priest who has gained greater prominence, not alone among the members of the Catholic Church, but also among the clergy and laymen of other denominations, than the rector of the Assumption Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Centralia, and the popularity he has gained is a just tribute to his merits. A profound scholar and thinker, his attainments have taken a wide range—science, literature, theology, history, etc. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker, an extensive reader and a close observer. His pastorate of the church at Centralia dates from September, 1881.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 15, 1856. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the parochial schools of that city, and he afterward conducted his studies in St. Joseph's College, at Teutopolis, and Sacred Heart College, now a convent of the Sisterhood of the Precious Blood, at Ruma, Ill. His theological course was completed at St. Francis College,

Milwaukee, Wis., from which institution he was graduated in 1881. From boyhood it had been his ambition to enter the priesthood, and after completing his theological studies he at once entered upon his chosen life work.

At Alton, Ill., July 29, 1881, Father Becker was ordained to the ministry of the Catholic Church, Bishop Joseph Baltes performing the ceremony of ordination. In September following he was appointed to the charge at Centralia, Ill., and has been with the congregation at this place ever since. Upon coming here he found the membership small, the building old, and a lack of interest pervading the entire congregation, but through his efforts the membership was rapidly increased and a new interest was felt in every department of the work.

In 1891 a new church edifice was commenced, and it is now completed. The structure is built of pressed brick and stone, and is handsomely adorned with stained glass windows, manufactured by E. F. Kerwin, of St. Louis. In point of excellence and beauty, the furnishings and altar correspond with the exterior of the edifice. The architecture is Gothic, and the dimensions are 41x111 feet. The building cost about \$30,000 and is the most modern in appointments and elegant in appearance of all the churches in southern Illinois. It is the intention to place a town clock in the spire. The church will indeed be to its occupants "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." Great credit is due to the architect, N. H. Melcher, of St. Louis, whose ability is proved by the imposing and attractive building he has constructed.

The present church membership consists of about ninety families. There are two parochial schools, attended by about ninety pupils and in charge of two Poor Hand Maids of Christ, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Two other sisters devote their time to hospital work. There is a good choir in the church, and everything is done to make the temple of worship a pleasant and attractive place to members, and visitors as well. Morning services are held from eight to ten o'clock Sunday, and the afternoon services are held at three o'clock. In addition to this work Father Becker has charge of a mission at Patoka, which he visits once a



CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, B. V. M., CENTRALIA, ILL.

month. There are about twenty-five families in the congregation, and the membership is constantly increasing.

AMES B. LEWIS, editor of the *Marion County Democrat*, is a man of strong convictions and does not hesitate to express them freely and frankly and with all the vigor he can command. He has devoted his best energies to the work of making a newspaper that should educate its constituency and be a potent factor in the upbuilding of city and county. This he is accomplishing, and the journal which owes its strength and high position to his genius is read far and wide.

Mr. Lewis is a native of Kentucky and the son of Orin M. Lewis, who was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., August 30, 1826. The latter was a finely educated gentleman, graduating from Alfred Center College in 1846. In 1847 he enlisted as a private and served in the war with Mexico until peace was declared. He taught school for a number of years and at different times was principal of the schools in Maysville, Carlisle, and other cities in Kentucky. About 1848 the father of our subject removed to Ohio, making his home in Dayton. The following year he returned to the Blue Grass State, and was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth F. Hibler March 1, 1849. Mrs. Lewis was born in Nicholas County, Ky., January 14, 1833, and after her marriage continued to reside there until September, 1863, when she came with her children to Marion County, this state, and is still residing near Patoka.

In 1861 O. M. Lewis entered the ranks of the Union army, being commissioned Captain of Company H, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry. He had one brother in the ranks of the northern army, but three brothers-in-law who fought for the south. While engaged in battle at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, the father of our subject, with about eight hundred others of his regiment, was killed. His widow was married to George E. Binnion, of Patoka, September 15, 1866, and by that union has become the father of four children, three of whom are now living.

The parental family included seven members, of

whom Louisa L., our subject and Anna J. are living. The elder daughter is the wife of J. W. Davidson, of Patoka, while Anna J. (now Mrs. James A. Burns) makes her home in California.

Our subject was born November 14, 1853, in Nicholas County, Ky., and was a lad of ten years when, on the death of his father, the family removed to Illinois. He possesses a fine education, having been a student in the Irvington Agricultural College in 1871, and finished his education at Milton College, in Wisconsin, in 1874. Professor Whitford, of the latter institution, was an old friend of his father while residing in New York.

For some years after completing his education our subject taught school in various parts of Marion County and at the same time carried on his medical studies. In 1878 he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, immediately commencing practice in Patoka. He was very successful in his calling, for six years being one of the best physicians in the county. In 1884, having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, Dr. Lewis abandoned the practice of medicine, and after serving in that official capacity for four years, in February, 1889, established his present paper, for the successful carrying on of which he seems to be peculiarly fitted. For a period of five years Mr. Lewis was engaged in the drug business in Patoka in company with Dr. T. N. Livesay.

September 12, 1877, our subject and Miss Mona I. Quayle, the daughter of Thomas H. and Rebecca (Clemens) Quayle, were united in marriage. The father of Mrs. Lewis was born in Kirk Bride, Isle of Man, March 17, 1831, while her mother is a native of Indiana, having been born in Clark County, January 25, 1835. Thomas H. Quayle during the Civil War was Captain of Company B, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteers, enlisted August 12, 1862, and after three years of hard service came out of the conflict unharmed. With his good wife he is at present residing in Patoka Township, this county, where the family located while the war was in progress.

Mrs. Lewis was born March 11, 1858, in Seymour, Ind., and by her union with our subject has become the mother of four children, Anna L.,

Orin M., Thomas O. and Owen W. In social affairs Mr. Lewis is a prominent Mason, being connected with Marion Lodge No. 130. He was Senior Warden of Patoka Lodge No. 613 in 1884, and at the present time is a member of Mt. Olive Lodge No. 114, I. O. O. F., at Salem, in which order he has occupied all the chairs. He is Chief Patriarch of Olive Branch Encampment No. 156, and in the numerous orders with which he is connected takes a great interest. He is a member of the Illinois Citizens' Mutual Protective Association, and in politics always votes with the Democratic party. He has frequently served as a delegate to state and county conventions, and at all times works for the furtherance of his party's interest.



HON. THOMAS E. MERRITT. In presenting to our readers the biography of this gentleman, we are perpetuating the life of one of Marion County's most honored residents. Throughout a long and influential career he has maintained the integrity and energy characteristic of his earlier years. As an attorney-at-law he has gained a prominence by no means limited to Salem, his home, but is eminent among the legal fraternity of southern Illinois.

During the dark days of the Revolution, the Colonies had no defender more loyal than Ebenezer Merritt, our subject's grandfather, who served with valor until, captured by the British, he was placed in an old hulk of a ship in New York Harbor. In after years he was wont to say that the sweetest morsel of food he ever tasted was a rotten Irish potato, which he found in his prison. The father of our subject, Hon. John W. Merritt, was born in the city of New York July 4, 1806, and in his early youth evinced a very decided literary taste, contributing articles to many of the most prominent magazines of that day. Entering the practice of law, he built up a lucrative business in that line in connection with J. J. Brady. Meantime he also invested in real estate, and so fortunate was he in his speculations that he be-

came independent at a comparatively early period of life. However, the crisis of 1837 destroyed the value of his investments and made him a poor man once more.

Deciding to seek a home in the west, Mr. Merritt came to Illinois in 1840, and settling in St. Clair County, established the Belleville *Advocate*, which he successfully conducted from the year 1848 until 1851. Meantime he also superintended the management of his farm and contributed to eastern magazines and New York papers. He also wrote and published a novel called "Shubal Darton." Coming to Salem in 1851, he established the *Advocate*, of which he was proprietor and editor for many years. In 1861 he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, and in the following year became a member of the Legislature.

The *State Register* having lost its prestige, Mr. Merritt, with his son, Edward L., assumed editorial charge of the paper in January, 1865, and attempted to place it upon a substantial footing. The enterprise, though not prudent, was gallantly undertaken and proved a success. For some years Mr. Merritt conducted its editorial columns with great ability, and during a portion of that time supplied the St. Louis *Republican* with its Springfield correspondence. As an editor he justly attained celebrity throughout the country, and was one of the most successful journalists of the day. His county may well feel proud of his life and labors. He was modest, unassuming, never ambitious for worldly distinction, and preferring the success of his friends to his own. In politics he was an old-school Democrat, and was one of the most influential workers in his party throughout the state. He was devoted to the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, and was a faithful member of that denomination. In disposition mild, he never used profanity and was also a man of temperate habits, never tasting intoxicating liquor throughout his life.

In his domestic relations Mr. Merritt was especially happy. He married in Rochester, N. Y., in August, 1827, Miss Julia A. De Forrest, who was born in Oswego, N. Y., and there received a good education. Ten children blessed the union, of

whom seven are now living. Julia C., now living in Jefferson City, Mo., married William G. McCarty, and they have one son; our subject is next in order of birth; Gen. Wesley Merritt, of the regular army, married, but his wife is deceased; Edward L., proprietor of the *Illinois State Register* and member of the State Legislature, has been twice married, having two children by his first union and five by his second marriage; Joseph D., who is engaged in the newspaper business at Morehead, Minn., is married and has one son and three daughters; W. W., a druggist of Salem, married a Miss Day, and they have three daughters; and Emily O. married Jacob Chance, formerly Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and they, with their four children, live in Mt. Vernon, this state.

During his residence in New York, John W. Merritt served as Alderman and aided in formulating a new plat of the Fifth Ward, which he represented in the Council. In 1860 he was a member of the state delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., later was present at the recall of that convention in Baltimore, Md., when Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for the Presidency. He was President of the first Press Association held in the state of Illinois, and was also at the time of his demise the oldest Odd Fellow in Salem. While uniformly successful in business enterprise, he nevertheless met with reverses, and at one time lost by fire two valuable blocks of buildings in Brooklyn. By his long and virtuous life he left a name to which his descendants may point with pride, and when, November 16, 1878, he departed this life, he left many warm friends to mourn his loss. The funeral services were largely attended by the citizens of Salem and Marion County, as well as many friends from a distance. The pall bearers were Hon. Silas L. Bryan, John Gibbon, Reuben Chance, R. H. Whitaker, Judge Samuel Hull and Thomas Day, Sr., all of whom have now joined the majority.

We now consider the events in the life of the immediate subject of this sketch. Born in the city of New York, he was brought in childhood to Illinois and received a good education in the schools of Belleville. Before attaining his majority, he went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of

carriage and omnibus painting in the shops of Theodore Salom, serving a three years' apprenticeship at the trade. Afterward he followed the occupation for four years in St. Louis. He then came to Salem, and in 1859 began to read law with P. P. Hamilton, an attorney of this place, now deceased. In 1862 he was examined before the Supreme Court and was admitted to the Bar, after which he opened an office in Salem and has since made this city his home.

Always a staunch Democrat, reared in the faith of that party, Mr. Merritt early became an active worker in its ranks. In 1860, in Romine Township, Marion County, he made his first political speech, and since then has participated in every campaign. Until 1875 he stumped every township in the county each year. The first National Democratic Convention that he attended was held in St. Louis, when S. J. Tilden was nominated President. Later he was sent as delegate for the state at large to the convention that nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock, and the night before the convention met, he made a speech in favor of Col. W. R. Morrison on the steps of the Burnet House, Cincinnati. At the next National Convention he was alternate-at-large, and as Col. W. R. Morrison, who was delegate-at-large, was appointed on the Committee on Resolutions and obliged to give his entire time to the work of that body, Mr. Merritt took his place in the convention. It was this assembly that nominated Grover Cleveland at the time of his first term. Our subject was a delegate from the Nineteenth Congressional District to the convention at St. Louis that nominated President Cleveland the second term. In 1892 he attended as a citizen the convention at Chicago which nominated Cleveland the last time. During the three campaigns in which that famous man was the Presidential candidate, our subject made fifty-six speeches in Illinois, and at the time believed that his party promised more than they could fulfill.

In 1868 Mr. Merritt was elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of the House of Representatives for fourteen years. In addition, he served as State Senator for eight years, thus making a legislative experience of twenty-two

years. He was a member of the joint session which elected John A. Logan three times and defeated him once; also the joint session that elected Richard Oglesby United States Senator, and those that elected Shelby M. Cullom and John M. Palmer. In 1875 he was a leading member of the House when the City Judge of East St. Louis was to be impeached, and through his influence the measure was re-considered and laid on the table. During the same year he secured the passage of the first coal mine bill through the Legislature, which was the first act ever passed in the state in the interest of the coal mines.

Hon. John M. Palmer, State Auditor and Secretary of State, gave to Mr. Merritt the honor of passing the bill assessing capital stock corporations, and he was hanquetted afterward. In 1871 he introduced and secured the passage of the bill compelling railroads to pay for burning along their lines, which has since been warped by the constructions placed on that act by the Supreme Court.

He was prominent in the attack made upon state officials for extravagant expenditures, and in that way saved to the tax payers of Illinois more than enough to pay the entire expenses of that General Assembly. His services in that capacity were so greatly appreciated throughout the state, that many of the papers advocated his nomination as Governor of Illinois.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Merritt was that allowing parties to sue before a Justice of the Peace for killing stock along the railroad. The Auarchist bill introduced by him in 1887 and passed June 16 of that year was the cause of the greatest fight of his life. Afterward it was published by Great Britain, France and Russia, while at the meeting of the United States National Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y., the President gave one hour to its consideration before that body. Mr. Merritt worked long and faithfully upon the bill, which finally passed, receiving one hundred and eighteen votes in the House.

The Anti-Trust Bill, January 22, 1889, was the first ever introduced in the state. This passed the Judiciary Committee by one majority, and the House by one hundred votes, but "hung up" in the Senate by the two-thirds rule. While a mem-

ber of the Senate, Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to compel insurance companies to pay the full value of the policy for destruction of property. This he passed twice through the Senate, and it was defeated in the House. He passed it twice in the House and it was as many times defeated in the Senate. In 1868 he introduced in the House a bill securing the investigation of the proceeds from the sale of lands and other moneys connected with Irvington Agricultural College. After investigation the State Auditor and Secretary of State took possession of the institute and from the wreck saved to the state a large amount of money.

In 1868 Mr. Merritt introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to account for the interest received by him on about \$3,000,000 of surplus money that was lying idle in the treasury and could be used only to pay off the old state indebtedness, which was held by English capitalists in the shape of state bonds, this money being set aside to pay the bonds as they became due. It had been collected from the Illinois Central Railroad as seven per cent. of its gross earnings, and was invested in United States ten per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds. The resolution introduced by Mr. Merritt was to the effect that the Governor and Attorney-General of Illinois should look after the interest on this money and report their action to the next session of the General Assembly. He passed the resolution through the House, but by a strong lobby it was defeated in the Senate.

In 1872 \$3,000,000 of these bonds became due and were paid in New York in gold to the English bondholders, the Secretary of State having to purchase the gold in New York. He notified Gould and Fisk that he would require so much gold on that day. By bulling the market gold advanced one-third of one per cent. so that the \$3,000,000 paid that much premium. The State Treasurer making by this deal the interest on United States bonds that this money was invested in, came out \$400,000 ahead, which was a loss to the people of the state by the defeat of the resolution in the Senate.

During Mr. Merritt's entire legislative experi-

ence, covering a period of twenty-two years, it cannot be shown that he ever cast a vote against the interests of the people. As one of the delegates of the state-at-large, he attended the conventions at St. Louis in July, 1892, and at New Orleans in February, 1893, in reference to the Nicaragua Canal. At the latter place he made the speech for Illinois before the convention. He was one of the Commissioners to locate the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Quincy, Ill. (now at Lincoln), also the Asylum for the Incurable Criminal Insane, at Chester. For ten successive years he served as Alderman of Salem.

From the above account it will be seen that Mr. Merritt has been one of the most prominent Democrats of Illinois, and he still occupies a foremost position among the leaders of that party. His work in behalf of the people of the state entitles him to a high place in their regard, and his name will be deservedly perpetuated in the annals of the state as a loyal, able and eminent man. From the press of the country he has received the highest of commendation for his unwearied services in the interests of the people, as well as for his great ability. The *State Register* says of him that "The man who wields the keenest satire is Merritt, of Marion." The *Mt. Vernon Free Press* pays him the following tribute: "He is always awake to the interests of southern Illinois, and no influence, let it come from what source it may, is ever able to swerve him from the path of duty to his constituents and the people generally." Another paper says of him: "Merritt is a wit; besides he is a good fellow, and everybody likes him. He never rises but he commands the attention of the House. He is a Bourbon of Bourbons." In addition to his other services, previously mentioned, he was a member of various committees of importance. To him belongs the honor of having nominated both William R. Morrison and John M. Palmer for United States Senators.

On the 3d of February, 1862, Mr. Merritt was united in marriage with Miss Alice McKinney, a native of Jefferson County, Ill., and a daughter of William McKinney, who was killed in battle in the Civil War. Four daughters and three sons have blessed this union, as follows: Addis D., who was

admitted to the Bar by the United States District Court of the District of Columbia, and is now in the patent office at Washington, D. C.; Frank F., who was educated at Jacksonville College and is now with the firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago; Clara, Harriet, Lottie, Edith and Harold. The two eldest daughters were students at St. Agnes School at Springfield, and are accomplished and cultured young ladies. In religious belief Mrs. Merritt is a devoted member of the Methodist Church.



JOSEPH HALLERMANN, a well known citizen of Germantown, has been a resident of Clinton County for a period covering more than forty years. Of German birth and parentage, he was born in Hanover, in September, 1832, and grew to manhood in the land of his birth, where he was the recipient of a common-school education in that language. Believing that the New World offered opportunities to the young and energetic such as are not to be found in Europe, he determined to seek a home across the ocean.

Accordingly, in 1848 Mr. Hallermann crossed the Atlantic, and arriving in the United States, proceeded to Connecticut, where he made a short sojourn in Essex. Prior to emigrating he had learned the trade of a carpenter and shipbuilder and he was thus engaged in Essex. In 1849 he came west and spent a year in the city of St. Louis, from which place he came to Clinton County in 1850. Here he embarked at his trade of a carpenter, which he followed energetically and successfully until 1875. During that year he opened a store containing a stock of general merchandise, such as is to be found in every first-class country establishment. Though he has not followed his trade for some years, he still takes occasional contracts for buildings. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the mill at this place.

The lady who in 1853 became the wife of Mr. Hallermann bore the maiden name of Caroline Vibbals and was born in this country. Two years

after her marriage she died, and Mr. Hallermann remained a widower until 1871, when he was again married, choosing as his wife Miss Annie Meyer, a native of Clinton County. Their union has resulted in the birth of six children, named as follows: Benjamin, Henry, Lizzie, Josephine, Frank and Mary. With his family Mr. Hallermann holds membership in the Catholic Church, to the maintenance of which they give liberally of their means. Several of the children, in addition to receiving a common-school education in Germantown have had the advantage of an attendance in the school at Milwaukee, Wis.

Ever since coming to the United States Mr. Hallermann has been a loyal friend to our form of Government and has proved a good citizen in his community. He made a study of the issues of the day, the result being that he gave his support to the Democratic party. He has taken an active part in politics for many years and has frequently represented his chosen party as their delegate in county conventions. He has also held various town offices, in all of which he has rendered satisfactory service. Having been economical, industrious and energetic, he has thereby accumulated considerable means, and is recognized as one of the well-to-do citizens of the community.



JOHAN CONRAD EISENMAYER. The name of this gentleman is inseparably connected with the history of the Trenton Bank, a solid financial institution established by him in 1890, and now one of the prominent concerns of the kind in the county. He was born May 5, 1854, in Mascoutah, and is the third in order of birth of a family of eight children, the others being, Elizabeth, Mrs. Dr. A. E. Wehrman, of Indianapolis; Louisa, the wife of William Bromelsick, of Lawrence, Kan.; Catherine, Mrs. Taylor Remick; Andrew and Julius, living in Springfield, Mo.; Anna, Mrs. Dr. L. C. Toney, of Phoenix, Ariz., and Amelia, who lives at home. The parents, Andrew J. and Christina Eisenmayer, are wealthy residents

of this county, and their biographical sketch will be found on another page in this volume.

Our subject was fifteen years of age when he came to Trenton with his parents. He has made this place his home since that time with the exception of the years spent in attending school at Mascoutah and McKendree College in Lebanon. He became a student in the latter institution in 1868 and took a course of three years. After being graduated he returned home and engaged with his father in the milling business until 1886, when the plant was destroyed by fire. He then turned his attention to buying and selling grain, and continued thus engaged for the following four years. In 1890 he established the Trenton Bank, which is a thoroughly reliable institution, and is well patronized by the business men and farmers throughout the county.

Besides engaging in the business already mentioned, Mr. Eisenmayer owns three farms, two located in Clinton County, and the third in Madison County. He purchased the first tract of land when only fifteen years of age and now rents the entire property, which comprises in all three hundred acres of valuable land. His varied talents permit him to engage successfully in different lines of business, and he has recently become interested in the Treuton Milling Company, now being organized, of which he is to be the President and manager. In a short time this will undoubtedly be one of the important industries of the city.

The lady whom our subject married in June, 1877, was Miss Augusta, only daughter of Charles J. and Amelia (Wilhelmi) Steinmetz, who have been residents of this city for a quarter of a century. Previous to that time they lived in St. Louis, where Mrs. Eisenmayer was born January 27, 1858. Their home has been blessed by the birth of five children, Charles W., a student in the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Mo.; Herman Andrew, Homer Conrad, Augustus and Amelia Christina, all at home.

In 1878, Mr. Eisenmayer erected his present elegant residence in Trenton, which is furnished in modern style, and which is one of the best dwellings in the city. In politics he is a true-blue Republican, and firmly believes in the principles laid down by

that party. He has always been actively interested in public affairs, and at one time served as Mayor of the city, and on another occasion was Alderman of the First Ward. At the present time he is Treasurer of Sugar Creek Township, which position he has held for the past five years. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has aided greatly in furthering the work of that denomination in this locality.



CORAL F. LENDER, who is now engaged in general farming and in fruit-growing on section 34, Centralia Township, Marion County, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 25, 1845, and is a son of Charles F. and Sophia (Burke) Lender, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of Lorain County, Ohio. The father was a carpenter and ship builder, and followed that business in Cleveland when it was a mere trading post. The grandfather of our subject, Ferdinand Lender, emigrated from Prussia to America in 1792, and sold his time for one year to pay his passage across the ocean. John Jacob Astor was sold at the same time, on the same block. The grandfather settled in Baltimore in the year 1794, and in the year 1802 was married, after which he removed to Lorain County, Ohio. His two sons were Charles F. and George. The latter removed to Minnesota, where with his family he was murdered by the Sioux Indians. Ferdinand Lender was appointed Postmaster at Copopa, Ohio, July 27, 1827, and was a well known citizen of that region.

During his youth Charles Lender served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. He was married November 20, 1828, to Sophia Burke, and the year following removed to Cleveland. He soon became prominent in politics, and was a leader in the Democratic party. For some years he was a Colonel in the State Militia, and was frequently a delegate to state and national conventions. He continued to support the Democracy until 1856, when he joined the new Republican party, with which he continued his affiliations un-

til death. In 1860 he emigrated to Walnut Hill, Ill., and made his home upon a farm until 1879, when he went to live with his son, C. F., in whose home he died March 12, 1887, at the age of eighty-four.

Our subject was a lad of about fourteen years when with his parents he came to Illinois. For a short time he worked upon the home farm and then became a clerk in the village store in Walnut Hill, where he remained during 1862 and 1863. He then resigned that position to accept a situation in the postoffice of Centralia, where he remained for a year. Later he spent some time in Kinmundy.

On the 24th of December, 1866, Mr. Lender was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, youngest daughter of Isaac Smith, and the following year he worked upon a farm. In April, 1868, he formed a partnership with D. B. Kell, under the firm name of Kell & Lender, dealers in general merchandise. This connection was continued for four years, on the expiration of which period our subject sold out to his partner, and in the autumn of 1873 went to Centralia, where he was employed as a salesman for sixteen years. In 1879, he bought a farm of eighty acres and set out a large peach orchard.

In the spring of 1882, Mr. Lender, whose health was much impaired, went on a trip to Missouri and northwestern Arkansas in the hope of being benefited thereby, and during his absence he was nominated as a candidate for County Clerk on both the Republican and Greenback tickets. Winning the election, he served for four years in that office, retiring in 1886. His arduous duties and the close confinement to the office had again greatly impaired his health and he resolved to move to the country. He purchased a farm four miles southeast of Centralia, comprising one hundred and eighteen acres, and to this he has added until he has two hundred acres of rich land, forty of which are comprised within an apple orchard. His home is a comfortable dwelling, and he has a very large barn, and in all of its appointments the farm is complete.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lender were born five children, Harry W., who died in 1893; Addie, Charles

D., Osmer I. and Coral F. The family is one of prominence in the community and its members rank high in social circles. Mr. Lender belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, both local and national, always keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and frequently serves as delegate to the county and state Republican conventions. He has a wide acquaintance in this community, and his sterling worth and strict integrity have gained for him the confidence and esteem of all.



ADAM JUNKER, Sheriff of Clinton County and an influential citizen of Carlyle, is a native of Germany, having been born in the city of Nackenheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt, April 12, 1853. He is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Sigling) Junker, natives of the same place as that in which his eyes first opened to the light. The father, who in the Old Country followed the trade of a butcher, emigrated to the United States in 1855, and coming west to Wisconsin, settled at Port Washington. He purchased a tract of eighty acres of timber land, which he cleared and converted into a fertile and finely improved farm.

Selling his farm for \$4,400 in 1867, Peter Junker came to Aviston, Clinton County, in the spring of the same year and purchased property at that place. About 1876 he purchased a farm in Sugar Creek Township, but did not settle there until three years later. In Aviston he carried on a meat market. After removing to the farm, he engaged in the cultivation of its forty acres until his death, which occurred January 2, 1894. His wife died six days after his demise. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom six attained years of maturity and five are now living. They are: Lawrence, who is a farmer and stock-raiser of Wilson County, Kan., and resides in Neodesha, that state; Adam, the subject of this sketch; Jacob, who

is engaged in the confectionery business at Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles, who lives upon the old homestead; and Elizabeth, who married Charles J. Bisch and lives in Port Washington, Wis. The father of this family was a Democrat in political belief and a Roman Catholic in religion.

Brought to this country when only two years old, our subject has no recollection of the land of his birth and is a loyal citizen of the United States. He was reared in Wisconsin, and in Aviston, Clinton County, Ill., received a fair education in the public schools. He remained with his father until the year 1879, and June 10 of that year was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Santel, who was born in Germantown, Clinton County, in 1855, and has spent her entire life in this state. Her father, Anton Santel, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States and was numbered among the pioneers of Clinton County, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His death occurred in Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Junker were born seven children, of whom the following now survive: Edward P., Elizabeth, Anton Johann and Willie.

Among the citizens of Clinton County, few are more widely and favorably known than Mr. Junker, and especially is he prominent in the Democratic party. For years he has been an active and influential worker in that political organization, and he has frequently been called upon to fill positions of trust within the gift of the people. In 1876 he was chosen Constable in Sugar Creek Township, and held that position until 1890. For a number of years he was Village Clerk and Street Commissioner, and also served as Clerk of the Board of School Directors. He was Assessor of Sugar Creek Township for eight successive years, and since 1876 has been the incumbent of some position continuously to the present time. In 1890 he was elected Sheriff of Clinton County, in which office he is now serving with fidelity and success. Frequently he has represented his party as delegate to the various conventions. At the present time he is a candidate for the office of County Clerk, and it is safe to say that, should he receive the nomination, he will have the unanimous and hearty support of the Democrats of the county. In



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his religious belief he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In addition to the other enterprise in which he has engaged, for some time he conducted farming pursuits, in which he met with success.

FRANCIS M. TOMKINS was born in Morristown, N. J., on the 29th of January, 1820, and was a son of 'Squire Tomkins, whose birth occurred in the same place, August 23, 1783. The paternal grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolution. 'Squire Tomkins was a cabinet-maker by trade, and a skilled mechanic. On the 4th of May, 1809, he married Miss Mary Clark, who was born August 4, 1785. He spent his entire life in Morristown, where his death occurred December 17, 1847. His wife there passed away April 20, 1834. They had eight children, but only one now survives, Mrs. Caroline D. Mersereau, who is now living in South Orange, N. J., at the age of eighty-four. Delia, Augustus, Francis and Mary L. attained to mature years.

Our subject was reared in his native city, and at the age of sixteen entered Fairchilds Academy, in Mendham, N. J., where he pursued his studies for two years. He then spent four years in learning the trade of a tinsmith, after which he removed to Ohio and entered Oberlin College. Later he spent about a year in New Jersey, after which he went to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he worked in a tin shop. On going to St. Joseph, Mich., he was employed in the same way for about five months, when his employer died and he took the management of the store. He afterward bought a stock of hardware and tinware and opened a store in Schoolcraft, Mich.

On the 8th of April, 1846, Mr. Tomkins was united in marriage with Miss Lucy A. Roys, a native of Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., born July 20, 1825, and a daughter of Rufus A. Roys, who was a native of New Haven County, Conn. He was born February 2, 1795, and there wedded Mary Saloma Johnson, who was born August 11, 1796, and was a daughter of Joel Johnson. Rufus Roys was a carpenter in his younger years, and afterward engaged in farming and teaching school. He also served as Justice of the Peace for some

time. Later he removed to Kalamazoo County, Mich., and in 1833 located in Schoolcraft Township, where he entered land from the Government. In the midst of the forest he hewed out a farm, and as one of the early settlers, was closely identified with the growth of the county. To him belonged the honor of having cast the first Republican vote in Kalamazoo, and he also helped to raise the first liberty pole on the banks of the Kalamazoo River.

When he removed to the west, the Indians were very numerous in Michigan. Bears, wolves and other wild animals were to be seen, and deer and lesser game could be had in abundance. Mr. and Mrs. Roys had a family of eight children, six of whom grew to mature years, but only one is now living. The father became the owner of a fine homestead, and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred September 25, 1877, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife passed away November 14, 1860. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church and took a very active part in church work. They were prominent people and had the high regard of all who knew them.

Continuing to reside in Michigan until 1850, Mr. Tomkins then removed to Kankakee County, Ill., locating in Momence, where he engaged in the hardware business for several years. He then removed to Manteno, where he carried on business for two years, and in March, 1858, came to Centralia, which was then a small village. Here he engaged in the hardware business until 1879, when he retired from active life. He was enterprising and industrious, and by well directed efforts and fair and honest dealing won a high degree of success. In the year of his arrival here he purchased the lot upon which the home of Mrs. Tomkins now stands, and in 1867 built a comfortable residence.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Tomkins united with the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the charter members of the congregation at this place. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and his life was ever in harmony with his professions. The best interests of the community always found in him a friend, and he did all in his power to aid in the advancement of public enterprises. He was interested in several business

enterprises, and was a stockholder, director and one of the organizers of the Old National Bank, a stockholder and director of the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Centralia Light and Power Company, and the Centralia Fair Association. He built the Tomkins Block and owned other real estate in the city.

In politics Mr. Tomkins was a stalwart Republican, and during the late war was a loyal supporter of the Union. The cause of temperance found in him a friend, one who did much for its advancement. He passed away on the 20th of February, 1893, at his home in Centralia, at the age of seventy-three years and twenty-two days, and his loss was mourned by many friends as well as his immediate family. Mrs. Tomkins is still living at the old home, where she has resided for so many years. She is a most estimable lady and, like her husband, delights in doing good. Her many excellencies of character have won for her the love and confidence of all.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins, Mary A., married James B. Sanders, who died August 17, 1893, leaving three children, Jessie T., Luey Josephine and Mabel Augusta. Mr. Sanders was born in Williamstown, Mass., the son of Anthony and Mary Sanders, and married Miss Tomkins March 25, 1869. For many years he was engaged in the jewelry business, and subsequently, in partnership with Mr. Ullyette, owned and conducted a hardware establishment. After his death his widow disposed of his interest in the store. In politics he was a Republican, though not aggressive or partisan in his opinions. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and had charge of the choir for about twenty years. One of his most notable characteristics was his musical ability; not only was he very fond of music, but he displayed great skill in that art and possessed a strong and melodious voice.

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FRANK H. ALBERS, Deputy Circuit Clerk of Clinton County, and an influential citizen of Carlyle, was born in Germantown, Ill., January 18, 1860. He is of direct German descent, his father, Franz Albers, having been born and reared in that country. Emigrating thence to

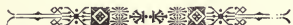
the United States, he proceeded at once to Illinois and became one of the first settlers of Germantown Township, Clinton County. Beginning here with limited means, but with an abundance of energy, tact and keen judgment, he gradually attained prosperity, and at the time of his death was numbered among the successful and wealthy farmers of the county, his landed possessions aggregating several thousand acres. He passed away in 1866, at the age of fifty-three years. Three years prior to his demise his wife departed this life, aged forty-four years. A native of Germany, she was known in maidenhood as Christina Dieckmann.

In the parental family there were seven children, all of whom attained mature years, and five are now living. They are, Theodore, who is living on the old homestead; Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, whose husband is in the milling business at Germantown; Catharine, the wife of H. Albers, a resident of Germantown Township, Clinton County, who though bearing the same name is not related to our subject; Caroline, the wife of F. H. Werries, who is engaged in the bakery and confectionery business at Niekerson, Kan.; and F. H., of this sketch. Those deceased are, Mary, who became the wife of Clements Niebur and died in Breese, Ill.; and Christena, who married Dr. Charles E. Gissy and died in Breese.

Spending the days of childhood upon the home farm, our subject at the age of twelve years came to Carlyle, where he made his home with a brother-in-law. His education was commenced in this county and completed in the St. Louis University, where he prosecuted his studies for three years. For about six years he filled a clerkship in Carlyle, and in 1888 accepted the position of Deputy Circuit Clerk, in which position he is still serving to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. For four years he has been Township Collector. Since Mr. Niehoff, the present Circuit Clerk, has been holding the office of Inspector of Insurance at Springfield, he has had the entire control of the office at this point.

Reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, with which his parents were identified, Mr. Albers is prominently connected with that religious organization at Carlyle. Politically a Dem-

ocrat, he has ever taken an active interest in the welfare of his party, and no one rejoices more at its success than does he. He is the owner of considerable valuable property in Clinton County, including two hundred and twenty-four acres in Germantown Township, two tracts of eighty-four and forty acres respectively in Looking Glass Township, and some farming land in Santa Fe Township. The land has been placed under a high state of cultivation, improved with good buildings, and is devoted to the raising of grain.



THEO KLUTHO, Sr. The name of this gentleman is inseparably associated with the growth and progress of the village of Breese, where he has resided for a period covering nearly forty years. In all enterprises to promote the development of the place he has been foremost, and there has been no plan evolved to advance the business and social interests of Breese Township or Clinton County with which he has not been prominently connected. A conspicuous figure in public life, he has held offices of trust, and for a number of years has represented the township upon the County Board of Supervisors.

Our subject is the only surviving member of the family of Henry and Theresa (Butz) Klutho, who lived and died in Prussia, where the father followed the trade of a weaver. Theo was born in Prussia February 12, 1830, and received a good education in the German language. For three years he served as a member of the First Regiment, Prussian Body Guards, and at the expiration of his service, in 1853, he came to America and spent the two ensuing years in Frankfort, Ky., where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he went to St. Louis, and from there the following year came to Breese, becoming one of the first settlers of the town. Here he worked both at his trade and in a lumber yard.

The first marriage of Mr. Klutho occurred in 1863, and united him with Miss Anna Mary, daughter of Frank and Tracy Marks, prominent

old settlers of Breese. This lady died fifteen months after her marriage, and in 1866 our subject was united with Miss Anna Mollitor, a native of Clinton County, and a daughter of the late William Mollitor, one of the pioneers of this part of Illinois. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom four are now living: Henry, John, August and Regina. The children have been given the best educational advantages and are young people of culture and energy. Henry is a graduate of a business college in St. Louis, and is an architect in the latter place. John was graduated from St. John's College in Minnesota, and the two youngest children are students in Breese. The family is identified with the Catholic Church.

In his political affiliations Mr. Klutho is a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and has frequently represented his party in local and state conventions. During the Civil War he was Captain of the Home Guards. For twenty years he filled the position of Justice of the Peace, after which he declined to hold the office longer. In 1880 he was elected Supervisor of Breese Township, and six years later was again chosen to fill that position, which he has since held. In 1890 he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Improvements and Buildings. He is President of the Future Coal Mine Company and is also interested in the Ingersoll Silver Mines in Montana. At present he is in the lumber business in Breese and is one of the oldest business men of this place.

The landed possessions of Mr. Klutho include one hundred and forty acres in Wheatfield Township, one hundred and forty-five in Breese Township and forty in Germantown Township. His residence, situated in the village, was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$4,000, and is one of the most elegant homes in the township. He has also built six other houses, which he has sold. From the founding of the village to the present time he has aided in its growth and contributed to its up-building, and in its history his name will occupy a prominent place through all years to come. He is a member of the Concordia Singing Society, to the success of which he has largely

contributed. Many other enterprises have also received from him an impetus which has aided their advancement. It is but natural, therefore, that he should stand high in the respect of his fellow-citizens and occupy a conspicuous position among the residents of the county.



GUSTAVE VAN HOOREBEKE, senior member of the firm of Van Hoorebeke & Ford, attorneys-at-law in Carlyle, is a native of Belgium, having been born in the city of Ghent, February 2, 1838. He is the only child born of the union of Emanuel and Colette Van Hoorebeke, natives of Ghent, who in 1850 emigrated to America and settled in St. Louis County, Mo., where the father engaged in general farming. In 1853 he removed thence to Cole County, the same state, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1855.

Prior to the admission of Kansas into the Union Mr. Van Hoorebeke removed to Franklin County, where in addition to mixed farming he engaged in the mercantile business. His wife dying there in 1856, in the following year he returned to St. Louis County, Mo., and resumed the tilling of the soil there. In the winter of 1857-58 he came to Clinton County, and made his home here until 1874, when he returned to Kansas, and in Labette County, that state, still carries on farming enterprises. In politics he is a Democrat, but not partisan in his opinions, voting for the best man in local campaigns and supporting the Democracy in national issues. By his second marriage he had five children.

In the private schools of Ghent, our subject received an excellent education in the language of his native land, which was afterward supplemented by an English education received in the schools of St. Louis County and the St. Louis University. After completing his studies, he remained with his father until 1862, when he came to Carlyle and

commenced to read law in the office of Benjamin Bond. In September, 1863, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and immediately afterward formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Benjamin Bond, with whom he continued until that gentleman retired from practice. For some time afterward he was alone, but now practices in partnership with Mr. Ford.

In 1858 Mr. Van Hoorebeke was united in marriage with Miss Ann E. Phillips, who was born and reared in Indiana. Six children resulted from this union, of whom only two are now living: Charles, foreman in a carriage factory in Cincinnati, and William, a carpenter and builder living in Aspen, Colo. The second marriage of Mr. Van Hoorebeke occurred in 1869, his wife being Miss Helen Owen, a native of Kentucky, who at the age of six years accompanied her parents to Clay County, Mo., and grew to womanhood in the city of Liberty. This lady died July 18, 1876, and the following year Mr. Van Hoorebeke and Miss Cora Cooke were united in marriage.

Mrs. Van Hoorebeke, at the time of her marriage, was a resident of Evansville, Ind., of which place her father, Lucius Cooke, was a prominent citizen. She was born in Jersey City, N. J., and was a child of about six years when she was taken by the family to Urbana, Ohio. When she was nine years of age her father came to Clinton County, Ill., and from here removed to Evansville, Ind., seven years later. At the present time Mr. Cooke is a resident of Potosia, Ohio. Mr. Van Hoorebeke and his estimable wife are the parents of three sons, Eugene, Harold and Vivian. The eldest boy is a student in the college at Knoxville, Ill., while the younger sons are pupils in the public school of Carlyle.

In the Democratic party Mr. Van Hoorebeke has long been an active worker, and so prominent is he among the members of this political organization in Illinois that in 1868 he was a candidate for the office of Secretary of State. In 1876 he served as delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Under the first administration of President Cleveland he was tendered and accepted the position of United States District Attorney for the southern district of Illinois. He has also been

City Attorney of Carlyle. Socially he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1874 Mr. Van Hoorbeke removed to Colorado, and settling in Denver, formed a legal partnership with Gen. B. M. Hughes, but owing to the continued illness of his wife, to whom the climate was unsuited, he was obliged to give up his interests in the west and return to Carlyle. As a member of the legal fraternity he stands high. He is a large-brained, broad-minded and generous-spirited man, who commands the esteem and confidence of all who know him. The exacting demands and large requirements of his profession have not dulled his taste for general literature. He has a miscellaneous library, and to legal learning adds a cultivated taste and a large store of general information.



NOAH HOYT SCOTT, a well known citizen of Meridian Township, Clinton County, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, February 21, 1826, and is a son of Dr. John W. and Mary A. (Hoyt) Scott. The paternal grandfather, John Scott, was born Giennock, Scotland, and there spent the years of his boyhood and youth. Deciding to seek a home across the Atlantic, he took passage in an American-bound vessel, in company with John Weatherspoon, a member of the same church as was he. With him he brought a package of linen and with this he traveled north into Vermont, selling his goods from house to house. He settled in the Green Mountain State, and the Revolutionary War coming on shortly after his arrival in this country, he was chosen Lieutenant of a company of Green Mountain Boys. However, he saw no active service as an official, his time being devoted to the care of valuables in towns raided by the British.

At the close of the war Grandfather Scott resumed the occupation of a farmer and leased the Gleab farm for a period of one hundred years, it remaining the home of his descendants for a long time. He and his wife reared a family of thirteen children, among whom was John W., who first

opened his eyes to the light in Vermont. His education was commenced in the district schools and completed in Rutland Academy and Dartmouth College, and he was graduated from the institution last named with the degree of M. D. Throughout the remainder of his life he followed the medical profession, in which he was very successful. About 1816 he removed west to Ohio, making the trip on horseback and locating in the woods at Parkman, that state, where he purchased property.

The marriage of Dr. J. W. Scott united him with the daughter of Noah and Rebecca (Betts) Hoyt. The Hoyt family has been represented in this country for many generations and was originally from England, the first ones of that name who crossed the Atlantic having made settlement at Danbury, Conn. Our subject is the eldest of five children, the others being, John (deceased), a volunteer in the late war and formerly a toll-gate keeper in Montana, where he was one of the earliest settlers; Mary A., deceased; Charles, who served for four years in the Civil War and was for sixteen years clerk in the Treasury at Washington; and Maria, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio. The parents of this family were devoted members of the Episcopal Church. In politics the father was a Whig and a Federalist.

Although he remained with his parents until twenty-eight years old, our subject had been self-supporting for some years prior to that time and had commenced to teach school at the age of sixteen. For five years he was Assistant Principal in an Ohio college, but meantime he prosecuted the study of medicine; he went to Wisconsin in 1856, where he practiced the profession for eighteen months. For a time he lived in Hamilton, Ill., where he owned property and conducted a good practice. In 1867 selling the place, he purchased ninety acres of raw prairie land in Clinton County, where he has since made his home.

On the last day of the year 1889, Dr. Scott suffered a deep bereavement in the loss of his faithful wife, an estimable lady, who was highly regarded in this community. Frances Moore, as she was known in maidenhood, was born in Rutland, Vt., and was a daughter of Charles Moore, also a native of the Green Mountain State. Dr. and Mrs.

Scott became the parents of one son, Rev. John W. Scott, who was educated in McKendree College, of Lebanon, Ill., and at Syracuse, N. Y.; he is now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and resides at present with his father.



SAMUEL P. COOPER. The biographies of successful men are suggestive of the most precious and important truths and serve as potent examples to each succeeding generation, teaching them how to achieve the highest success. From them may be gleaned the most valuable lessons of perseverance in the face of obstacles, honesty in the midst of temptations, and fidelity in even the most trivial duties of everyday life.

It will therefore be both interesting and instructive to record the events which have given character to the career of Samuel P. Cooper. A history of Washington County would be incomplete without a biographical sketch of this pioneer, who has been so long and so closely connected with its highest material and commercial interests. His name is indissolubly associated with the history of Richview, of which he is now the oldest surviving business man. He came to this place in 1845, embarked in business three years later and is now widely and favorably known as President of the Exchange Bank.

The city of Alton, Ill., was the early home of Mr. Cooper, and there he was born in December of 1832, being the next to the eldest child in the family of William P. and Elizabeth (Ballard) Cooper. The Cooper family is of distinguished ancestry and its first representatives in this country were among the Pilgrim Fathers of immortal fame. Our subject's maternal grandfather on the Cooper side was a sister of the illustrious Wendell Phillips. The Ballard family is of Kentucky origin, but our subject is not familiar with their genealogical history.

William P. Cooper was born in Boston, Mass., and at the age of twenty-five years left that

city, removing west to Illinois, where he engaged in surveying and school-teaching. A printer by trade, he published at Carlyle one of the first papers of southern Illinois. His death occurred in Marion County, Ill., in 1855. Samuel P., at the age of fourteen, entered a saddlery and harness establishment in St. Louis, Mo., where he served an apprenticeship of five years. On leaving that city he joined his mother at Carlyle, of which city he was a resident for a few years following.

The year 1845 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Cooper in Richview, Washington County, Ill., where he was employed as a journeyman for three years. At the expiration of that time he embarked in the harness business, which he followed exclusively for two years and then added stoves, tinware and hardware to his stock. In that line he met with flattering success until 1867, when he engaged in the mercantile trade, although he still held a half-interest in his former establishment. Later he embarked in the grain business, to which in 1882 he added lumbering. The Exchange Bank was founded by himself in 1878 and is one of the most substantial private banks in this section of the state. In all the enterprises above mentioned he is still engaged, with the exception of the harness and mercantile trade.

The marriage of Mr. Cooper and Miss Sarah Needles took place in 1858. Mrs. Cooper is the daughter of J. B. and Sarah (Talbot) Needles, the former of Quaker origin, and the latter a member of a Virginia family. To this marriage were born three children, one of whom died in infancy. The two surviving are: Charles Phillips, who is engaged in the agricultural business and is also interested with his father in the banking, grain and lumber trade; and Carrie C., the wife of J. W. Stanton, formerly of Clinton County, but now of Richview, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and also owns an interest in the banking, grain and lumber business. Charles P. married Miss Ida Moffet, of Wisconsin, and they reside in Richview.

In religious connections Mr. Cooper and his family are identified with the Methodist Church, in which he is a Steward. Socially, he is identi-

fied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge for fifteen years. His political adherence is given to the Republican party, but he is not a politician in the ordinary usage of that word, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his extensive and important business interests. By his fellow-citizens he is regarded with respect as an honorable citizen and progressive business man. His active co-operation has been given to every improvement planned and executed in the village of Richview, and all enterprises calculated to increase the material prosperity of the people receive his enthusiastic and loyal support.



FRANK ISAAC, a farmer residing on section 33, Wade Township, Clinton County, was born in France April 9, 1830. He is the son of Nicholas and Susie (Koshier) Isaac, natives of France, the former being a weaver by trade. In September of 1837 the family emigrated to America, and coming direct to Illinois, settled upon a farm situated in the American Bottom in St. Clair County. Thence, eighteen months later, they came to Clinton County and made settlement upon a farm on section 31, Wade Township. The father, however, was spared but a few years longer, and just as he was succeeding in his effort to place his land under cultivation, he was killed by lightning, in 1848.

The death of the father was a severe blow to the widow and orphaned children, who were thus left with little property and no means of support save the tilling of the soil of the home farm. Though far from her native land and in the midst of a sparsely settled country, the mother was undismayed by the hardships she was obliged to encounter, and struggled bravely to support the family. In this endeavor she was assisted by her children, who were energetic, industrious, frugal and persevering. There were in the family five children, but only two are now living, Frank and Mrs. Rohr. The mother survived her husband

many years, and passed away in 1884 at an advanced age.

At the time of coming to America, the subject of this sketch was a child of seven years, and he grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes in a new and undeveloped country. He had few opportunities of acquiring an education, but so anxious was he to gain knowledge that, whenever possible to attend, he walked five miles to a subscription school, a requirement which would be considered impossible by the schoolboy of modern times, who goes "creeping, like a snail, unwillingly to school."

In 1856 Mr. Isaac married Miss Mary Peorot, a native of the village in France where our subject first saw the light. This lady died in 1859, leaving one child, Nicholas, who married Lena Rohr, and with his wife and four children lives in Wade Township. The second marriage of Mr. Isaac occurred in 1860, his wife being Katie Tieman, a native of Germany. They are the parents of eight children, Henry, Frank, John, Bennie, Susie, Katie, Mary and Annie. When Mr. Isaac first settled upon his farm in the year 1860, it consisted of only forty acres, but from time to time he added to his possessions until he now owns five hundred and twenty-four acres, all of which is improved excepting one hundred acres. Here he engages in general farming and also makes a specialty of raising stock.

In religious connections Mr. Isaac and his family are members of the Catholic Church, in which they are prominent workers. In politics he is a Democrat, which party is also supported by his sons. It has never been his desire to mingle in public affairs, and he has not been solicitous of office, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to agriculture. He has given his children the best advantages possible, is a friend of the public-school movement, and served as School Director for one year. As one of the oldest settlers of this locality, as well as one of its most successful farmers, he is well and favorably known throughout the township and county. His life affords an illustration of the power of self-reliance and determination. In early life he struggled against innumerable obstacles. Not only had he no means, but he and the other members of the family were

obliged to pay the debts incurred by his father in purchasing the home farm, and it required twelve years to do so. Meantime, they often lacked even the ordinary comforts of life and were obliged to be content with the bare necessities of existence. Not having money to pay for having corn ground at the mill, they ground it in the coffee mill at home and thus made bread for the family. This is but one of the privations they endured, but success, after many years, has rewarded the patient efforts of Mr. Isaac, and he is now numbered among the prosperous farmers of Wade Township.

ANDREW EISENMAYER. Among the residents of Trenton who have prosecuted a successful business career for many years, investing their means in such a manner as to derive a good income by close application to their business, and have retired from the arduous labor of life, is the gentleman above named. He was for a number of years the proprietor of the Trenton Flouring Mill, but after it was destroyed by fire in 1886 he practically retired from active life, and is now giving his attention to the general supervision of his large interests.

Our subject was born in Hassloch, Bavaria, February 22, 1824, is a son of John Conrad and Ann Eliza (Fuesser) Eisenmayer, and was the fourth in order of birth of their eight children. During his boyhood he attended the schools of his native land, where he received a good education, and when eighteen years of age boarded a sailing-vessel leaving Havre and arrived in New Orleans in June, 1840. From that point he came north to St. Louis and later located in St. Clair County, and remained in Mascoutah for about a year. At the end of that time he removed to Belleville, and during the two years he made his home in that place learned the carpenter's trade. He subsequently spent a short time in Galena, working at his trade, but soon returned to Mascoutah, where he lived until 1846.

In the above year our subject visited his old home in Germany, and in March, 1847, was there

married to Miss Christina Sauter, who was a native of Lachen, which was located near his own birthplace. He soon afterward returned to America with his bride, and again taking up his abode in Mascoutah, purchased an interest in a saw and grist mill, which at that time was the only one in that region. In 1850 he formed a partnership with P. H. Postel and erected a new mill in addition to the one already in use, and they operated together for about two years, when Mr. Eisenmayer purchased the entire plant.

Our subject remained in business in Mascoutah until 1869, when he became dissatisfied with the location of his mill and determined to invest in mill property enjoying railroad facilities. In 1866, in partnership with John Sauter, he purchased the mill property owned by Peter Emig, and three years later bought the interest of his partner. He thus became the sole proprietor of the largest flouring mill in Clinton County, and in consequence carried on a large and important business until 1886, when the plant was destroyed by fire.

In 1885 Mr. Eisenmayer went to Springfield, Mo., where he established a large mill which had a capacity of four hundred barrels of flour per day, and which enterprise is now carried on by his sons Andrew and Julius. Our subject having accumulated a handsome fortune, in 1886, after the destruction of his mill, abandoned all active work, and as before stated, gives his attention to superintending his large and varied interests in the county.

In politics, our subject was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when, being a strong anti-slavery man, he joined its ranks, and now firmly believes in the principles laid down in its platform. Mr. Eisenmayer has on several occasions represented his party as delegate to state and national conventions, and is recognized as one of the political leaders in this section of the state. The popularity which he enjoys is illustrated by the fact that he was commissioned by the Governor of Illinois in 1893 to represent the state, together with other prominent citizens, as a member of the International Committee, which met at New Orleans to consider the question of the advisability of carrying on the Nicaragua Canal proj-

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Yours Truly
S. H. Watson

ect, an enterprise which our subject has strongly endorsed and advocated. In 1876 he ran for State Senator, but was defeated by twenty-nine votes.

By force of character and great business ability, our subject has become one of the wealthy and representative men of southern Illinois. He has aided greatly in the development of Clinton County and is highly respected for his sterling qualities and broad-minded views of life. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenmayer have eight children, of whom we make the following mention: Elizabeth married Dr. A. E. Wehrmann and resides in Indianapolis; John Conrad is a banker in Trenton; Louisa is now Mrs. William Bromelsick, of Lawrence, Kan.; Catherine married Taylor Remick and makes her home in Trenton; Andrew and Julius are residents of Springfield, Mo.; Anna married Dr. L. C. Toney, and is living in Phoenix, Ariz.; and Amelia is at home.



CAPT. S. H. WATSON, ex-Mayor of Mt. Vernon, has been prominently connected with the business and political interests of this place, and all who know him respect him for his honorable and straightforward career. He was born in Mt. Vernon, November 5, 1838, and is a son of John H. Watson, a native of Kentucky. His great-grandfather, John Watson, was born on the Isle of Man, and founded the family in America in Colonial days. His son, Dr. John W. Watson, was born in Virginia, January 10, 1777, in early life went to Kentucky, and afterward brought his family to Jefferson County, Ill. He was one of its first physicians and occupied a prominent place in professional and social circles. He died June 3, 1845, respected by all who knew him. His wife, Frances Watson, was a sister of Joel and Joseph Pace, twin brothers, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of Jefferson County, and who were the founders of the family in Illinois. Official positions were held by them, and in business circles they were widely and favorably known,

Joel following merchandising, while Joseph carried on agricultural pursuits.

John H. Watson, the father of the Captain, was a contractor and builder, and for twenty-five years served as Justice of the Peace. He was also Master in Chancery for several years, and his fidelity to all duties, whether public or private, won him the respect and confidence of the entire community. He died in Mt. Vernon, September 26, 1861, and his loss was deeply mourned. He was one of a large family of children, including Joel F. Watson, of Mt. Vernon, the wealthiest citizen of Jefferson County, and the father of Albert Watson, the able State's Attorney, of this county, and Dr. Walter Watson, a prominent physician and politician, who is now a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a candidate for Congress in his district.

The mother of the Captain was in her maidenhood Elizabeth M. Rankins. She was born in North Carolina, July 26, 1805, and went to Tennessee with her father, Robert Rankins, who in December, 1825, brought his family to Mt. Vernon. She was married December 13, 1827, to John H. Watson. She was a lady of good education, of kindly disposition, and a devoted wife and loving mother. She lived to an advanced age, and died in Mt. Vernon, June 5, 1891, at the age of eighty-five years, ten months and ten days. During the great cyclone of 1887, she was alone in the house with her daughter, Mrs. Miller. The storm struck the dwelling, completely destroying it, but left her sitting in her chair, only slightly injured. She lived far beyond the allotted age, but the shock no doubt hastened her death.

In the Watson family were nine children, six sons and three daughters. John R. died in Iowa about 1862; William D. is interested in mining in Silverton, Colo.; Amelia J. became the wife of Bennett S. Miller, and died in 1893; Thomas P. is living in Mt. Vernon; Milla is the wife of John A. Wall, who served in the late war, but is a newspaper man by profession, and for nearly five years was Postmaster of Mt. Vernon; Capt. Joel P. served in the Civil War as aid-de-camp on Gen. John M. Palmer's staff, and is now a real-estate dealer of Ashley, Ill.; Dr. J. H. is a prominent

physician of Woodlawn, Ill., and the present member of the State Legislature; and Nancy died in childhood.

Captain Watson was reared and educated in Mt. Vernon, and began business as a grain dealer. He afterward dealt in agricultural implements, establishing the large house which is now the property of his sons. On October 1, 1860, he was married to Miss Anna Augusta Goetchius, a native of Massachusetts, and the only child of Isaac D. and Elizabeth Goetchius, the former of whom was of German descent, and who was an extensive railroad contractor. At the age of sixteen she came to Illinois with her father, who was building the Air Line Railroad from Fairfield, Ill., to St. Louis. He died in Paducah, Ky., while engaged in railroading. Mrs. Watson had excellent educational advantages, and is a most accomplished and agreeable lady. They have two sons, Fred P. and Harry W., who are now engaged in the agricultural implement business. The latter has recently returned from California, where he was Teller in the University Bank of Los Angeles, and brought with him as his bride the cultured daughter of Judge R. M. Widney, who was President of that bank.

The year after the marriage of our subject, the Civil War broke out, and he promptly responded to the call for troops, enlisting July 25, 1861, in Company G, Fortleth Illinois Infantry. He distinguished himself on the battlefield of Shiloh, and for meritorious conduct was made Second Lieutenant and became aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. C. C. Walcutt, and later on the staff of Gen. John M. Corse. Subsequently he was made Inspector of the First Brigade, Second Division Fifteenth Army Corps, and was later promoted to the rank of Captain. He served in the Atlanta campaign, and went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. His army record is an honorable one, of which he may well be proud.

When the war was over, Captain Watson returned home and once more resumed business as a dealer in grain and implements. For a number of years he successfully carried on operations along this line, but at length sold his business to his son, and is now practically living retired. In 1891 he

was brought forward as a candidate for Mayor, by his fellow-townsmen, who, looking to the best interests of the city, wanted to elect a man having large property interest and one in favor of making improvements that would be of benefit to the majority. They found in the Captain a public-spirited and progressive man, and he was elected on the issue of city improvements. He adhered to his policy, and his enterprising and progressive movements have made Mt. Vernon one of the most beautiful cities in the state. Throughout life he has been a supporter of the Republican party, has served as Chairman on the County Central Committee for the past twelve years, and is now being urged to allow the use of his name as candidate to represent his county in the Legislature of his state. Socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Royal Arch Mason. In addition to his other interests, he owns the Harrison Block, on Broadway, as well as one of the loveliest homes in Mt. Vernon, in which he is now spending his days in ease and comfort, enjoying a rest which is well deserved.



DAVID B. MAGNESS. A stroll through the city of Salem will give a visitor a good idea of the business enterprise of the people and the demand made upon its various lines of activity by the community. While passing down one of the main streets we come to the mill of Magness & Draper, and, with the curiosity of a stranger, we enter the building. One of the proprietors, with the utmost courtesy, conducts us through the mill, which is provided with the full roller system and is operated by steam, the capacity being eighty barrels per day. On every hand may be observed evidences of the thrift and progressive disposition of the owners, who justly rank among the successful business men of Salem.

Of southern birth and parentage, Mr. Magness is the son of Joseph Magness, a native of Rutherford County, N. C., who in turn was the son of Benjamin Magness. He was reared upon a farm,

and in the state of his birth was united in marriage with Esther Beam, who survives him, still making her home in Rutherford (now called Cleveland) County. His death occurred in 1857. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living. Four sons participated in the Civil War, namely: Benjamin, who served in a Texas regiment in the Confederate army; D. B., of this sketch; J. J., who was Captain of a Confederate regiment, and Perry, who was also a member of a North Carolina company and is now deceased. The father of this family served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was a man of upright, honorable character, who won the high regard of his fellow-citizens. His widow is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland County, N. C., March 24, 1833, and was reared to manhood upon a farm, his time being devoted principally to the details of agricultural work. During three months in the summer he was a pupil in the free schools. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Whisnant, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Magness was born in Cleveland County, N. C., January 1, 1834, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children. Those now living are, John O., who married Dora Bandy, and they with their two children live in Murphysboro; and Laura H., the wife of J. E. Wooters, of Du Quoin, they being the parents of one child.

After his marriage Mr. Magness settled upon a farm in Cleveland County, where he was residing at the opening of the late war. In December, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company I, Thirty-eighth North Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A., in which he was First Lieutenant and later Captain. The regiment was organized at Raleigh, under Colonel Hoke, and was ordered to Richmond, Va., where Lieutenant Magness took an active part in the seven-days battle under Stonewall Jackson, the hero of the south. Later he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, also the engagements at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and then, under General Pickett, bore an honorable part in the celebrated charge of that commander. Being cap-

tured by the Federal troops, he was taken to Ft. Delaware, and from there conveyed to Johnson Island, where he was imprisoned for twenty-one months. All the horrors of long confinement, where he endured the pangs of hunger and the chill rigors of winter, were his to meet, but his spirit remained undaunted by hardships and privations. So nearly starved was he at one time that he was forced to eat rats. Finally, in March of 1865, he was paroled, and at once returned to his home. At the battle of Gettysburg he was struck by a spent ball in the chest, and by a piece of shell in the knee, but was not disabled thereby. His entire service covered a period of four years.

In 1867 Mr. Magness, accompanied by his family, removed from North Carolina to Illinois, the trip being made in a two-horse wagon, and six weeks being consumed by the journey. Locating upon a farm in Salem Township, Marion County, he rented land for a number of years, after which he settled on section 24, Salem Township, and now has two hundred acres of improved land. In 1892, he came to Salem, where he formed a partnership in the milling business with W. L. Draper, and the firm is now one of the best known in the county.

As members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Mr. Magness and his estimable wife contribute to the support of religious projects and endeavor to promote the cause of Christianity throughout this section. He is now Steward of the church and is an active worker in its behalf. He is also interested in educational matters, and during his occupancy of the position of School Director was instrumental in promoting the interests of the public schools. Socially, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Magness possesses decision of character and tenacity of purpose, and has other valuable traits that have made him successful in business and rendered him a successful civic official. A Democrat in politics, he maintains a deep interest in the progress of his party, which he has frequently represented in county conventions. For four years he filled the position of Highway Commissioner, and served as Supervisor of Salem Township for six years. In 1886 he was elected County Treasurer, and discharged the duties of that posi-

tion with fidelity and efficiency for a period of four years, retiring in 1890. Benevolent and sympathetic by nature, Mr. Magness is ever ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and by an upright and consistent Christian life has won the respect of his fellow-men.



BENJAMIN SMITH. There are few things in life that inspire more general interest than does a sketch of a successful business man, who by achieving fortune himself, gives an example to those trying to climb the ladder of fame, and thus encourages them to hope for similar successes. Mr. Smith is a man of decided ability, and is generally conceded to rank among the first agriculturists of Jefferson County. He has spent his entire life in Spring Garden Township, and in his five hundred broad acres is included the estate of his father, and also the farm of his paternal grandfather.

Our subject was born in the above township, August 29, 1838, and is one in a family of eleven children born to his parents, only four of whom beside himself are living, namely: William H., Melinda, Johanna and Lois. Anderson Smith, the father, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., February 6, 1814, and was a lad of sixteen years when his parents came to Illinois and located in Spring Garden Township, on the western edge of Moore's Prairie. There he was married April 10, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Thomas and Philadelphia (Ferguson) Hopper. Mrs. Smith was born January 28, 1811, in Tennessee, of which state her parents were also natives.

After his marriage the father of our subject started out in life for himself, for many years carrying on his trade of a blacksmith, and at the same time was engaged in farm pursuits. He spent his entire life on section 1, and at the time of his decease, May 3, 1872, his loss was felt by the entire community. When thirty-five years of age, Anderson Smith joined the Ham's Grove Baptist Church. For the remainder of his life he was one

of the pillars in that church, and also served as Deacon. He was widely and favorably known in the community where he spent so many years of his life, and being a man of rare judgment, his advice was much sought after by his friends and neighbors. He was one of those honored citizens of the county who accomplished much good in his life.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith departed this life March 22, 1870, when fifty-nine years of age. Grandfather Isaac Smith was born January 19, 1779, in North Carolina, and was one of ten children born to his parents, Abraham and Johanna (Bateman) Smith. He spent his early life in his native state, where he met and married Miss Millie Hassel. Soon after their union the young couple emigrated to Tennessee, where they lived for about ten years, and then came to Illinois and located on a farm in Spring Garden Township, where their decease occurred. Grandfather Smith was a Regular Baptist in religion, and one of the organizers of the first church of that denomination in this locality, which was known as Moore's Prairie Church. He was a noble-minded, conscientious Christian, and died in 1854, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans.

The great-grandfather of our subject, Abraham Smith, was born in the early part of the last century, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which conflict the father of Grandmother Millie Smith also participated. Abraham Smith and his wife reared a family of ten children, the eldest of whom was born January 6, 1770, and the youngest February 19, 1797. Our subject traces his ancestry back to one John Smith, who was born in Manchester, England, and came to this country in the Colonial days.

Benjamin Smith, of this sketch, has always resided in his native county, and when reaching his majority was married, January 24, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of Russell and Jincey (Allen) Shirley, natives of Hamilton County, this state. Mrs. Smith departed this life November 18, 1891, leaving a family of the following-named ten children: Isaac N., George H., Charles E., Judson A., Ollie J., Ellis Lee, Oma, Rado, Herman and Iva.

Three children had previously died in childhood, and Seth T. died when twenty-three years of age.

After his marriage our subject located on a farm, and in addition to its cultivation for twelve winters thereafter taught school. His first purchase consisted of forty acres, which he cultivated in such a profitable manner that he was soon enabled to enlarge his estate, and at the present time owns four hundred acres, and has given farms to each of his sons. His property includes the old homesteads of both his father and grandfather, which it is his intention to retain in the family.

Mr. Smith is a man whose character and personal attributes are such as to win the confidence and friendship of the people by whom he is surrounded. He has always been interested in township affairs, and for nine years was Road Commissioner, and held the office of Supervisor for three terms. In politics he was a strong Democrat, until the Peter Cooper Campaign, since which time he has voted with the People's party, and on that ticket was candidate for County Treasurer in 1890. Socially, he is a prominent Odd Fellow, with which order he has been connected since twenty-one years of age. He is one of the charter members of Ham's Grove Lodge, which he represented for two years at the Grand Lodge of the state. He is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and is President of the Assembly of Jefferson County.



HENRY SCHURMANN, President of the Hanover Star Milling Company at Germantown, is of German parentage, his father, Peter, and his mother, Annie (Bellmann) Schurmann, having both been born in the province of Westphalia about 1819. The day of their marriage, and a few hours after that event had been solemnized, they took passage on a sailing-vessel for America, and landing in this country in November of 1846, came direct to Illinois and settled upon a partly improved farm situated in Looking Glass Township, Clinton County. There the husband and father died in 1849 during

the cholera epidemic, a victim of that dread disease. While a resident of Germany he had served in the Prussian army and was a non-commissioned officer.

After the death of Peter Schurmann his widow was again married, becoming the wife of Christopher Schwake, and that union resulted in the birth of four children, of whom the only survivor is Bernard, a resident of St. Louis, Mo. After the death of Mr. Schwake his widow married Henry Harrenburg. Her death occurred in the fall of 1872. She was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, as was also our subject's father. Henry is the only child born of his mother's first marriage, and he is a native of Looking Glass Township, his birth having there occurred November 12, 1847. He grew to manhood in Clinton County and was a student in the public and parochial schools, also for a time attended Jones' Commercial College in St. Louis, and the schools at St. Maurice, Ind.

In the mill then owned by Lampen & Kleinekorte, now the property of the Hanover Star Milling Company, Mr. Schurmann served an apprenticeship under Patrik Hosey. In 1868 he was called home from school to take charge of this mill and assumed the management of the concern for Mr. Kleinekorte, who had become sole owner. In May, 1869, the mill was rented to Usselman & Sprehe, and our subject was retained as manager. In the fall of the same year the enterprise was sold to Usselman, Schurmann & Co. (Mr. Sprehe being the Co.), and under that title the firm conducted business until the death of the senior partner in 1878, when his interest was purchased by the other partners. The firm of Sprehe & Schurmann continued until the death of the former, in December, 1880, since which time our subject has been the sole owner.

The plant known as the Hanover Star Mills was built in 1859 by Lampen, Kleinekorte & Niemyer, all now deceased. Originally a sawmill plant, it was afterward a four-run burr mill, with a capacity of one hundred barrels in twenty-four hours. In 1881 Mr. Schurmann changed it to a roller mill, with a capacity of three hundred barrels, and expects very soon to increase its capacity to five hundred barrels. The building is five stories in

height and is equipped with the latest machinery. It is exclusively a flouring mill, the best brands being manufactured. The favorite brands are "Schurmann's Patent" and "Hanover Star," but there are others manufactured, including the "Perfection," "Sunbeam," "Tea Rose," "Tip Top" and "Kaskaskia." The goods are principally shipped to Boston and other parts of New England, but shipments are also made to Mobile, Ala., Baltimore, Md.; New York, N. Y., Liverpool, England, and Belfast, Ireland, and they expect soon to do nothing but an export business. Steady employment is given to twelve men, and for the past two years not an employe has been discharged. There are also about twelve coopers employed, the company manufacturing all its own barrels.

In 1885 Mr. Schurmann organized a stock company, styled the Hanover Star Milling Company. The officers are: Henry Schurmann, President; Edward Schurmann, Secretary; and G. Gesenhues, Treasurer. The Directors are: Henry and Edward Schurmann, G. Gesenhues, A. B. Michels and Ferdinand Nordmann. One fifth of the stock is owned by our subject. In addition to this enterprise he is also interested in the Germantown Creamery and owns the Bartelso Creamery, the latter having already been established on a sound financial basis.

On the 8th of February, 1870, Mr. Schurmann was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Franz Albers, further reference to whom will be found in the biographical sketch of F. H. Albers. Mrs. Schurmann was born in Germantown Township, Clinton County, in December of 1853, and received a good education in the public schools of the home locality and the Sisters' School at Breese. Their union has resulted in the birth of nine children, of whom the following are living: Annie, a graduate of the Ursuline Convent at St. Louis; J. Henry, a finely educated young man, who is now in the creamery business with his father; Edward, a graduate of Jones' Commercial College of St. Louis; August, Carrie, Paula and Cecilia, who are conducting their studies in the home schools. Elizabeth and Leo are deceased.

In their religious, connections Mr. and Mrs. Schurmann are identified with the Catholic Church.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has for years been quite active in local affairs. In 1873 he was elected County Clerk and occupied that position for nine years. From 1886 until 1890 he served as County Treasurer, and for three years, beginning with 1890, was President of the village. For two terms he officiated as President of the Carlyle City Council, and also served as a member of the School Board at that place.



WILLIAM H. NORRIS, ex-Postmaster at Carlyle, was born in the city of New Albany, Ind., in 1845. He is the son of Daniel W. Norris, who was born in New Castle, Del., about the year 1804, and at the age of eighteen started on foot to Pittsburgh, Pa. Reaching that place, the ambitious youth secured passage on a flat-boat down the Ohio River, and thus journeyed to New Albany, where he settled. With his uncle, Thomas Sinex, of that place, he bound himself as an apprentice to the trade of a carpenter and builder for seven years, and at the expiration of that time he followed his chosen occupation in New Albany until 1847.

The first marriage of Daniel W. Norris united him with Miss Mary Conner, who died in New Albany. Of the children resulting from that union, only two are now living: Mrs. Emma Stevenson, of Roekville, Ind.; and Mrs. Elizabeth Albin, of Greencastle, Ind. The second marriage of Mr. Norris united him with Mrs. Parker, and they became the parents of two children, William H. (our subject) and Mrs. Harriet A. Doyng, whose husband, a man of considerable reputation, is now the editor of the *Courier-Journal* of Jacksonville, Ill.

Leaving New Albany in 1847, Daniel W. Norris went to St. Louis, and from there proceeded to Belleville, where he engaged in business as a carpenter and builder for seven years. Among the structures which he assisted in erecting were numerous substantial court houses, jails and other public buildings, which still stand as monuments to his enterprise and ability. In 1849 he built the

court house which still stands at Carlyle, and which, notwithstanding its age, is still in constant use. After completing the court house, he brought his family to Carlyle and permanently settled here. His wife had died in Belleville Ill., and in Carlyle he married Mrs. Matilda (Mitchell) Scott, their union being blessed by the birth of one son now living, C. P. Norris, of Carlyle.

In 1857 Mr. Norris, Sr., purchased and settled upon a farm one mile from the court house, and there he gave his attention to agriculture, meeting with such success in his undertakings that his estate was recognized as one of the best in Clinton County. In every enterprise calculated to enhance the development of his community he was foremost, and his death, in May, 1860, was a great loss to the people. While he gave his time and attention principally to his business, he was also interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the county, and was especially concerned in the progress of religion, being himself a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Coming to Carlyle at the age of nine years, the subject of this sketch received a practical education in the schools of this place. He followed farming pursuits until twenty-eight years of age. In November, 1870, he married Miss Martha E. Crocker, a native of Adams County, Ill., who was there reared to womanhood. Her father, Joseph Crocker, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., and was one of the early settlers of Adams County, where he engaged in farming and milling. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Norris, namely: Leon, who was formerly Deputy Postmaster; Daniel W. and Elizabeth.

During the Civil War, our subject, then a youth in his teens, was warmly interested in the success of the Union cause, and such was his devotion to the Stars and Stripes, that in May, 1864, his name was enrolled among the boys in blue. He became a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he served for one hundred days, being mustered out September 23, 1864. In January of the ensuing year he again enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he remained until the close of

the war, being mustered out September 4, 1865. During his first enlistment he was Corporal of his company, and during his second period of service was First Sergeant. His regiment was with the western army, principally in Tennessee, Missouri and the southwest. He now draws a pension of \$6 per month.

Returning to Clinton County at the close of the war, Mr. Norris resumed farming, in which he was engaged until 1868. He then came to Carlyle, where he engaged in the grain business for two and one-half years. Afterward he accepted a clerkship in one of the stores. In 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served for four years. For seven consecutive years he was Collector of the township, and was also engaged as Clerk during that entire time for the firm of Schnell & Allen. July 1, 1889, he was appointed, under the administration of President Harrison, Postmaster at Carlyle, which position he held for some time after the change of administration. As may easily be surmised, Mr. Norris is a staunch Republican in his political preferences. His first Republican vote was cast for General Grant in 1868, and since that time he has never failed to support the issues and principles of his chosen party. In religious belief he is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Socially, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic.

CAPT. FRANK W. HAVILL, an honored veteran of the late war, who is now editing a paper in Mt. Carmel, and who is serving as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois at Mt. Vernon, where he makes his official home, was born in Roseoe, Ohio, September 15, 1842. His father is a native of Maryland, and his mother was born in the Buckeye State of Irish parentage. The Captain attended the common schools of Ohio until fourteen years of age, when, in 1857, he came to Illinois, locating in Mt. Carmel, where he worked in a brick yard and at railroad building until the breaking out of the war.

Mr. Havill was then eighteen years of age, but he possessed the spirit of patriotism of many an

older soldier, and on the 25th of July, 1861, enlisted as a private, becoming a member of Company I, Fortieth Illinois Infantry. At the end of three years he re-enlisted at Huntsville, Ala., and continued in the service until the close of the war. He was severely wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, and at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. He served in the campaigns in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South and North Carolina. For a portion of the time he was in the secret service, and was an Adjutant in Harrison's Tennessee Cavalry. He was promoted to the ranks of First Lieutenant and Captain, and when mustered out August 1, 1865, was an Assistant Inspector General.

Captain Havill then returned to his home in Mt. Carmel, and on the 30th of June, 1867, in Friendsville, Ill., was married to Miss Marie Elizabeth Willman. For many years he was one of the most prominent citizens of Mt. Carmel, and was honored with several offices. He served as Master in Chancery of Wabash County for two terms, and was postmaster of Mt. Carmel under President Cleveland's first administration. In 1872, he became the editor and publisher of the Mt. Carmel *Register*, which is now recognized as the leading Democratic paper of southern Illinois. He has served on the senatorial, congressional and state Democratic committees and takes a very active part in politics.

It is said that Captain Havill's paper exerts a greater influence in the politics of southern Illinois than any other force, and that he has secured more officials for state and national offices than any other man in southern Illinois. It is commonly reported that what he favors in this line usually goes through, and what he opposes falls to the ground. His eldest son holds a high position in the State Penitentiary in Chester, and is a rising young politician.

In November, 1890, the Captain was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Southern Grand Division for a term of six years, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate in this division, a fact which indicates his popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in

him. He is an able and forcible writer and throughout the state he is both widely and favorably known. Socially he is identified with the following organizations: the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, Eastern Star and Shrine, of the Masonic fraternity; Subordinate Lodge, Encampment and Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows; Knights of Labor, Patrons of Husbandry, Workmen and Red Men, being Sachem of the order last named. He was the first charter member of Mt. Carmel Post, G. A. R.

JOHAN J. DIEHL, M. D. A notable instance of the success which almost invariably rewards energy and skill, coupled with judicious management, is afforded by the life of Dr. Diehl, of Centralia, who is justly prominent, not alone in the professional circles of this city, but throughout this section of the state as well. As a physician he displays skill in the diagnosis of intricate cases, and rare judgment in the prescription of the remedial agencies calculated to most rapidly alleviate pain and secure the recovery of the patient.

The father of our subject, Dr. John Diehl, was a successful physician and surgeon in Germany, the land of his birth, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1865. He married Miss Eliza Moellinger, and unto them were born fifteen children, twelve of whom survive. John J. was born in Dalsheim, Germany, September 30, 1841, and was reared to manhood in his native country, receiving an excellent education in the common schools. At the age of thirteen he entered the gymnasium at Worms, on the Rhine, from which he was graduated in 1861.

Having resolved to choose as his life work the profession in which his father was successfully engaged, our subject entered the medical college at Giessen and there prosecuted his studies until December, 1865, when he was graduated from the institution. After practicing his profession for a short time in Germany he came to America, in 1866, and settling in Kentucky, opened an office and engaged in practice at Henderson until 1878. While a resident of that city he was united in



Yours Truly
S. G. Purdick

marriage, in 1875, with Miss Katie Rutlinger, who was born in Henderson and was a daughter of Jacob Rutlinger, a watchmaker and jeweler of that city. They are the parents of two sons: Otto Darwin and Bruno Huxley.

Opening an office in Centralia in 1878, Dr. Diehl has since conducted an extensive and lucrative practice, which includes a large number of patients throughout the surrounding country as well as in Centralia itself. His office is in his residence, a commodious and handsome structure on Walnut Street, which was erected by the Doctor in 1892. While his attention has been given to his professional duties to the exclusion of almost every other interest, he is nevertheless well informed upon topics of general importance and is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Every measure having for its object the promotion of the welfare of the city and its residents receives his hearty support, and no citizen is more progressive and public spirited than he. It is to him, and such as he, that the city and county owe their prominence in this part of the state. He and his family are well known in the community and are welcomed guests in the best homes of the place.



PROF. S. G. BURDICK, the efficient County Superintendent of Public Schools of Marion County, who now makes his home in Centralia, was born in Madison County, N. Y., January 20, 1842, and comes of an old New England family. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Burdick, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Ebenezer Burdick, Jr., was a native of Connecticut, and his father, Silas Burdick, was born in Oneida County, N. Y. The former married Rachel Clute, whose father was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. The family also had its representatives in the War of 1812, Ebenezer Burdick taking part in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He was a carpenter and mechanic and a very ingenious man.

Silas Burdick was reared in New York, and in Madison County wedded Phoebe Crandall, daugh-

ter of Augustus Crandall, who served in the War of 1812 and was a son of one of the Revolutionary heroes. About 1790 the Crandall family removed to Madison County, N. Y., where Augustus lived until his death. Mrs. Burdick was there born December 3, 1819, and in February, 1839, was married. They afterward removed to Allegany County, N. Y., where Mr. Burdick still makes his home. For many years he engaged in farming and carpentering. His wife passed away in August, 1892. All of their five children grew to mature years and four are yet living: Elvira, wife of J. Mack Keller, a farmer of Allegany County, N. Y.; Lavcrue, who owns a flouring mill in Allegany County; Ada C., wife of Joseph L. Stillman, a farmer of Nortouville, Kan.; and S. G. Alvin S. was killed in Minnesota in the winter of 1881-82, at the age of twenty-two years. The father and his family all belong to the Seventh Day Baptist Church and he takes an active part in its work.

From the age of two years Professor Burdick was reared in Allegany County, N. Y., and aided in the arduous task of clearing and developing a farm. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen entered Alfred University, but in August, 1861, the young freshman abandoned his studies and responded to the President's call for three hundred thousand volunteers, enlisting in Company C, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry. He was with McClellan in the campaigns of 1862 and participated in the battles of Hampton Roads, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Wilderness, Carrsville, Goldsboro, Little Washington, and Plymouth, where he was captured April 19, 1864. He was then sent to Andersonville Prison, and after about four months was taken to Charleston, a month later to Florence, S. C., and thence to Goldsboro, N. C., where he was paroled in March, 1865. When captured, his weight was one hundred and seventy pounds, and when released weighed only eighty-seven pounds. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks and at Plymouth. After his release from southern prisons he served as clerk in the paymaster's department in Elmira, N. Y., until honorably discharged, June 9, 1865, at the close of the war.

On the 8th of July following, Mr. Burdick mar-

ried Miss Martha A., daughter of George Irish. Her father was a native of Rhode Island and was a farmer and lumberman. His grandfather was one of the Revolutionary soldiers, and in his home General Prescott was captured. George Irish married Mary S. Adams, whose father was a cousin of John Quincy Adams, and they removed to Allegany County, N. Y., where Mrs. Burdick was born March 31, 1848. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and for thirty years, both before and after her marriage, engaged in teaching. Her maternal grandfather was born at South Braintree, Mass., the old Adams country seat. Unto Professor and Mrs. Burdick were born a son and daughter, both now deceased.

Professor Burdick purchased a farm in Fayette County, Ill., and there he and his wife engaged in teaching for four years. In 1870 they came to Centralia, and he was employed as Principal of the Third Ward School for three years. During the next six years they both followed teaching in Allegany County, N. Y., and also in Steuben County, N. Y., for a year. Mr. Burdick was Principal of the schools in Andover for five years, and both he and his wife were teachers in Friendship Academy. They also attended the State Normal in Geneseo. Going to the state of Washington, Professor Burdick served as Principal of the schools of Dayton and as Superintendent of Columbia County. He holds state certificates from New York, Wisconsin and Washington. In 1882 he came to Centralia, and the same year was elected City Superintendent, which position he filled continuously until 1890, with the exception of one year (1886-87), when he was Principal of the schools of Montrose City, Colo. In the fall of 1890 he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Marion County and is the present incumbent of that office. His wife was for eight years Principal of the high school of Centralia and is recognized as one of the most efficient lady educators in the state.

In politics the Professor is a Republican and has served as Justice of the Peace in Fayette County. He has been Commander of Wallace Post No. 55, G. A. R., of Centralia, and for two years was chief mustering officer of the department of Illinois.

He was also Junior Vice Commander and was a delegate to the National Encampments in Boston and Detroit. He has been very prominent in Grand Army work and has done much for the order. He is now Captain of Company K, Fourth Illinois National Guards, and was a Lieutenant of the National Guards both in Colorado and Washington. He and his wife hold membership with the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

Ever since becoming County Superintendent of Schools it has been the constant endeavor of Professor Burdick to grade the district schools and advance the standard of education. During his administration sixteen schoolhouses have been built, and the excellence of the schools is such that the citizens may well be proud of the educational privileges here afforded. That Professor Burdick is a most competent and faithful officer, and that he has the confidence of all, is shown by the fact of his frequent re-election on the Republican ticket in a Democratic county. He is prominent in military and educational circles, and his broad and cultured mind and his many excellencies of character well entitle him to the leading position which he occupies.



HON. ALBION FLETCHER TAYLOR, the efficient and popular Mayor of Mt. Vernon, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois. He was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, November 22, 1832. His father, the Rev. William H. Taylor, was born in Vermont, August 27, 1800, and was the son of Ezra Taylor, who traced his ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers. He was a wheelwright by trade, and served as one of the heroes of the Revolution. His death occurred in the Buckeye State.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor came to Illinois in 1818, and joining the Methodist Church, became one of its ministers. He preached for more than half a century, and was a man of great natural ability and force of character. He was modest in demeanor, honest in every act with himself and all mankind, and did much for the cause of Christianity in the communities where he lived. His death occurred

in Mt. Vernon in 1871. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Spohnimore, was a native of Kentucky, but her father, Philip, was a Pennsylvania Dutchman and served as a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. William Henry Harrison. Mrs. Taylor died in Mt. Vernon in 1855. The two paternal uncles of our subject were Albion, a physician who went to Texas in 1832 and was killed while fighting the Indians; and John F., a millwright, who is yet living in Ohio.

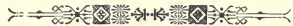
Mr. Taylor of this sketch had one brother, Norris H., a soldier of the Civil War, who did duty in the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He served for more than three years, and was twice reported mortally wounded, and finally received his discharge on account of his injuries. He was first wounded in the head by a piece of shell. This necessitated the removal of a part of the skull, but he regained his health, and after again joining his regiment, was shot through the lungs and arm. Although left for dead on the field of battle, he is now engaged in the manufacture of carriages in Rushville. The sisters of the family are, Susan A., widow of Charles T. Pace, a merchant of Mt. Vernon; Prudence M., widow of the Rev. J. B. Reynolds, a Methodist preacher, who served during the Civil War; Elizabeth, wife of E. T. Smith, of Denver, Colo.; and Julia, wife of Prof. A. C. Courtney, Principal of the public schools of Denver.

A. F. Taylor spent his early life upon his father's farm and received but limited school privileges. In September, 1847, the family came to Mt. Vernon, where subsequently he embarked in merchandising, which he followed until after the breaking out of the late war. He was a loyal supporter of the Union however, and on the 16th of July, 1861, responded to the call for troops, enlisting in the Fortieth Illinois Infantry as Regimental Quartermaster, in which capacity he served for two years. He was then Brigade Adjutant for one year, and afterward served as Post Adjutant for General Meredith in Paducah, Ky. He was in the service exactly four years, and was then honorably discharged, returning at once to his home.

In 1855 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Taylor and Miss Elmira A. Hicks, of Mt. Vernon, Ill.,

daughter of Stephen G. Hicks, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Mexican War, served in the State Legislature with Lincoln and Douglas, and was Colonel of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded and remained with the regiment until the close of the war. His death occurred in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born three children: William Worth, who died in 1857; Stephen, who for many years was a merchant of Mt. Vernon, and married the daughter of C. H. Patton, a leading attorney of this place; and Mellie, who is at home.

On his return from the war, Mr. Taylor resumed merchandising, which he successfully and continuously carried on until 1888. He then assumed the management of the mills belonging to the Mt. Vernon Milling Company. He had long been a stockholder of that company, and is now Manager, Secretary and Treasurer. He possesses good ability, and his business career has proved a profitable one. He has never aspired to office, but in the spring of 1893 his friends nominated him for Mayor on the Anti-License ticket, and he was elected. No more efficient officer has ever filled the position, and he is a man whose strict integrity and honesty of purpose have won him the confidence of all classes of people. During the greater part of his life he has been a member of the Methodist Church, is a leading Grand Army man, and is a Royal Arch Mason.



OTIS M. WATERS. This young gentleman is numbered among the live business men of Mt. Vernon, of which place he is a native, and where he is conducting a large and paying business as one of its leading druggists. He was born in this city July 22, 1861, and is the son of Henry T. Waters, a native of Tennessee, who was brought to Jefferson County by his parents when he was quite young.

The father of our subject was a soldier in Company C, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, during the late war, and served his country faithfully and well for three years. He was a prominent resident of Mt. Vernon, where he was living in 1887, when

killed by a cyclone, which also caused the death of the wife and little child of his son, John T. Waters. Mrs. Mary P. Waters, mother of our subject, although escaping with her life, was crippled. She is still living and makes her home with her son John T. Prior to her marriage that lady was known as Miss Mary P. Johnson, the daughter of Dr. John N. Johnson and a sister of Dr. Alva C. Johnson, of this city. Her family was among the oldest and leading families of this section.

Otis M. Waters and his brother John T. were the only members of their parents' family. The former grew to mature years in his native city, where he was given a good high school education. When fifteen years of age he entered the drug store belonging to his uncle, who was his instructor in the compounding of medicines. After having passed a most thorough examination he removed to Ashley, this state, where he went into business for himself. After a short time spent in that place Mr. Waters returned to Mt. Vernon, and forming a partnership with his uncle, Dr. Alva C. Johnson, was engaged in the drug business with him just two days prior to the great cyclone which swept this city. The drug store and all that it contained was completely demolished, but Dr. Johnson being a very wealthy man, the business was put on foot again.

Mr. Waters remained the partner of his uncle until 1890, when he established a store of his own, and by being a registered pharmacist and keeping in his house a full line of medicines and toilet articles, has built up a large and paying patronage. He was married April 25, 1888, to Miss Berintha I., daughter of the Hon. Edward C. Pace, a wealthy banker in Ashley and a leading politician of southern Illinois. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Waters, Joel Pace, and his twin brother, Joseph, were among the earliest residents in Jefferson County and the former was the first clerk after the organization of Jefferson County. He was a man of fine attainments and took a prominent part in public affairs.

To Mr. and Mrs. Waters has been born one son, Allan, whose birth occurred August 6, 1889. They are both devoted members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church and are active in all good works in the city. Socially, our subject is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman, in which latter order he is Trustee. Although never aspiring to office, he is a staunch Republican and interests himself in all matters which will prove of benefit to the city.



GRAHAM G. SMITH. This gentleman, who is one of the prominent citizens of Mt. Vernon, recently erected a large two-story brick building, where he is conducting business as a dealer in all kinds of monuments. He is a native of this state, and was born in Decatur, September 11, 1856. His father, James H. Smith, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 5, 1825, and after spending nearly a quarter of a century in his native land, emigrated to America in company with three of his brothers.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, who also bore the name of James Smith, was a sea-faring man, and died in his native land, Scotland. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Elizabeth Graham; she was born at Alexandria, a suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, June 10, 1826. Her parents were likewise natives of that country. There the father died, and the mother who came to America, lived to be ninety-six years old.

Graham G., of this sketch, was the youngest but one in the parental family of eight children, six of whom were born in Scotland. When only six months old, his parents removed to St. Louis, where they lived until the death of the mother, August 15, 1858. James Smith chose for his second companion a sister of his former wife, and soon after their union removed south, where he was extensively engaged in the cotton trade. September 15, 1866, his family, which remained in the Mound City, were notified of his sudden death, which occurred in Madison Parish, La. He was at one time a very wealthy man, but his fortune, like that of many others, was swept away during the late war.

The brothers and sisters of our subject were, Jane, who married John G. Bromley and made her home in St. Louis until her decease, August 17,

1875; Margaret, the twin sister of Jane; (The former is the wife of W. T. Folke, and makes her home in the above named city.) William R., who is foreman in a brass foundry in St. Louis, and who married the widow of the late Edward Colvin, of that place; Elizabeth, who died soon after her marriage to Dr. C. A. Bohanan; and James, who is a mechanic in St. Louis, which is also the home of Jemimah, who is the wife of George S. Derrickson.

Graham G., of this sketch, was residing in St. Louis at the time of his father's decease, and although but ten years of age, was compelled to leave school and commence to support himself. His first work was in a glass factory, where he remained for three years, in the meantime carrying on his studies in the night school. His next employment was found in a china, glass and queensware house in St. Louis, where he was engaged for eighteen months, after which he went to work in a wholesale tea and coffee house. When attaining his seventeenth year, he apprenticed himself to learn the marble cutter's trade, and in 1877 he came to Illinois and was thus employed for a time in Salem. Later he removed to Centralia, where he formed a partnership with S. A. Frazier, under the firm name of Frazier & Smith, which connection lasted until 1883, the date of his advent into Mt. Vernon. When first locating here, he opened an establishment in company with his brother, William R., under the firm name of Smith Bros., and at the end of a twelvemonth purchased the interest of his partner, and since that time has been conducting the business on his own account. He has been very successful and has built up a large and paying business, being one of the leading business men in the city to engage in that line of trade.

May 4, 1879, Miss Hattie L. Johnson, of Carmi, White County, Ill., became his wife. She is the daughter of William Johnson, deceased, a prominent farmer of that county. Our subject has been actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past twenty-two years, and during his residence in Salem, Centralia, and also in this city, has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has also taken a prominent part in church matters, and for nineteen years has held the official

positions of Steward and Trustee. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason, and as a public-spirited gentleman is held in the highest esteem by the entire community.



JARVIS CRACKEL, senior member of the firm of Crackel & Co., extensive dry-goods merchants of Mt. Vernon, was born in Wabash County, this state, in April, 1843. He is the son of Thomas Crackel, a native of Lincolnshire, England, who, coming to America in an early day, cast in his lot with the residents of Albion, Edwards County, which place was established by Flower, the noted Englishman. In later life he removed to Wabash County, where he became an extensive farmer, and at the time of his death, in 1863, was accounted one of the wealthiest men in the county. His brother, Kelsey Crackel, who also came to the United States when a young man, likewise became rich in this world's goods. It is a notable fact that when the brothers landed at Shawneetown they had only fifty cents between them, and from that small beginning they arose to be classed among the foremost citizens of Wabash County.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hall, was also of English ancestry and departed this life in 1849. She reared a family of seven children, of whom Jarvis was the fifth in order of birth; George is a resident of Edwards County; Mary, Mrs. Berket, died several years ago, while residing in the above county; William was killed during the late war, while in the service as a member of the Sixty-third Illinois Infantry; Robert is a farmer in Edwards County; Elizabeth married Hett Joachen and makes her home in Evansville, Ind., and Thomas, a railroad engineer, met his death in November, 1886, by being thrown from his engine.

Jarvis Crackel grew to man's estate on his father's farm, in the meantime receiving but limited advantages for obtaining an education. He engaged in farm pursuits until 1887, when he came to Mt. Vernon, where he opened a large dry-goods store. His house is widely known from the fact that it was the only place of business of its kind

which withstood the cyclone of 1888. His son John is engaged in business with him, and by the thorough manner in which they conduct their affairs they have built up a large patronage and rank among the prosperous merchants of the city.

Mr. Crackel was married January 29, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Goodbourn, who was a native of Leicestershire, England, and came to America in company with her father, John Goodbourn, when she was fourteen years of age. Her father was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed in his native country, but after coming to America engaged in farming, and died October 13, 1882, while residing in Edwards County, this state. His good wife is still living and makes her home in Albion. Mrs. Crackel has two brothers and two sisters, namely: Isaac, a prominent farmer of Edwards County; John, a retired farmer of Edwards County; Sarah A., Mrs. George Green, of Albion; and Anna, Mrs. George Hall, of Grayville, this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Crackel have had born to them one son, John, who is in his twenty-ninth year and is junior member of the firm of Crackel & Co. He was married to Miss Martha Pickering, granddaughter of General Pickering, ex-Governor of Washington Territory.



AUGUST W. SCHROEDER, who is a dealer in boots and shoes of Centralia, is one of the representative business men of the city.

He is prominent not only in business, but also in official circles, and has the high regard of all who know him. He claims Germany as his native land, for he was born in Hanover, on the 11th of March, 1829, and is a son of Frederick Schroeder, who was also born and reared in Hanover. The mother bore the maiden name of Henrietta Holman, and was a native of Prussia. By trade Frederick Schroeder was a shoemaker, and in his native land followed that business until his

death. In the family were eight children, of whom three are still living, Mrs. Mary Weber and August W. being residents of America.

Our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, and with his father learned the trade of shoemaking. In 1852, when a young man of twenty-three, he determined to seek his fortune beyond the Atlantic and sailed for New Orleans. In that city he worked at his trade for six months, thence going to St. Louis, worked two and a-half years there, and in June, 1855, came to Centralia. He made the first pair of boots in this place and established the first boot and shoe store in the town. He is now one of the oldest residents of Centralia, and with the progress and up-building of the place he has been prominently identified.

On the 5th of December, 1856, Mr. Schroeder was married to Miss Mary Menzen, a native of Prussia, Germany, who came to America with her parents in 1848. Her father settled in Germantown, Clinton County, Ill., where he died about one year later. To Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were born ten children, seven of whom are living, Emma, widow of Louis George; Charles, a watchmaker, who died at the age of twenty-one; Josephine, wife of John P. Herring, a master mechanic in the mines of Madison County, Ill.; Augusta, deceased; William, who is engaged in the boot and shoe trade with his father; Dena, wife of Christian Pfeiffer, a carpenter and builder of Centralia; Ida, Adelia, Flora and Frederick, who complete the family.

Since April, 1841, Mr. Schroeder has been engaged in the shoe business, either as a manufacturer or as a dealer. He has also been connected with various other enterprises. He is one of the directors of the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company, and of the Centralia Building and Loan Association. Of the former he was an original stockholder, and of the latter he was a charter member. He was one of the original stockholders of the Centralia Gas Company and of the Centralia Fair Association, and is a stockholder in the Centralia Iron and Nail Works and the National Bank. He has been connected with nearly all of the leading enterprises of the city, and thereby has materially aided in the progress and prosperity

of the place. He is also a stockholder in the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis.

On coming to Centralia in 1855, Mr. Schroeder built a home on the site of his present residence and has since there lived. In 1870, his shop was destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy however, he replaced it by his present commodious and comfortable business block. He also has another residence next to the one in which he lives, which he rents. He was one of the organizers of St. Peter's Evangelical Church of Centralia, and for many years has been one of its elders. In politics he is a Republican, and since April, 1893, has been one of the Aldermen of the city. He is now serving on the water works committee, the committee on streets and alleys, the police and fire departments, and the finance and light and power committees. He is recognized as one of the most able members of the City Council, for he labors earnestly for the best interests of the community. He may well be numbered among the founders of Centralia, for few men have done more for its up-building.



LEWIS E. JONES, of Mt. Vernon, who is now serving as Circuit Clerk of Jefferson County, was born in Jennings County, Ind., June 28, 1843, and comes of a family of Welsh origin, which in early Colonial days was founded in Virginia. There the great-grandfather was born, as was the grandfather, George Jones. The latter went to Jackson County, Ind., in 1816, becoming one of its pioneers, and his death occurred in Jennings County in 1853.

George D. Jones, father of our subject, was born in Jackson County, Ind., May 12, 1821, and was the fourth in the family of seven brothers and one sister. Three brothers came to Illinois. George located in Pendleton Township, Jefferson County, in 1865, and in connection with farming dealt in agricultural implements. He was a very successful man, accumulating a handsome property. He held a number of offices—served as Justice of the Peace in Indiana, and was filling the same position in Illinois at the time of his death. For thirty years he was a leading member of the Methodist

Church. He belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and was a prominent Democrat. He died in 1879, at the age of fifty-eight. His eldest brother, William A., was a Methodist preacher in early life, but afterward engaged in merchandising in Jefferson County. He was a member of the first Board of County Supervisors, and lived to the ripe old age of seventy-seven. David C. served for three terms as Sheriff of Jennings County, Ind., was twice a member of the Legislature of that state, served as County Supervisor in this county for several years, and reached the age of seventy-six. James K., a successful farmer, is now living retired in Mt. Vernon. J. C., a farmer, died at the age of fifty-eight. Isaac S. came to Jefferson County in 1863, but is now a prosperous agriculturist of Clay County, whither he removed in 1868. Samuel W., the youngest of the brothers, and the first to come to Jefferson County, is now successfully engaged in farming three miles west of Mt. Vernon, and has served as County Treasurer.

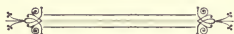
The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Brougher, and was born in Jennings County, Ind., in April, 1821. Her father was one of its pioneers. He was born in North Carolina, and was of German descent. His twin brother, Frederick Brougher, went to Mississippi, became a large slave holder, and had five sons in the Confederate army. The eldest, Charles A., was Secretary of State in Mississippi at the breaking out of the war. Jacob Brougher had four sons, three of whom were in the Union army. His son Lewis F. was a captain, and is now living on a farm in Jennings County, where he was born. For several years he has served as Township Trustee. Frederick C. was a Lieutenant in the late war and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, where two of his cousins in the Confederate service were killed. He is now a wealthy citizen of Oakland, Cal. Andrew D. served for four years with the boys in blue, was taken prisoner, and for a long time was confined in Andersonville and Libby Prisons. He is a carpenter and is now living in Opdyke, Ill., where John W., an elder brother, is living retired.

Lewis E. Jones belonged to a family of four sons and two daughters, all younger than himself. They are Silas W., of Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Jacob B., a farmer

of Tippecanoe County, Ind.; Isaac, a farmer of Jefferson County; C. L. V., of Mt. Vernon; Catherine, wife of Alexander Mobley, a farmer, and Rosa L., wife of J. W. Estes, of the firm of Estes Bros., merchants and stock dealers.

On the old homestead in Indiana, Lewis E. Jones was reared to manhood, and in the public schools acquired a good education. At the age of twenty he began teaching, and was thus employed for five years. In 1868, he came to Illinois and taught one term of school in Jefferson County. His fellow-townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called upon him to serve in positions of public trust, and for three terms he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, Collector one term, and School Trustee twelve years. In 1893, he was elected Circuit Clerk, and is now filling that office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

In 1863, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Catherine Burns, of Decatur County, Ind., and to them have been born seven children, Eldo W., a tinner residing in Sumner, Ill.; Isham H. and Lemon C., at home; Nellie M., wife of John Boyd, a railroad man of Venedy, Ill.; George B., Ina and Susie. In politics, Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Church. He is one of the leading officials of the county and has the high esteem of all.



MORRIS EMMERSON, editor and publisher of the Mt. Vernon *Daily Register* of Mt. Vernon, Ill., was born in Edwards County, this state, June 7, 1853. His father, Jesse Emmerson, was born in Indiana in 1813, and with his parents removed to Edwards County, Ill., in 1817, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was a prominent and influential citizen of that community, and served for several terms as County Sheriff and County Clerk, and as Collector for twenty years. His death occurred in Albion, Ill., in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was Allen Emmerson. He was a native of Kentucky and was of

English descent. He became a Christian preacher and built the first church of that faith in Illinois, on his farm near Albion, in 1818. He served as Associate Judge and County Judge, and was one of the leading citizens of the community. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Samantha Sperry. She was born in Connecticut, came west in 1840, and died in 1856.

Morris Emmerson was then a child of only three years, and the eldest of three brothers. Charles is now living in Albion, where for seventeen years he has filled the office of County Clerk or Deputy. L. L. Emmerson is now in the furniture business in Mt. Vernon, and was a member of the last City Council.

Our subject was reared in Albion, and after completing his literary education in its high school attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of St. Louis. In 1869, he entered the employ of Churchill & Dalby, merchants and pork packers of Albion, as a bookkeeper and continued with that firm until 1875, when he went to Red Oak, Iowa, where he served as bookkeeper for a hardware firm and for the Valley National Bank. A year later he returned to Illinois, and was employed as clerk in a store in Fairfield until September, 1876, when he purchased an interest in the Albion *Journal*, the official Republican paper of Edwards County. Later he became sole proprietor of that paper and continued its publication until 1884.

In 1878, Mr. Emmerson was united in marriage with Miss Ida Harris, daughter of George Harris, of the dry-goods house of Harris Bros., of Albion. Four children were born to them, Annie, aged fifteen; Raymond, aged twelve; George Harris, ten years of age, and Ethel, a little maiden of seven summers.

On selling his paper in Albion, Mr. Emmerson came to Mt. Vernon and purchased what was known as the *Exponent*, a Republican sheet, the name of which he at once changed to *Register*. As there was a growing demand for a daily Republican paper, he determined to keep abreast with the times and give the people what they wanted, so established the *Daily Register* in December, 1892. The same year he built his fine office, a two-story brick block, the entire second floor being devoted



Yours Truly
Henry Kurth

to the publishing business. By strict and close attention to his business interests by good management he has made the *Register* one of the leading papers in southern Illinois. It is a well edited family paper and well deserves the liberal patronage which it receives. Mr. Emmerson is a progressive man, and is also connected with other enterprises. He is Secretary of the Mt. Vernon Building and Loan Association, an institution which has done much toward making this place one of the finest cities in southern Illinois, and is a stockholder and director in the Mt. Vernon Car Works. Socially, he is connected with the Royal Arch Masons and is a prominent member of the fraternity.



HENRY KURTH, who is now living retired in Centralia, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 11, 1830, and is a son of Christian and Ursula (Schmitz) Kurth, natives of the same country. His father was there engaged in farming and merchandising and held the office of burgomaster. There were seven children in the family, of whom three are yet living, two being residents of the Fatherland. Our subject was reared and educated in Prussia, and in his youth worked on the farm and in a store, thus acquiring a good business education. On the 1st of April, 1850, he entered the German army and served as one of the sharpshooters until April, 1853.

The following year witnessed the emigration of Mr. Kurth to America. He first located in St. Louis, where he worked in a general store for about a year, and then engaged in farm work in St. Clair County, Ill., until the 15th of September, 1856, when he came to Centralia. For a few years he worked as steward in a hotel, and in 1859 returned to St. Louis, where he was employed until the fall of 1862. He then again came to Centralia, where he embarked in merchandising. Afterward he purchased a brewery, which he conducted from 1869 until 1874. He also owned a large farm of two hundred acres, which he rented. He has been engaged in fruit raising, making a specialty of strawberries, apples, peaches and pears. He was formerly one of the most extensive fruit growers

in this locality, and his business yielded him a good income.

January 5, 1864, Mr. Kurth wedded Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Theresa (Mannhard) Zick, her father having been one of the earliest German settlers of this locality. The lady is also a native of Germany, and came to America when a maiden of about seven summers. Five children have been born to them, Theresa, the wife of Rev. F. C. Kruger, a minister of the German Evangelical Church of Centralia; Henry W., a druggist of Chicago; Gertrude, a talented musician and a graduate of the Beethoven Conservatory at St. Louis; Oscar, a graduate of the Centralia High School, who is now teaching near this place, and Katie, a student in the high school.

Mr. Kurth was one of the organizers of the gas company, the First National Bank of Centralia, and one of the organizers and stockholders of the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Centralia Iron and Nail Works, a stockholder in the Centralia Agricultural Works, of which he was President, and is a stockholder in the North St. Louis Planing Mill Company and the Centralia Fruit Package and Shipping Association. Few men have been more prominently identified with the business interests of this place than he, and his connection therewith has added greatly to the prosperity and upbuilding of the city. He was also one of the organizers of the Agricultural Fair Association of Clinton, Washington, Jefferson and Marion Counties.

In politics, Mr. Kurth has been a Republican since becoming an American citizen, and has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the growth of his party. He has served as Justice of the Peace for four years, was Police Magistrate four years, Notary Public eight years, and has frequently been a delegate to the county, congressional and state conventions, and has been a member of the County Republican Central Committee. Socially, he is a member of the Odd Fellows' society and encampment, and has filled all the offices of the lodge. Mr. Kurth is also quite extensively interested in real estate. He owns two business blocks on East Broadway, together with

several good residences. He also has considerable property in Denver, Colo., owning stock in silver and gold mines in that state, and is also a stockholder in a suburb of Chicago on the Galena branch of the North-western Railroad. He is a self-made man, who began life empty-handed, but has steadily worked his way upward, until he is now one of the wealthiest citizens of Centralia. He possesses most excellent business and executive ability, and his well directed efforts have brought him a handsome competence.



JUDGE WILLIAM C. BLAIR, Police Judge of Mt. Vernon, and one of the able lawyers at the Bar of Jefferson County, claims Illinois as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Nashville, Washington County, on the 24th of May, 1861. His father, William Blair, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 21, 1820, and the grandfather, Francis Blair, was a native of Georgia. The latter went to Missouri in 1805 with his parents, being at that time only five years old. There were only fourteen families between Cape Girardeau and Jackson, so he was one of the earliest settlers. He helped to build the first church west of the Mississippi River and there spent his entire life. He married Jennie Massey, who was born in Lincoln County, N. C., and was a daughter of Drury and Jennie (Pack) Massey, of Virginia. Her death also occurred in Missouri. Their family numbered seven children, including John, who died at the age of fourteen; Franklin and James, who went to California during the gold excitement, and there died; Drury, who was a Lieutenant during the Civil War, and is now deceased, and Isaac N., who died just after the battle of Perryville, while serving in the Union army.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Crain. She was born in Tennessee and was a daughter of Ezekiel and Nancy (Haw) Crain, both natives of Sumner County, Tenn. She had six brothers, Louis, who served for four years

and nine months in the late war, and died in Kansas; John, who died at the age of twenty-four; Isaac, who died at the age of thirty; Alfred, who died at the age of thirty-two; William, who served in the late war for three years and is now living in Oakdale, Ill., and Jack, who makes his home in California.

The parents of our subject were married February 1, 1844, in Missouri, and in 1845 came to Illinois, locating in Nashville, where the father was employed as a brick and stone mason. In 1872, he came to Mt. Vernon, where he carried on his trade until a short time since, when he retired to private life. In 1894, he and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding. Their five sons and four daughters, with one exception, were all present. Although the parents are now well advanced in years, they still enjoy good health, and each day Mr. Blair calls at the office of his son, where he reads with much interest the daily papers, thus keeping well informed on general topics. The children of the family are, Nancy J., now the wife of B. Parker, of Hutchinson, Kan.; Lina, wife of W. D. Maxey, a farmer of Jefferson County; James R., who is trainmaster on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in Kansas City; Thomas L., who is connected with the elevated railroad in St. Louis; Sallie E., wife of Joseph Lowe, of Mt. Vernon; Frank G., Superintendent of schools in LeRoy, Ill.; G. W., Principal of the West Side schools of Mt. Vernon, and Minnie M., wife of C. R. Phillips, a farmer of Jefferson County.

The Judge was only eleven years old when the family came to Mt. Vernon. He attended school until twelve years of age, when his father lost all of his property and his son had to aid in the support of the family, but his leisure hours he devoted to his books, thus becoming well informed. At the age of eighteen he began reading law, spent one year in the office of an attorney of Mt. Vernon, and then, passing a rigid examination, was admitted to the Bar. He has built up a very extensive practice, and has associated with him Colonel Jones, a noted criminal lawyer, and Capt. J. R. Moss in the real-estate business.

In 1886, Judge Blair was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Johnson, daughter of L. C.

Johnson, a veteran of the late war. They now have five children, Ethel M., Mary J., Willie L., Katie L. and a babe unnamed. The parents are both members of the Methodist Church, have many warm friends throughout the community and rank high in social circles.

The Judge has taken quite a prominent part in politics, and aided in establishing the *Progressive Farmer* of Mt. Vernon, the paper of the People's party. In May, 1892, he made the race for County Judge on the People's ticket, but was defeated. He is now serving as Police Magistrate, and was appointed by Governor Fifer as Public Administrator for Jefferson County. He is a prominent member and officer in the Knights of Pythias lodge, belongs to the Modern Woodman fraternity, and was one of the original members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in Jefferson County.



CAPT. JAMES CUNNINGHAM is the senior member of the firm of Cunningham & Son, livermen of Centralia, and is also an honored veteran of the late war. A native of Kentueky, he was born in Todd County, October 20, 1825. His father, John Cunningham, was born in Ireland, and when four years old was brought to America by his parents, who located in South Carolina, where he grew to manhood and was married. He afterward removed to Todd County, Ky., and in 1829 came to Perry County, Ill., entering land from the Government near Pinekneyville. There he followed farming until his death. He served as County Superintendent of Schools in an early day, and was a prominent and influential citizen. In the family were twelve children who reached mature years, but only two are now living, Robert W., who resides on the old homestead in Perry County, and our subject.

The Captain was only about four years old when the family came to Illinois. He aided in clearing and developing the farm and remained under the parental roof until April, 1841, when he mar-

ried Margaret Jane Cooper, daughter of Andrew Cooper, one of the early settlers of Perry County. The lady was born in South Carolina, but during early girlhood came to this state. The young couple spent the first two years of their married life upon the old homestead, after which Mr. Cunningham's father gave him an eighty-acre tract of timber land, on which he lived until his removal to Walnut Hill. By his first marriage he had four children, two yet living: Mary Jane Koonce, now of Colorado; and John Thomas, of Centralia. Margaret E. and Andrew C. are both deceased.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Cunningham married Sarah A., daughter of John Steele, and a native of Indiana. Eight children graced this union, and two sons and two daughters are yet living. The former are, G. L., and James S., who is a mail agent on the Illinois Central Railroad, running between Chicago and Centralia. Janet is the wife of E. McDowell, a fireman on the Illinois Central Road; and Esther is the wife of Woodson Phenix, a farmer of Clinton County.

About 1850 Mr. Cunningham sold his farm in Perry County and for a short time engaged in merchandising in Walnut Hill. About 1853 he came to Centralia and lived in the first house erected in this place. Here he engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making, and also engaged in the manufacture of plows for a year. He then embarked in carpentering, but in July, 1862, he laid aside business cares and raised what became Company H, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. He was at first elected Second Lieutenant, but was promoted to the rank of Captain before they left for the front. His regiment was captured in the Streight raid, but during that time our subject was sick at Nashville. The officers were held as prisoners for some time, and so Captain Cunningham re-organized the regiment and commanded the same until the close of the war. He was mustered out with the rank of Brevet-Major in June, 1865, after having participated in the battles of Perrysville, Murfreesboro, the celebrated march to the sea and the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station.

On his return to the north, Captain Cunningham located in Centralia and the following spring was

elected City Marshal. He afterward engaged in the grocery business for six years, and then became a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad. During President Grant's first administration he was appointed Postmaster of Centralia, which position he held for eight years. He then purchased a farm of sixty acres in Brookside Township, Clinton County, which he operated for nine years, when he returned to Centralia and embarked in the livery business as a member of the firm of Cunningham & Son. This he still continues, and his undertaking is proving a profitable one. In early days Captain Cunningham was an Abolitionist, and since 1856 has been a stalwart Republican. He was one of the first Alderman of the city and helped to organize the village and lay out the cemetery and has been identified with many other public works. There is not another person living in the place who was here at the time of his arrival.

thaniel Garfield. By her union with Jabez Patchin she had born to her thirteen children, namely: Jabez S. N., Volney O., Lyman W., Charles M. C., Alanson, L. Byron, La Fayette (our subject), Maria, Cynthia, Sally, Martha, Jane and Caroline. The two latter, together with our subject, are the only members of the family living. After the death of his first wife, the father of our subject was married to Miss Louisa Miller, and by that union there were born two children, Fannie E. B., and Francis M., who is deceased.

Jabez Patchin died while residing in New York, when in his sixty-sixth year. He was a very active member of the Baptist Church and ever took a prominent part in all good works. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He was a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, and at his death left an estate of three hundred acres. He held many local positions of trust, and enjoyed the esteem of many friends.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native place, and later in life, when in St. Louis, Mo., attended a commercial school. He remained at home until reaching his twenty-second year, when he began working out on a farm by the month in Warren County. In 1851 he went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber district until coming west to Missouri. He stopped in Platte County, that state, and for some time was employed at farm work. Then making his way to St. Louis, he was given a position in the wholesale commission store of his brother, with whom he remained for four years. During that time he saved a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start in business on his own account, and coming to Marion County, opened up a general store in Sandoval, which he conducted for three years. Then disposing of his stock, he purchased a quarter-section of land in Clinton County, where he farmed for many years and accumulated an estate comprising three hundred acres, which he has since divided among his children.

In 1864, Mr. Patchin and Miss Elizabeth Hughson were united in marriage, and by their union were born five children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are, Isaac L., who married Miss Mary Clark, and resides on a portion of the

LA FAYETTE F. PATCHIN, a history of whose life is herewith presented, is living retired in the city of Centralia. He is a son of Jabez and Sally (Garfield) Patchin, and was born in Warren County, N. Y., May 4, 1826. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Patchin, who probably came to the United States from Canada. He located in New York in a very early day, and was captain of a company during the Revolutionary War. During that conflict he was seriously wounded and taken prisoner by the English. He met an accidental death when in his eighty-sixth year.

The father of our subject was the fourth in order of birth in a family of the following named sons and daughters: Lyman, Manly, Grandes, John, Charlotte, Caroline and Harriet. Jabez Patchin acquired a good education for that early day, and was a man very prominent in public affairs. His early occupation was that of a farmer in Warren County, N. Y., but he later became interested in a sawmill, which he operated for some time.

The mother of our subject was likewise born in the Empire State, and was the daughter of Na-

home farm; and Clara, at home with our subject. Mr. Patchin is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected for many years. In politics he is a true-blue Republican, and has held many positions of trust in his township.

Mrs. La Fayette Patchin died about nineteen years ago, September 30, 1874. She was the daughter of Abraham and Sarah Hughson, and was born in Clinton County, this state, September 12, 1845. Her parents were of German descent, and her maternal grandmother could not speak the English language. The parents of Mrs. Patchin located in the above county in a very early day, when the court house was a log cabin. Her father was a very successful stock-raiser, and at his death, when in his seventy-seventh year, was worth \$50,000.

Our subject has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years, and claims that the disease was occasioned by exposure. He occupies a very high position among the old residents of this section, and is a member of the Old Settlers' Union of Clinton County.



JOHN A. WAKEMAN, M. D., Ph. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Centralia, was born on the 23d of January, 1815, in Hector, Tompkins County, N. Y. His father and grandfather both bore the name of John, and the ancestors on both sides came over in the "Mayflower." The father was born and reared in Weston, Conn. In that city he married Ruth Adams, a native of Connecticut, and after about two years they removed to Tompkins County, N. Y. Supplied with one year's provisions, they made the journey in a one-horse wagon and later endured all the trials of the early pioneers. He served in the War of 1812, and for many years followed farming and carpentering. After the completion of the Erie Canal he owned and ran several canal boats. In Tompkins County he continued to make his home until about 1832, when he emigrated to Huron County, Ohio, where he followed farming and milling for about twenty years. With his youngest son he then went to

Branch County, Mich., where they built and operated a sawmill and gristmill and also carried on a farm. The father there died April 8, 1859, and the mother passed away November 5, 1856. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom grew to mature years, but only two are now living: John A., and Eli, who is engaged in farming and milling in Branch County, Mich. William H. was a farmer and miller and died in Missouri; Sherwood followed the same pursuits and spent his last days in Ohio; Bradley, who was a school teacher, died in early life; Harriet became the wife of Dr. Bronson and died in Los Angeles, Cal.; Miranda died at the age of eight years; and the others died in infancy. The father of this family was a Whig in early life, but became one of the stalwart supporters of the Republican party on its organization. He held membership with the Presbyterian Church. In his business dealings he was very successful and aided all of his children in making a good start in life.

John A. Wakeman was a youth of about fifteen when with his father he removed to Huron County, Ohio. For about a year he engaged in teaching school in the Buckeye State and then began reading medicine in Worthington. On the 24th of March, 1828, he was graduated from the medical department of Worthington College, and the following day was united in marriage with Miss Hulda Janet Stiles, a native of Oneida County, N. Y. She was for many years his faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey, but died at their home in Centralia in 1885, at the age of seventy years, five months and thirty days.

After his marriage Dr. Wakeman engaged in practice for about a year in Tiffin, Ohio, and then returned to Worthington, where he pursued a post-graduate course. Locating in Huron County, he was for fifteen years engaged in practice in Fairfield, and during that time became a convert to homeopathy. In the winter of 1852-53 he was a student in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March of the latter year. Removing to Portsmouth, Ohio, he there engaged in practice for seven years, and in June, 1859, came to Marion County, Ill., purchasing a farm one mile from

Centralia. He has been very successful, and his skill and ability have secured for him a liberal patronage. He continued to reside on his farm until after the death of his first wife, when he removed to the city. He was again married May 4, 1887, his second union being with Mrs. Sarah Ann Willard, daughter of Caleb Trevor, who was a native of England and during his youth came to America. For some years he followed merchandising, and he and his wife spent their last days in Cincinnati. The Doctor has a family of three children. Emmet B. is General Superintendent of Transportation for the Great Northern Railroad and has his office in St. Paul, but his home is in Minneapolis. Josephine C. became the wife of J. C. Kehoe, a merchant of Centralia, and after his death she married Dr. William H. Leonard, now of Minneapolis. Henry S. is Assistant Superintendent of one of the divisions of the Great Northern Railroad and is located in Willmar, Minn.

In early life Dr. Wakeman was a supporter of the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican party has been identified with its interests. He holds membership with the Episcopal Church and has served as Senior Warden and Vestryman. His wife is an active member of the Baptist Church and they both take an active interest in charitable and benevolent work, contributing liberally to all worthy enterprises and objects. For fifty-seven years the Doctor has engaged in the practice of medicine, devoting the greater part of his time and attention to his business. He has always kept abreast of the times, and his ability has won him not only a liberal patronage, but has also secured him a prominent name in the profession.



WILLIS WOODS, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Marion County, and for many years was numbered among its most prominent citizens. A native of North Carolina, he spent the days of his boyhood and youth in that state, and was there married after attaining to mature years, the lady of his choice being Miss

Mary Wilbourn, also a native of North Carolina.

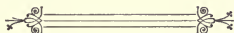
In the early '50s, Mr. Woods left the south and emigrated to Illinois, locating in Odin, Marion County. There he engaged in farming, successfully following agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death. He was accompanied by his family, which numbered the following children: Louisa, who became the wife of John Carrighan, and made her home in Clinton County until her death; John; William, who died in this county, leaving a son, Silas; Mary, wife of George Burge, and Green, who is living in Springfield, Ill.

John Woods is now the only member of the family living in Marion County. He was born in Tennessee in 1827, and was only a year old when his parents removed to Illinois. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine McClelland, daughter of Isaac McClelland, one of the honored pioneers of Marion County, who here located in 1820. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was reared in the Keystone State. After coming to the west, he married Sarah Welch, daughter of Thomas Welch, who came from Tennessee to Illinois in 1812. Her grandfather, Alexander McClelland, was one of the honored heroes of the Revolution, and was killed in that struggle. Her maternal grandfather also aided the Colonies in their struggle for independence. In the family to which Mrs. Woods belonged were six children, Alexander; John, a resident of Oregon; Rachel, wife of Thomas N. Deadman, of Marion County; Catherine, the honored wife of our subject; Elizabeth, wife of William Bundy, and Rebecca, widow of Richard Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods are the parents of five children who are yet living, and they have also lost four. Those who still survive are, Florence, wife of Asa Maddox; Luella, wife of William Ingram; George R., who married Martha Sanders; Cecelia, wife of Erastus Root, and Susan R., wife of John Heyduck.

Upon their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Woods located upon the farm which has since been their home. This was an unimproved tract of land, and Mr. Woods had to perform the arduous task of developing the raw prairie. His labors, however, soon transformed it into a tract of rich fertility,

and the highly cultivated fields soon began to yield to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care and cultivation he bestowed upon them. He has successfully carried on general farming throughout the greater part of his life, and by his well directed efforts has acquired a comfortable competence. His home was the first brick residence erected on Seven Mile Prairie. In politics, Mr. Woods has always been a Democrat, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office.



HARRY G. CORMICK. The business interests of Centralia have a worthy representative in the subject of this sketch, who is the proprietor of a large and flourishing establishment in the city. Both by nature and as the result of long and varied experience, he is admirably fitted for the successful management of a large concern and is considered authority upon any subject bearing upon hardware or stoves. He carries a complete assortment of the best qualities of hardware, tinware and stoves of every variety, and his store is one of the best of its kind in the county.

Our subject's father, Joseph G. Cormick, was a native of Savannah, Ga., whence in boyhood he removed to Ohio and for a time sojourned at Sandusky. During the residence of the family in Columbus he was connected with the postoffice at Cleveland, Ohio. There he married Miss Louisa, daughter of Peter Putnam, a tanner by trade and one of the very earliest settlers of Columbus. During the infancy of that now flourishing city he entered the town with \$5 in his pocket and all his earthly possessions tied in a handkerchief which he carried. He entered a tract of land from the Government a very short distance from the capital and there carried on a large tanyard for many years. He made his home in that city until a few years prior to his death, which occurred at Columbus City, Iowa. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John Cormick, was a native of Ireland, and being a Fenian, was obliged to leave his

home in that country. He emigrated to the United States and settled near Savannah, Ga.

After his marriage Joseph G. Cormick began to work for the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railway Company, but soon afterward removed to Cairo, Ill., and accepted a position as conductor on a passenger train between Cairo and Sandoval, Ill. In the spring of 1854 he came to Centralia, before the road was completed to this place. Afterward he ran the train between Cairo and Centralia and continued as conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad from 1853 until 1879. His death occurred May 11th of the last named year.

In local politics Mr. Cormick was influential and prominent and was honored by election to the office of Mayor, in which he rendered efficient service in behalf of his fellow-citizens. In politics he was a Republican and was a warm personal friend of Generals Logan and Grant, as well as other famous men. Socially, he was identified with the Masonic fraternity, and for a number of years was Secretary of the Old Reliable Conductors' Life Association, of which he was one of the organizers, as well as one of the first Vice-Presidents. He was a man of peculiarly genial temperament and formed many warm and intimate friendships. His widow is still living, as is also one of their children, the other, Georgiana, having died at the age of nineteen years.

Not only was Mr. Cormick prominent in Centralia, but he was well known throughout this section of the state and was honored wherever known. During the Mexican War he enlisted as private and served with fidelity and valor. Though somewhat advanced in years when the clouds of the Rebellion darkened the sky of national prosperity, he was so loyal to the cause of the Union that he volunteered his services in its defense. During the early part of the war his name was enrolled as a member of Company D, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, he having raised the company and been elected its Captain. With the regiment he participated in a number of engagements, which though not among the most important of the war were none the less perilous to life.

Harry G. Cormick was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 1, 1853, and has spent almost his entire

life in the city where he now resides. Here he was educated in the public schools, and upon completing his schooling went to Cairo, where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the printer's trade, being in the office of the Cairo *Bulletin*. Later he was thus engaged in Chicago, Minneapolis, Centralia and other cities. Next we find him fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad between Centralia and Cairo, and after four years thus spent he was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, but three years afterward lost his position through an accident. Retiring from the railroad, he entered the mercantile business at Centralia, and two years later embarked in the hardware trade, which he has since successfully conducted.

In politics Mr. Cormick gives his support to the measures of the Republican party and is an enthusiastic champion of its candidates and principles. In his social connections he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and has served as chief officer of the two latter organizations. All enterprises calculated to advance the welfare of the city along the lines of moral, social or material development, receive his hearty support and active co-operation.



MILTON B. WILSON. The gentleman whose sketch we herewith place before our readers is one of the prominent fruit-growers of the state, and has the honor of being the pioneer in the strawberry business in this section. He makes his home in Centralia, and in 1864 he planted on his valuable farm near the city ten acres of that fruit, which was the first grown for shipment in this region.

Our subject was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 16, 1839, and is the son of Hugh Wilson, also a native of the Buckeye State, whose birth occurred in Lebanon, Warren County. The father was in early life a tanner, but in later years followed the saddlery business. He was married in his native county to Miss Nancy Kelsey, also a

native of that place. Our subject was only two years of age when his parents removed to Indiana, where his father plied his trade of saddler until his decease, March 18, 1861. In politics he was a strong Republican after the formation of the party, and while residing in the Hoosier State was Recorder of Boone County. With his wife he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a man whom everyone respected and honored.

Of the family of five children born to his parents, our subject and his sister Mary, now Mrs. J. N. Kerr, of Centralia, are the only survivors. The former was educated in the public schools of Boone County, Ind., and after completing his education learned the saddler's trade from his father, which business he followed until going to Aurora, Ill. In the latter city he spent a year learning the art of caring for strawberries, for which knowledge he paid \$14 per month.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Wilson came to Salem, this state, where he had an uncle who was engaged in the fruit business. Our subject remained with him for two years and then came to Centralia, and in partnership with Elijah E. Sims, purchased land one-half mile from the city, which they set out in fruit. This connection lasted for about four years, when Mr. Wilson purchased his partner's interest in the farm. He now has forty acres devoted to an apple orchard and forty acres in fruit, of which five acres are planted in the finest varieties of strawberries. Of the latter fruit he ships great quantities and has never yet failed to find a ready market for them, as the strawberries speak more for themselves than is claimed for them.

August 16, 1871, M. B. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia Penn, the daughter of John Penn, of Tennessee. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a good estate in Henry County, Ill., where the parents were residing at the time of Mrs. Wilson's birth. To our subject and his wife was born a daughter, Grace A.

Mr. Wilson cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since voted with the Republican party. With his wife he is a consistent member of the First Baptist Church of Centralia, and they occupy a comfortable home in the city, where they



John Merkelbach

entertain a host of warm friends. Our subject is a stockholder in the Centralia Fruit Packing & Shipping Company, and is without doubt one of the largest fruit-growers in southern Illinois.

JOHAN MERKELBACH. Although not one of the earliest settlers, Mr. Merkelbach may justly be regarded as one of the pioneers of Centralia, to the progress of which he has contributed, and of which he has been a resident since the year 1857. His name will always be closely linked with that of his adopted home, as partly by his influence it has attained a place among the leading cities of this section of the state. He has ever been active in extending its commercial and business interests, and has contributed generously to all projects that would enhance its material prosperity.

A man of such vigorous mind, such unerring sagacity and keen insight, cannot well avoid accepting public office at the call of his fellow-men when it seems his duty as a loyal citizen to do so, and hence, while having the care of a large property, Mr. Merkelbach has found time to take a part in the administration of local affairs, and for four years represented his ward in the City Council of Centralia. At present he passes his time quietly in his pleasant home, somewhat retired from active business, although he still retains the supervision of his extensive interests.

Many of the foremost citizens of Marion County are of German birth and ancestry. Such is the case with the subject of this sketch, who was born near the River Rhine, in Grenzhausen, October 1, 1828. His father, John Merkelbach, was born in Grenzhausen, and was a member of an old and prominent family of that locality. He received an excellent education in the German language, and early in life learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he made his life occupation. He was twice married, his first union being with Anna Schellmann, who bore him two children, John and Jeanette. His second marriage resulted in the birth of three children, William, Mina and Christina, all of whom reside in Germany. The father was a leading man in local affairs, and at various times held

offices of trust and responsibility. A devoted Christian, he held membership in the Presbyterian Church.

John Merkelbach, like all German lads, attended school between the ages of six and fourteen years, and afterward learned the trade of a shoemaker under the instruction of his father. Later he traveled through the greater part of Germany working at his trade, and when a young man entered the army, serving his country for five years. He was a soldier during the war in 1848, but did not participate in any engagement.

In 1853 our subject decided to try his fortune in the New World, and in the month of April landed on American shores. Previous to coming hither, his father had given him a sum of money, which enabled him to live comfortably until he found a suitable location. After working in various places, he came to Centralia, March 7, 1857, and for twenty years followed the trade of a shoemaker. Since that time he has been variously occupied, and is now living in comparative ease in the city where he has spent so many of his best years.

In October, 1856, our subject and Miss Susan, a daughter of Bernhard and Catherine Keller, were united in marriage. Mrs. Merkelbach was born in the same locality in Germany as was our subject, and came to the United States in company with friends. By her union she has become the mother of four children, Gustavus, Mena, Emma and Albert. Albert makes his home in Oskaloosa, Iowa, while the others are residing in Centralia.

Mr. and Mrs. Merkelbach are members in good standing of the German Evangelical Church. Socially, the former is connected with Centralia Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a staunch Republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He has always been actively interested in public affairs, and in 1872 was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, serving a term of four years.

FRED F. REINHARDT, editor of the *Sandoval Times*, was born September 3, 1860, in the city which is still his home. He is a son of Charles and Frederika Reinhardt, of whom mention is made in the biographical sketch

of the former, presented on another page. In the common schools of this place he gained the rudiments of his education, which was further supplemented by attendance at McKendree College, of Lebanon, Ill., and the Bryant & Stratton Business College of St. Louis. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1879.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Reinhardt accepted a clerkship with the firm of Lichty & Steinner, dealers in lumber and grain at Sandoval, with whom he remained until their bankruptcy, in 1884. The business was then put in the name of Mr. Reinhardt, who, as their successor, has paid up the indebtedness of the former concern in full and made satisfactory settlements with all the creditors. This was an undertaking of no trivial character or importance, as the liabilities of the firm were over \$16,000, and it required two years to settle up the business. For a time Mr. Reinhardt continued the business in partnership with M. M. Pate, whom, however, in January, 1894, he bought out, and since then has carried on the enterprise alone.

While the interests just named have consumed a great deal of Mr. Reinhardt's time and energies, he has nevertheless found time for other important enterprises. He does a large exchange and collecting business—in fact, all the banking business in the town is done by him. He also handles farming implements of every kind, keeping in stock the machinery of most modern and improved pattern. In 1891 he made his debut in the literary and journalistic world, at which time he assumed the management and accepted the editorship of the Sandoval *Times*. The paper is printed in Centralia, is strictly independent in politics, aiming to become a chronicler of social events rather than a party organ, and has a circulation in this locality of five hundred.

In 1885 the Sandoval Building & Loan Association was established, and from the date of its organization until the present time it has been actively and successfully managed by Mr. Reinhardt. This enterprise is recognized as one of the best in the county, and, indeed, one of the most thriving in the state, and its success is almost wholly due to the judicious management of our

subject. With the public affairs of the village he has been identified ever since attaining his majority, and has held a number of responsible positions. For some years he has been a member of the Town Board and the School Board, in both of which he has held official positions. He has also served as Township Clerk. In politics he is a stalwart champion of the Democracy, and that party has in the entire county no friend more devoted than he. In his social affiliations he is identified with Minerva Lodge No. 432, K. P., of Sandoval; the Alliance Lodge No. 395, I. O. O. F.; the Encampment No. 113; and Rebekah Lodge No. 52.

In 1883 occurred the first marriage of Mr. Reinhardt, which united him with Miss Nettie L., daughter of Samuel and Jessie Reed, and a native of Marion County, Ill. Two sons, Harry and Frank, were born of this union. After the death of Mrs. Nettie L. Reinhardt, our subject married her sister, Miss Jennie B. Reed, an estimable and accomplished lady, who is highly esteemed in social circles. One child, Nettie, has blessed their union.



G E. EIS is one of the thrifty and enterprising citizens of Centralia, and by his progressive spirit has done much for the up-building and advancement of this place. He is ever alive to its best interests, and its leading enterprises always receive his hearty support and cooperation. He is now sole owner of the Big Injun Cigar Factory, and is a manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in cigars and tobacco.

Mr. Eis was born in Dayton, Ohio, January 6, 1855, and is a son of John Eis, a native of France, who emigrated to America in 1844 and located in Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. Later he engaged in teaching French in Dayton, Ohio, until 1861, when, on the first call for volunteers, he entered the service of his adopted country. After serving for three years he re-enlisted, and started home on a furlough, but it is supposed that he was murdered and thrown in the Licking River. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary

Engle, and was a native of Byrne, Germany. At the age of seven she came to this country with her father, George Engle, who located in Dayton, where he engaged in the grocery business. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Eis, of whom the following are living: Sophia, wife of John Byer, who is engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade in Buffalo, N. Y.; Callie, wife of William Genin, a fresco painter of Dayton; G. E., of this sketch; George, a resident of Buffalo, who is employed as a traveling salesman for the Dayton Cash Register Company; and Emma, wife of Richard Jacobs, now owning and operating a job office in Dayton, Ohio.

At the age of nine years our subject left his native city and went to Boone County, Ky., where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the trade of cigar making. He worked in that locality until fifteen years of age, and then followed the same line of business in Kenton County, Ky., for two years, after which he went to Franklin, Ind. There he was employed for three years, when in 1881 he came to Centralia. Here he embarked in the manufacture of cigars with Joseph Heiserman, under the firm name of Heiserman & Eis, which connection continued for six months, since which time Mr. Eis has been alone in business. He has built up the largest cigar manufacturing business in this part of the state and has a most extensive sale. Among the leading brand of cigars are La Flor de Eis, Potillio, Silk Hat, Cuban Hand, etc.

Mr. Eis was married in Centralia, September 26, 1883, to Miss Annie Merkel, daughter of Edward Merkel, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1855 and settled in Centralia. He was a baker and confectioner, and built and owned the first business block on Chestnut Street. His daughter is a native of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Eis now have three children, Clarence M., Walter and Vallett Reuben.

In politics, Mr. Eis is a stalwart Democrat, has served as Alderman from the Second Ward for two years, and has frequently been a delegate to the conventions of his party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Uniformed Rank. He has also been connected with various business interests which are numbered among the leading

industries of the city. He is a stockholder and Director of the Centralia Light and Power Company, is a Director and the largest stockholder in the Centralia and Central City Street Railway Company, and was one of the originators of the old electric light company. He is a large stockholder in the building and loan association, and Treasurer of the Centralia Provident Association, a charitable organization. He owns a sixth interest in the electric light plant of Creal Springs, has an interest in forty town lots, owns the Saddler's Block and some fine residence property. Through the legitimate channels of business, Mr. Eis has achieved a success which has materially promoted the prosperity of Centralia and has made him one of its substantial citizens. He is very prominent in business circles, and has the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

W GODDIN WELDEN, who in August, 1892, was promoted to be traveling engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been in the employ of that company for over eleven years as engineer, his route lying between Centralia and Cairo. He is a native of this state, having been born near Freeburg, St. Clair County, on the 14th of January, 1850.

The parents of our subject are Elias W. and Louisa M. (Thrift) Welden, the former of whom was born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 9, 1819. When seven years of age he was bound out to work on a farm, but remained only a few years when he ran away, and in company with his brother went to Ohio, where he worked and saved his earnings, and in that way was enabled to go through college. E. W. Welden, after completing his education, began teaching school in the Buckeye State, where he remained until 1844 or 1845, the date of his advent into St. Clair County, where he also taught school. On the outbreak of the Mexican War he enlisted his services and served until the close of hostilities.

After returning from the war, the father of our subject made his way to the above county, where

he was married to Miss Louisa, the daughter of Samuel M. and Sarah Fleming (Cowan) Thrift, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. Mrs. Welden was born in Kentucky on the 4th of June, 1827, and accompanied her parents on their removal to St. Clair County, where they were farmers. The elder Mr. Welden began reading law in 1851, and was admitted to practice at the Bar of St. Clair County about 1853. Soon afterward he removed to Randolph County, and a short time thereafter went to Du Quoin, where he practiced from 1858 to 1861.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, our subject's father offered his services to the Union army on two different occasions, but was rejected both times on account of the wound which he had received while in the Mexican War. That same year he was appointed route agent for mails carried between Centralia and Cairo, and making his headquarters in the former city, continued in the service of the company for ten years, then retired from active life. He was also interested in a grocery store in the city, and his popularity among the residents of Centralia resulted in his election as Mayor of the city, which honorable position he held for three terms. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and in early life was a Mason. With his wife, E. W. Welden was an active member of the Baptist Church.

His first wife died March 3, 1867, and in January, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna M. Clark, who is still living. He passed away from the scenes of earth April 3, 1890.

Our subject completed his education in Shurtleff College, in Alton. Later he took a commercial course in a business college in St. Louis, and in 1870 entered the postal service on the Illinois Central Railroad. The following year, however, he began braking on the Illinois Central Railroad, which occupation he followed only a few months when he was made fireman. A twelvemonth later he began working for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and very shortly thereafter for the Big Four Railroad in the capacity of brakeman, and while engaged with the latter company was promoted to be conductor of a freight train.

In 1876 Mr. Welden was offered the position of

Postal Clerk for the Illinois Central Railroad, and for four years ran between Cairo, Centralia, Chicago and Tolono. His next occupation was as fireman of the company, and on being made engineer, held that responsible position for eleven years, or until accepting his present position as traveling engineer.

Mr. Welden and Miss Mary L., daughter of Andrew J. and Anna C. (Peter) Thrift, were united in marriage on the 20th of December, 1882, in Macon County, this state. Mrs. Welden is a native of this state, while her parents were born respectively in Kentucky and Pennsylvania. She completed her education in the State Normal School. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, only one of whom is living, a daughter, Goddina.

Socially our subject is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Helmet Lodge No. 26. In politics, he is a true-blue Republican, and commands the high regard of all who know him.



JAMES C. SEVERNS. This name will be at once recognized by a majority of our readers as that of one of the leading grocers in Centralia. He is a member of the firm of Reed & Severns, whose fine establishment is located on East Broadway, where will be found all the fruits and vegetables in their season, besides a full line of staple and fancy groceries.

Our subject is a native of Indiana, and was born January 6, 1846, in Jeffersonville. Jacob Severns, his father, is a native of Virginia, whence he moved to Ohio, and was the proprietor of a grocery store in Piqua. From there he removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he also did a flourishing trade in that line of business and was numbered among its well-to-do citizens.

While residing in the Hoosier State, Jacob Severns met and married Miss Catherine Parrott, a native of Tennessee. The parents continued to live in Jeffersonville until the spring of 1849, when they came to Illinois and made their home

on a farm in Lawrence County. The father was more than ordinarily successful as an agriculturist, and resided on the place until retiring from the active duties of life, when he removed to Centralia. His wife died March 15, 1893, firm in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which denomination Jacob Severns is also connected.

James C. Severns received his education in the public schools of Sumner, Lawrence County, and in February, 1864, while the Rebellion was still in progress, enlisted his services in the Union army and joined Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in as Sergeant, which position he held until his discharge, in September, 1864. On returning home from the war young Severns engaged in farming pursuits for a short time, and then learning the painter's trade, he carried on that occupation for some time in Lawrence County, when, in 1876, he came to Centralia, with whose interests he has since been identified as one of its prominent business men.

The lady to whom our subject was married July 9, 1874, was Miss Lydia, daughter of John Whitmore, now deceased. Her father was a prosperous farmer in Ohio, and died when she was quite young. Mrs. Severns was born in Licking County, Ohio, and came to Illinois with her parents when about twelve years of age. She attended the public schools of Lawrence County, and after completing her education was employed as a teacher for a number of years in the town of Sumner.

For two years after coming to Centralia our subject was agent for the Home Sewing Machine Company, but having an opportunity to go into partnership with E. G. Gregory, he did so, and for three years they conducted a grocery. Mr. Severns then clerked for G. L. Pittenger, and after being variously employed for a number of years, May 10, 1893, formed a partnership with L. H. Reed and established a grocery in the Odd Fellows' Building on East Broadway.

To Mr. and Mrs. Severns has been born a family of three children, Willie, Jennie and Otto. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and for two

years was President of the Board of Education. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason, and is High Priest of Centralia Chapter No. 93, and Senior Warden of Cyrene Commandery No. 23, K. T. Religiously he is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Steward and Class-leader.



ELISHA JASON ADAMS. Sixty-six years have passed since this now venerable gentleman, then a youth of fifteen, came to Marion County, since which time he has not only witnessed its growth and upbuilding, but has aided materially in its welfare and progress. He well deserves mention in this volume among the honored early settlers and men of prominence. Though now (1894) incapacitated for active work by his advancing years and a severe attack of la grippe, he still says he will outlive many of his neighbors who are his juniors in years.

The Adams homestead is pleasantly situated on section 18 of Raccoon Township, and is one of the finest farms in the locality. Two hundred acres of finely improved land pay an annual tribute to the care and cultivation of the owner. The place has been subdivided into fields of convenient size for the raising of grain and pasturage of stock, while all the buildings necessary for the farm work are to be here found. The family residence is a commodious two-story frame structure, while the barns are large and substantial. Altogether the farm is one of the best and most desirable in the county, being complete in all its appointments, and supplied with all modern conveniences. The fields are well tilled, and the improvements stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

The Adams family is of English origin, but has been represented in this country for several generations. Our subject's parents, John and Nancy (Burton) Adams, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, and coming to Marion County in 1828, entered a tract of forty acres from the Government. To this the father subsequently

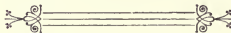
added until he became the owner of one hundred acres of highly cultivated land. He was a man of energetic disposition, and in his death, which occurred in 1854, at the age of seventy-one years, the community sustained a severe loss. His widow survived him many years and passed away in 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-seven.

The subject of this biographical notice was born in Logan County, Ky., April 4, 1813, and was one of eight children, two sons and six daughters. His only brother, Jacob, died more than a half-century ago. His sisters are: Susanna, the wife of J. N. Adams; Mary, who married M. S. Randall; Rebecca, who became the wife of S. Fyke; Elizabeth, Mrs. H. G. Burrow; Nancy, the wife of William Burge; and Lucy, who died unmarried. The father of this family was well known among the early settlers of Marion County, and was a prominent factor in the development of Raccoon Township during the first half of this century. He was, however, not active in politics, and never held any official position, though had he desired such, his fellow-citizens would undoubtedly have chosen him for local places of trust and honor.

The boyhood years of our subject were uneventfully passed upon the home farm. He was for a short time a pupil in the subscription schools, but his education has been mainly self-acquired. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Williams, who is a native of Missouri. Her father, John W. Williams, emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri, and came to Marion County, Ill., in an early period of its history. There were three children in his family, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Julia Hunt and M. G. Williams. Unto the union of our subject and his estimable wife there were born two children, Ollie D. and John C., who are pupils in the district schools.

In politics, Mr. Adams was first a Democrat, then an Abolitionist, and is at present a staunch Republican, but has never been active in local affairs, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In religious belief the family is identified with the Methodist denomination. To Mr. Adams belongs the distinction of being one of the oldest surviving settlers of Marion County, and none of the pioneers are more widely

known or more highly honored than he is. His life furnishes a lesson well worthy the emulation of the young. Beginning in life with no capital, he was for a time in the employ of neighboring farmers, and saved his earnings until he accumulated a sufficient amount for the purchase of his present property. By hard work and shrewdness, he has gained valuable possessions, and in the declining years of his life is surrounded by every comfort. A pleasant conversationalist, many an interesting anecdote can he relate concerning the earlier days when St. Louis was the nearest trading point for the residents of Marion County, when settlers were few, money scarce and hardships many. To such as he does the present generation owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid, and in the annals of this county the name of E. J. Adams will ever hold a prominent place.



MRS. DELPHA A. MOORE, who is now living on section 16, Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County, is one of the oldest settlers of the community. She was born in Butler County, Ky., October 12, 1812, and is a daughter of George Anderson, who was also a native of the same county. When her father was about twenty years of age, he married Jennie Worrell, an accomplished young lady of Butler County, and they became the parents of five children: Isaac, Moses, Taber, Melinda and Polly. The mother of this family having died, Mr. Anderson afterward wedded Elizabeth Waters, by whom he had three children: Delpha A.; George, who married Susan Avauts, and resides in Assumption, Ill.; and Crittenden, who married Elizabeth Breeze, and died near Richview, Ill. The father of this family died in Butler County, Ky., and Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson afterward became the wife of David Roper, who was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in October, 1779. Removing to Kentucky, he was there married, and by his first union had five children: Matthew, Franklin, Marion, Jack and Jane. In the fall of 1816, Mr. Roper emigrated to Illinois with pack mules and

horses and located near Carlyle, where he spent about three years. He then went to Mississippi, but finally returned to Illinois and settled on section 33, Centralia Township, Marion County. Two years later, however, he sold that farm and purchased six hundred and forty acres of land on section 9, Grand Prairie Township. His death occurred January 1, 1854, and his wife died in 1859. They were held in high esteem for their many excellencies of character by all who knew them.

Mrs. Moore came to Illinois with her step-father in 1826, and remained in his home until her marriage. On the 30th of December, 1832, she became the wife of William Moore, and for about six years they lived in Centralia Township, Marion County. In 1838 they located on section 15, Grand Prairie Township, where Mr. Moore purchased three hundred and forty acres of land. Cultivation and improvement have made it one of the valuable farms of the neighborhood. A handsome residence was erected, large barns built, and all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm were added. All this was not accomplished however without much hard work, and while Mr. Moore labored in the fields, his wife sat at the spinning-wheel, and all the clothing for herself and family was spun and woven by her hands. The husband went to St. Louis about four times a year with the farm produce, exchanging it for groceries, boots and shoes. He had to drive to Belleville, a distance of sixty miles, for all the flour used. The family bore all the experiences and hardships of frontier life, but yet those days were not unmixed with happiness, and many pleasant memories cluster about them.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born ten children, but five are now deceased, namely: Andrew J., Job, Melinda, Sarah and Elizabeth. Those living are, Zadoc, who married Nancy Beadles and resides in Bond County, Ill.; Melvina, wife of James Bateman, of Bond County; Isaac, who married Josephine Adams and resides in Farina; Harvey, who wedded Lulu Perry and is living on the old homestead; and Margaret, wife of Jackson Robinette, who is living near Kinmundy.

Mr. Moore passed away July 2, 1873, and the honored pioneer, whose life was so well worthy of

emulation, was deeply mourned by many friends. Mrs. Moore has been a member of the Methodist Church for sixty years. She has now reached the age of eighty-two, but is still well preserved and is a very interesting talker. She is indeed one of the honored pioneers of the county, for she has witnessed almost its entire growth and development, and the history of its frontier life is familiar to her.



G GALE GILBERT, a prominent young attorney of Mt. Vernon, who is rapidly winning his way to the front ranks of the legal profession in this locality, was born eight miles from the city, November 27, 1867. His father, James Eli Gilbert, was also a native of Jefferson County, the Gilberts being among its earliest settlers. The great-grandfather, Eli Gilbert, and the grandfather, Philo Gilbert, were both natives of Ohio. The latter is now living a retired life in Mt. Vernon, but the father of our subject died some years ago. The members of the family usually followed farming and became well-to-do. They were also numbered among the highly respected citizens of the community. James Eli Gilbert was at one time a candidate for County Treasurer of Jefferson County on the Republican ticket, but as the county is strongly Democratic, he failed to win the election.

Our subject acquired his early education in the public and high schools of Mt. Vernon, and completed it at the Southern Illinois College at Carbondale, after which he embarked in teaching, which profession he followed for four terms. He read law with the Hon. Norman H. Moss, of Mt. Vernon, preparatory to entering the legal profession, and was admitted to the Bar May 7, 1891. He then continued with Mr. Moss until June 1, 1893, when he started out on his own responsibility, and it is but just to say that he is rapidly winning his way to the front.

Mr. Gilbert is a very prominent member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is the present Chancellor-Commander of his lodge in Mt. Ver-

non. On April 3, 1894, our subject married Catherine Irvin Harman, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of the late John Q. Harman. He is a young man of more than average intelligence and ability, and drawing our conclusions from the past, we predict for him a successful and brilliant future.



CD. HAM, the popular and well known cashier of the Mt. Vernon Bank, ranks among the representative citizens of this place, being very prominent in business circles. He was born on a farm eight miles southeast of Mt. Vernon, September 10, 1838, and is a son of James Ham, a native of Virginia, who came to Illinois with his father, Moses Ham, when he was only a child, being among the early pioneers of Jefferson County. The family is of English origin, and at a very early day in the history of this country was founded in Virginia. Its members were mostly farmers. Moses Ham was quite a prominent citizen of Jefferson County, and held a number of offices, including that of Associate Judge.

James Ham was a soldier in the Black Hawk War and died in 1848. He had several brothers but all are now deceased, and we know but little of their history. The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Frances T. Criesel. She was born in Hamilton County, Ill., where her father, Henry Criesel, was a pioneer settler. He was a great hunter and in that way mainly earned his livelihood. The family was of German origin. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Ham became the wife of Jeremiah Taylor, now one of the wealthiest citizens of Mt. Vernon, and a large stockholder in the bank of which our subject is cashier. Mrs. Taylor died in 1888. She had two sons by her first marriage, the younger being Orlando, a prominent farmer of Jefferson County, who has held several local offices, including those of Township Collector and Supervisor. In the usual manner of farmer lads C. D. Ham spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and after attending the common schools entered the Cincinnati

(Ohio) Commercial College, from which he was graduated. Later he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the Bar, but has never practiced since to any great extent. He was for ten years engaged in merchandising and at the same time was interested with his step-father in a flouring mill and a woolen mill. In 1872 he helped to organize the Mt. Vernon National Bank and was elected its cashier. This bank gave up its charter in 1886 and was succeeded by the banking house of C. D. Ham & Co., which has since carried on business under the name of the Mt. Vernon Bank. In it Mr. Ham has filled the same position, and the success of the institution is largely due to his able management, his foresight and progressive, yet conservative, policy.

In 1865 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ham and Miss Anna Grant, of Mt. Vernon, the cultured and accomplished daughter of the late Judge A. M. Grant, a native of Kentucky and a pioneer settler of Jefferson County. Her mother, Mrs. Martha Grant, was a sister of Lieut.-Gov. S. A. Anderson, and an aunt of Gen. William B. Anderson, ex-Member of Congress, who at this writing is serving as United States Pension Agent at Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Ham have been born four children: Martha; Sidney B., who is employed in his father's bank; Bernadine Frances and Grant Taylor.

Socially, Mr. Ham is a Royal Arch Mason and was Secretary of the blue lodge, but his business cares have so occupied his time of late years that he has given little attention to the fraternity. He has held several local offices—was Township Collector for three terms, served as Township Clerk, was Alderman for three terms, was a member of the Board of Education for twelve years, and during the greater part of that time was its President. He served as Deputy County Treasurer, and in the year 1875 was elected Treasurer of Jefferson County for one term. He has ever discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity, and has therefore won the high commendation of all concerned. He has ever been a warm advocate of Republican principles, and served as a delegate to the national convention when R. B. Hayes was

1874



Wm. W. Casey

nominated for the Presidency. He, however, was a strong Blaine man. Other business interests have occupied his attention, he being interested in the Mt. Vernon Roller Mills and in the Jefferson County Fair Association. He was the first secretary of the Mt. Vernon Water Works, and is now President and one of its stockholders.



WILLIAM M. CASEY is a retired farmer of Centralia, and one of the honored early settlers and prominent citizens of Marion County. The name of Casey is inseparably connected with the history of this community, and like the other members of the family our subject has borne a part in the work of development and advancement in this section of the state.

Mr. Casey was born in Jefferson County, Ill., December 15, 1825. His grandfather, Isaac Casey, was born in North Carolina April 5, 1770, and was a son of Randolph Casey, a native of the same state. His brothers were Abraham, Samuel, Randolph and Zadoek. The last-named served as Lieutenant-Governor and as Governor of Illinois, and for many years was a Member of Congress. He was also a pioneer Methodist minister. The family is of Irish descent. Isaac, Samuel, Abraham and Zadoek emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, and in 1818 Isaac and Zadoek came to Jefferson County, Ill. The former married Elizabeth Mackey, who was born in the shadow of the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and on coming to Illinois, he located two miles from Mt. Vernon, where he entered large tracts of land from the Government. He had his grandson make a sectional map of the county, and was well posted on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. Throughout his life Isaac Casey followed farming and became quite wealthy. His children were Rebecca, wife of Isaac Hicks, a farmer of Jefferson County; William, who followed farming, but is now deceased; Polly, wife of Clark Casey; Rev. Abraham, who was a pioneer Methodist minister

and circuit rider; Thomas M., who was a local Methodist preacher; Brunette, wife of Dr. Carter Wilkie; Catherine, wife of Henry Tyler, a farmer of Jefferson County, and the only surviving member of the family; and Miranda M., wife of George Bullock, who for many years was a tanner of Jefferson County. The father of this family, Isaac Casey, died October 17, 1851, in the faith of the Methodist Church. His word was taken as authority on all matters pertaining to the history of that community. After the death of his first wife he married Jemima Ord. Governor Casey was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and his son Tom served as Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil War.

Rev. Thomas Casey, father of our subject, was born in Barren County, Ky., March 12, 1801, and in 1818 became a resident of Jefferson County, Ill. He there married Harriet Maxey, whose brother, Birehet Maxey, built the first house in Mt. Vernon. She was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1801, and they were married October 5, 1819. In fact, there was a triple wedding, which made the occasion one of more than ordinary interest. The other couples were Abraham T. Casey and Vilinda Maxey, and Bennett N. Maxey and Sallie Overbey, the six participants standing at the altar at the same time.

After his marriage, Rev. Mr. Casey began the development of a farm. His home was a little log cabin in the midst of an undeveloped tract of land. Deer could easily be shot and bears were frequently killed in the neighborhood. He entered about two hundred and fifty acres of land from the Government, and bore all the hardships and trials of pioneer life while performing the arduous task of opening up a farm. He and his wife joined the Methodist Church in 1819, and he at once was made a Class-leader and soon became a local preacher. He was untiring in church work and the cause was greatly advanced by his earnest efforts. He gave the ground on which Pleasant Grove Church was built, aided in the erection of the house of worship, and when it was destroyed by fire, helped to build the brick structure now in use. The poor and needy found in him a friend, and his neighbors a wise counselor. He passed from

this earthly life October 4, 1868, and was buried at Pleasant Grove. His wife, who shared with him in all religious work, and was a faithful member of the Methodist Church for fifty-seven years, died March 15, 1877.

In the parental family of eleven children, ten grew to mature years, while four sons and two daughters are yet living. C. M., now residing on the old homestead, was a soldier of the late war; Malyntha Jane died March 20, 1877, at the age of fifty-four; Cynthia E. is the wife of Harvey Gaston, a pioneer of Jefferson County; Parmelia Caroline, who lives in McPherson Kan., is the wife of Capt. B. T. Woods, a veteran of the Civil War; Rebecca V. was the wife of Edward Wood; Mary Sophrona died at the age of twenty-two; Wesley Barger, of Mt. Vernon, was a cavalryman during the late war and re-enlisted as Adjutant of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. Nancy Robinson died at the age of twenty-four; Abraham T., who served as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Payne during the late war, is now a lawyer of Larned, Kan., and has served as State's Attorney; Rhoda married John Henry Dukes, who was a Lieutenant in the Union army.

William M. Casey was reared on the old homestead and was educated in a log schoolhouse with a puncheon floor, slab seats and greased paper windows. The history of pioneer life is familiar to him, not from hearsay, but from experience. March 9, 1852, he married Miss Julia E., daughter of Dempsey Kennedy, a native of Tennessee, who later became a pioneer and a prominent farmer of Washington County, Ill. Mrs. Casey was born in Washington County August 22, 1831, and died January 4, 1866. She had three children, two yet living. Dempsey is a painter and decorator of Centralia; Lillie C., a graduate of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., was married in 1880, at the home of our subject, to Rev. J. T. Musgrove, also a graduate of the Northwestern University, and at present Dean of the University of Colorado, a Methodist school in Denver. Mary Harriet died October 18, 1875, at the age of seventeen.

After his marriage, Mr. Casey located in Jefferson, and four years later removed to Washington

County, where for ten years he owned and operated a farm of two hundred and forty acres. He then sold the property and came to Centralia, where he has since lived in retirement from active labor. He was married April 28, 1872, to Mrs. Aliee Hill, daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, a native of England, and the son of Thomas and Sarah (Townley) Ainsworth. He was born January 30, 1814, and in early life worked in a cotton factory, but after coming to America engaged in farming. Locating in Mason County, Ill., in 1842, he purchased six hundred acres of land and afterward became the owner of fifteen hundred acres in Iroquois County. At present he makes his home in Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., and though now (1894) eighty years old, he is still one of the most prominent men in this community.

In 1837, Mr. Ainsworth married Maria Abbott, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1814. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: Nancy, wife of August Wait, a merchant of Deatur, Ill.; William Henry, a merchant of Roodhouse, Ill.; Alice, wife of William Casey; Thomas T., of Chandlerville; Sarah E., wife of George Ransom, of Havana, Ill.; Mary A., wife of Thomas Say, a painter of Chandlerville; and Joseph, who operates the old homestead. In religious belief Mr. Ainsworth and his wife belong to the Congregational Church. He is a stockholder in the Valley National Bank of St. Louis. Mrs. Casey, who was the fifth child, was born July 16, 1847. She first married William Hill, who died ten months after their wedding.

Mr. Casey has been a member of the Methodist Church since the age of nine years, and his wife since twelve years old. He has been numbered among its officers for thirty-eight years, and has ever been prominent in its work. He cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor, and was a Whig until 1856, since which time he has been a staunch Republican. For ten years he served as Township Treasurer of Washington, but has never been an office seeker. He is now practically living retired, but is still a Director of the Old National Bank, Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company, and the Centralia Fair Association. He is a worthy representative of one of the promi-

nent families of the state, and his honorable, upright life gives him a leading place among the best citizens of the community.



JOE S. HOBBS. The subject of this sketch is the senior member of the firm of Joe S. Hobbs & Son, real-estate and insurance agents in Centralia. His birth occurred October 9, 1832, in Wabash County, this state, while his father, A. L. Hobbs, was a native of Kentucky, where he was reared to man's estate. In early life he came to this state, where he was one of the pioneers of Mt. Carmel and a well-to-do merchant.

The mother of our subject prior to her marriage was known as Miss Mary Coleman. She was the daughter of Isaac Coleman, also an early resident of Mt. Carmel, where he was engaged in the milling business. Jeremiah Coleman, the maternal uncle of our subject, served as a soldier through the entire period of the Black Hawk War.

In 1839, A. L. Hobbs removed to Mt. Sterling Ill., where he conducted a store, and resided until his decease, which occurred in 1850. The parental family numbered six children, all of whom grew to mature years, and five are yet living. Mrs. A. L. Hobbs has reached the age of eighty-five years, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Hutchinson, Kan.

Joe S. Hobbs grew to manhood in Mt. Sterling, this state, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1855 he came to Centralia and began clerking in the postoffice under Postmaster J. A. O'Melveny. After three years thus occupied, young Hobbs started out as traveling salesman. In 1864 he returned to Centralia and established an insurance business. Two years later he abandoned that branch of trade and engaged in running a grocery in company with his brother, E. D. Hobbs, with whom he remained for three years, when they divided the stock, our subject taking as his share the crockery department, and continuing to deal in that line of goods for the succeeding eleven years. Shortly after opening up his fine crockery store, Mr. Hobbs combined with the business that of

local insurance, loans and collections, which he found to be very profitable, and in 1880 sold out his stock of china and put in a large assortment of dry goods. This he carried on for eight years, when, his insurance business having reached such proportions as to demand more of his time, he disposed of his mercantile interests, and since that date has given his undivided attention to real estate, etc. He represents the following insurance companies: Westchester, of New York; Northwestern, of Milwaukee; the Delaware, of Philadelphia; Security, of Connecticut; and Rockford, of Rockford, Ill., besides several life and accident companies.

Joe S. Hobbs was married June 4, 1868, to Mrs. Mary A. (Bishop) Clark, the daughter of George Bishop, and the widow of John Clark. Their union was blessed by the birth of one child, a son, Amos A., who is engaged in business with his father.

In politics, Mr. Hobbs is a strong Republican, and is a prominent Mason, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He is one of the oldest members of that order in Centralia, and for the past eleven years has been Secretary of the blue lodge, chapter and council, and for two years was Recorder of the commandery. With his wife, he is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has aided very materially in furthering the good work in Centralia. Mr. Hobbs is one of the incorporators and is Vice-President of the Centralia Building & Loan Association, of which he is also a Director.



DAVID O. AND JAMES E. BATCHELOR, the well known editors and proprietors of the Salem *Herald-Advocate*, one of the leading Democratic papers of the county, are progressive and public-spirited citizens, and are exercising a marked influence on the affairs of their community.

David O., the elder of the above firm, was born October 3, 1865, in Johnson County, Ind. He is the son of Henry Batchelor, a native of Pennsyl-

vania, where his birth occurred in 1821. He was a cooper by trade, and when establishing a home of his own was married to the mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gray. Mrs. Batchelor was born in 1826, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in company with her parents. After her marriage she removed with her husband to Lawrence County, Ind.; thence later to Franklin City, Johnson County, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1876, and the father living until 1880.

The parental family of our subjects included nine children, all of whom are living with one exception. They are: Ella E., George T., William; Catherine, now Mrs. Martin White; Aliee, now Mrs. Galbraith; David O. and James E., of this sketch, and Frank E. Henry Batchelor was active in all public affairs of his community, and in politics always voted the straight Republican ticket.

David O. Batchelor received his primary education in the common schools of Franklin County, and later completed his studies in the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind. Being thus admirably qualified to teach school, he followed that occupation for one year in Shelby County and four years in Johnson County. At the expiration of that time, David entered the Pennsylvania Railroad office in Edinburgh, Ind., in the capacity of clerk, which position he held for only a year, it being his intention to become a printer and publisher. With this end in view he went to Franklin, in the above state, and for some time worked in the office of the Franklin *Democrat*, and later became local editor in the office of the Franklin *Republican*. October 19, 1891, he came to Salem, and purchasing the *Herald-Advocate* from its proprietors, Merritt & Pyles, he, in company with his brother James E., has since been successfully engaged in its publication.

October 14, 1891, David O. Batchelor and Miss Hattie Mann were united in marriage. The lady was born June 30, 1868, in Shelby County, Ind., and was given a fine education in the schools of her native county. By her union with Mr. Batchelor she has become the mother of one child, Orren B., who was born July 21, 1892. Mrs. Batchelor

is a member of the Baptist Church and is an exemplary and devout Christian. Her husband is a strong Democrat in politics, and socially is prominently connected with the Knights of Pythias.

James E. Batchelor, junior member of the firm of Batchelor Bros., was born March 14, 1868, in Johnson County, Ind., and received his education in the city schools of Franklin. June 9, 1884, he entered the office of the Franklin *Democrat*, where he learned the "art preservative," and where he remained until January 19, 1892, when he came to Salem and joined his brother in the publication of their present paper.

The lady to whom James E. was married, September 30, 1890, was Miss Estella Newton, also born in Johnson County, Ind., and the daughter of James and Minerva Newton. In religious matters Mr. Batchelor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his good wife worships with the Baptist congregation in Salem.



REV. F. C. KRUEGER, pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Centralia, was born in the Fatherland, December 31, 1855, and is thus in the prime of a stalwart manhood. He has devoted the last fifteen years of his life to the salvation of others, and in his chosen field has been greatly prospered. In all things he proves that his desire is not "to be seen of men," or win their approbation, but to earn the consciousness of discharging the ordinary duties of life in an upright manner.

Frank and Augusta (Schiemann) Krueger, the parents of our subject, were likewise natives of Germany, where the former was a well-to-do merchant. He is now deceased, but the mother is still living and has attained the age of seventy-six years. She reared a family of six children, and besides our subject, has another son, Herman, who is also a minister, having a charge at Steinauer, Neb. The remainder of the family make their home in the Old Country.

The Rev. F. C., of this sketch, received his early literary training in the gymnasium of his native city, and later attended the theological depart-

ment of the University of Berlin, where he was graduated in 1880. Then, desirous of seeing something of the New World, he came to America in 1881, and making his way directly to St. Louis, Mo., was there ordained to preach in the German Evangelical Church on the 26th of June, that year. From the Mound City he went to Humboldt, Neb., and after preaching there for two years, removed to Creston, Iowa, which charge he held for the succeeding six years.

In February, 1889, the Rev. Mr. Krueger came to Centralia and accepted the position of pastor of the church in this city, where, by his well balanced and well stored mind he has become very popular among his parishioners. Mr. Krueger was married September 25, 1883, to Miss Lena Nestel. She died two years later, and November 15, 1893, our subject chose as his second companion Miss Theresa, daughter of Henry Kurth, see sketch. Mrs. Krueger, who was born, reared and educated in Centralia, aids her husband greatly in carrying on the good work in the city.

The church over which Mr. Krueger presides was organized in 1860. It is now in a very flourishing condition, and has a large and interesting Sunday-school, whose present Superintendent is Jacob Kohl. Their new church building was erected in 1888, and the old structure is used for the Sunday-school. Not only is Mr. Krueger highly esteemed by those of his own church, but his name is the synonym for integrity and probity wherever known. In politics he is a Republican.



JOHAN A. WALL, ex-Postmaster of Mt. Vernon and one of the highly respected citizens of Jefferson County, was born in Saline County, Ill., September 12, 1836, and is a son of Charles Wall, a native of Tennessee. The grandfather, Henry Wall, was a native of Virginia, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. The father died in Bond County, Ill., in 1854, and the mother of our subject passed away in Saline Coun-

ty in 1891. She bore the maiden name of Priscilla Haskins and was a native of Kentucky.

The subject of this record is the only surviving member of a family of six children, the others having died when young. In 1842, when six years of age, he came to Mt. Vernon, and in 1851 he began earning his own livelihood by work at the printer's trade in the office of the *Jeffersonian*. In 1856, when twenty years of age, he established the *Sentinel* of Mt. Vernon, and was engaged in the newspaper business from that time on until the breaking out of the Civil War. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry; was made Orderly-Sergeant, and under Generals Fremont and Sigel took part in the Missouri campaign. After participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., he joined the Army of the Tennessee, and later was in the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and in the latter was wounded in the left shoulder. He was captured and thrown into Libby Prison, where he was held for four months. He was then paroled and soon afterward came home.

In February, 1859, Mr. Wall was united in marriage with Miss Millie Watson, sister of Capt. S. H. Watson, and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Angus Grant, who is the telegraphic editor of the *Evening Telegraph* of Springfield, Ill.; Albert, who is foreman on the *Palladium* of Pana, Ill.; Emma, the wife of John Belleville, a railroad man living in Princeton, Ind.; and Bessie, at home.

On his return from the war, Mr. Wall established the *Unconditional Unionist*, which paper he published until 1866. He was thence engaged in the newspaper business in Salem until 1867, when he was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, serving two years. He was then made Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and filled that position one term, after which he resumed newspaper work in Pinckneyville, Ill. Later he was connected with papers in Carbondale, Belleville, Marion and Benton, and then returned to Mt. Vernon. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster of this place, which position he filled for nearly five years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to

his constituents. He holds membership with the Grand Army post of Mt. Vernon, of which he is now serving as Commander, and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows' society. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been Superintendent of several Sunday-schools. He takes an active interest in church and benevolent work, and is a loyal and progressive citizen, who ever befriends the best interests of the community in which he makes his home.



LORENZO DOW MOREY, a retired farmer of Centralia, claims Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity. He was born in Erie County, January 30, 1822, and is a son of Moses Morey, a native of Vermont, in which state the grandfather, Charles Morey, was also born. He served in the Revolutionary War, and the father served in the War of 1812. The family was of English origin, and in early Colonial days was established in the Green Mountain State. The grandfather was a cooper by trade. He removed with his family to Erie County, Pa., where Moses Morey wedded Sallie Aubery, daughter of Frederick Aubery, who studied medicine in France and then emigrated to America. He was for many years a practicing physician of Erie County. His daughter was a native of Vermont.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Morey located in Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and blacksmithing. In 1838 he removed with his family to Vandalia, Ill., and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the Government, from which he developed a fine farm. About 1871 he took up his residence in Vandalia, where his death occurred in 1873. His wife died on the old homestead in the fall of 1865. He was a successful farmer and honored pioneer, and served as Justice of the Peace and School Treasurer for several years. Both he and his wife belonged to the Christian Church. Their family numbered eight children, four of whom are yet living; Obediah E., a machinist of St. Louis; Alvin, of Colorado; Hannah D., wife of Isaac Slusser, a hotel keeper

of Greeley, Colo.; and Lorenzo D. Those deceased are: O. T., who died in Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen; Alonzo, twin brother of our subject, who died in Fayette County, Ill., at the age of seventeen; Dr. Frederick, a prominent physician of Vandalia, who died at the age of fifty, and Austin F., a merchant of Vandalia, who died at the age of forty. Alvin served as a member of Company A, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, during the late war. In politics the father was first a Whig and afterward a Republican.

Lorenzo D. Morey was a youth of sixteen when he came with the family to Illinois. His education was acquired in his native state and in Fayette County. He lived at home until his marriage, which was celebrated December 10, 1846, Paulina B. Lee becoming his wife. Her father, Newland R. Lee, was a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., and when a young man came to Illinois. After some time spent in the southern part of the state he bought land in Fayette County. He married Polly, daughter of Isaac Jewett, who was also born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and was one of the early settlers of Scott County, Ill. Mrs. Morey was born in Scott County, October 7, 1827. After their marriage they located on a farm in Otego Township, Fayette County, Ill., where our subject owned eighty acres of prairie land and forty acres of timber land, which he transformed into rich and fertile fields. He there carried on general farming and stock-raising until 1886, when he came to Centralia, where he has since lived retired.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morey were born three children: Chester D., of Dallas, Tex., who is traveling for a tobacco company; Leva L., wife of Dr. D. W. Richardson, of Centralia; and C. L., a dentist of this city (see sketch). The parents are both members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Morey is serving as Elder. He has been connected with the church for a half-century and has been a very active worker in its interest. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and has held a number of local offices. He has traveled from the eastern to the western shores of this country, for he was reared in the east, and in 1849 crossed the plains with an ox-team to California. He was accom-

panied by his wife's uncle, who died of cholera while on the way. It took six months to make the journey, but after reaching his destination Mr. Morey was for some time successfully engaged in gold mining. He afterward kept a hotel and engaged in the butchering business. The return trip was made by way of San Francisco and the ocean route, across Central America and then to New Orleans, whence he came up the Mississippi. Mr. Morey is now spending his declining years in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, surrounded by the comforts of life, which he has secured with a competence gained by former toil.



ROBERT F. PACE, one of the publishers and proprietors of the *Mt. Vernon Daily and Weekly News*, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., August 3, 1845, and is the son of John H. and Louisa M. (Guthrie) Pace. It is worthy of note that the house in which his eyes first opened to the light was also the birthplace of his father and the homestead of his grandfather. The latter, John M. Pace, who was born in Virginia in 1792, came to Illinois in an early day and engaged in farming in Jefferson County, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1846. The Pace family is of English origin, and was represented in this country in Colonial times.

John H. Pace was born June 30, 1826, and was reared upon the home farm, receiving his preliminary education in the common schools. The knowledge there acquired was supplemented by an academic course at Mt. Vernon. At the age of sixteen he entered upon the profession of a school teacher, in which he continued until about 1862. At that time he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued until his death, August 15, 1873. For nine years he served as Superintendent of the public schools, and also filled the position of Justice of the Peace for several years. In politics he was a Democrat, in social connections a Mason, and in religion a Methodist. He was a man of positive character, quite active in all pub-

lic matters, and was highly respected by the people.

Unto the parents of our subject were born four children, viz.: Robert F., the subject of this sketch; Sarah M., who died at the age of fifteen years; Willis A., who passed away when a youth of eighteen; and Cora A., who was married to William D. Tabb and is now deceased. The mother was born in Brown County, Ohio, and in 1842 came to Illinois with her parents, who were farmers. Mrs. Louisa M. Pace died in December of 1862, and our subject's father afterward married Rachel J. Creasey, their union resulting in the birth of one child, Mary A., now the wife of William M. Manning, of Mt. Vernon.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the old homestead, and attended school prior to the age of sixteen years, after which he assisted his father in the store for about four years. Later he engaged in various pursuits. In February, 1886, he received from President Cleveland the appointment of Postmaster at Mt. Vernon, and held that position until October 1, 1889, when his successor was appointed. In 1890 he went to San Antonio, Tex., and engaged in merchandising for a year. Returning to Mt. Vernon in June, 1892, he purchased from John W. Grear a half-interest in the *News*, which he still holds, the other half being owned by John J. Baker. The *News* is the outgrowth of the old *Jeffersonian*, which was established in 1854 by John S. Bogan. For a quarter of a century it has been conducted under the title of the *News*, and has a large circulation. It is in a prosperous condition and is one of the successful and influential papers of this section of the state.

At Mt. Vernon, Ill., June 25, 1873, Mr. Pace was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Stratton, who died September 28, 1887. Her parents, S. T. and Isabel J. Stratton, were natives of Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1857, settling in Mt. Vernon. Mr. Stratton, who is now (1894) seventy years of age, is still actively engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Vernon and is one of the prominent and well known old settlers of that city; his wife died in 1880. Mrs. Pace was a lady of estimable and noble character, and was beloved by all who knew her. Socially, our subject is identified with Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 31, A. F. &

A. M.; the H. W. Hubbard Chapter No. 160, R. A. M., and the Knights Templar, Tancred Commandery, No. 50, of Belleville, Ill. In politics he is a supporter of Democratic principles, and perhaps no citizen of the county is better informed concerning party issues than is he. He advocates every measure having for its object the promotion of the best interests of the city or the welfare of the people. In religious belief he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM CORNERS, JR., an extensive and prosperous fruit-grower of Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County, now living on section 3, was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 25th of August, 1819, and is a son of William Corners, Sr., who was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, where he made his home until his death. He was an agriculturist, and for several years served as Master of the Poor Farm. He also filled the office of Constable for several years. He married Miss Elizabeth Jaques, and to them were born twelve children. Elizabeth became the wife of James Terry in England, and with her husband emigrated to America; Ann married Robert Oughten, a shoemaker, and remained in her native land; William is the next younger; Frank came to America, and in New York City married Rebecca Drake; John is still living in England; Diana is the wife of William Warrington, of that country; Jane and George are still living in their native land; and the other members of the family are deceased. The father carried on farming on an extensive scale, and accumulated a handsome property. His life was well spent and he had the respect of all who knew him. Both he and his wife passed away in England.

As soon as old enough, the subject of this sketch began work on his father's farm, and his education was acquired in night schools. In his twentieth year he and his brother Frank emigrated to America and located in New York, where he secured a position in a dairy, driving a milk wagon for five years. Possessed with an unconquerable

desire to see his parents and his old home, he then returned to England on a visit of seven months, after which he again worked in New York City for about a year. There he became acquainted with and married Miss Letta, daughter of James Murray, a wagon manufacturer. The wedding was celebrated September 17, 1846, and the young couple then removed to Paterson, N. J., where Mr. Corners worked on a farm for about four years. He then returned to New York and drove a fish and oyster wagon for a large firm of that city, receiving as compensation one-half of the profits.

In 1853, Mr. Corners came to the west, locating in Chicago, where he secured a situation in a wood yard. He rapidly made friends, and soon afterward was appointed on the police force, where he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his support, but the Illinois Central Railroad having been completed to Cairo in 1854, he thought he could do better in the southern part of the state and removed to Centralia, where he worked in the railroad shops for four years. While thus employed he became acquainted with A. Van Antwerp, who owned a farm on section 3, Grand Prairie Township, which land Mr. Corners rented, removing thither in the spring of 1861. For twenty-one years he there made his home, after which he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and to this he has since added forty acres on section 3, and eighty acres on sections 11 and 14. He has twenty acres planted in apples, the same amount in peaches, and a large tract is devoted to the cultivation of strawberries. He is also engaged in dealing in stock, making a specialty of horses and mules. His business is well conducted, and as the result of his industry and enterprise it yields him a good income. He has built good barns and other outbuildings upon his farm and has also erected a substantial residence, in which he and his wife will probably spend their remaining days.

To this worthy couple were born twelve children, but two died in early life. Vicelli is the wife of James Whitmore, of Nebraska; John married Sallie Buckley and is living in Auburn, Neb.; Frank wedded Etta Moore and makes his home



Elm Capper

on section 3, Grand Prairie Township; Charlie H., who married Jennie Hartley, is living near Walnut Hill; William married Barbara Beadles and resides near Auburn, Neb.; George married Minnie Cople and is a farmer of Grand Prairie Township; James married Ada Wells and is living in the same township; Albert wedded Charity Cople and is an agriculturist of Grand Prairie Township; Jule married Jesse Wright and is living in Auburn, Neb.; and Elizabeth is the wife of Edward Wright, who makes his home near Auburn.

Mr. Corners is a true-blue Republican and never fails to cast his ballot at the elections. He is a member of the Farmers' Protective Association, and served for several years as School Director. His career demonstrates what can be done by energy and well directed efforts. He started out in life a poor boy, but overcame the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and has steadily worked his way upward to a position of affluence. He and his worthy wife are held in the highest regard by all.



DAVID COPPLE, deceased, was numbered among the honored pioneers of Marion County, having here located with his family in the autumn of 1832. He was born in Germany, and when quite young was brought to America by his parents, who located in North Carolina. They afterward removed to Clark County, Ind., where their last days were spent. In that county David Copple was reared, and when he had attained his majority, he was there united in marriage with Miss Lavina, daughter of John Huckleberry, who was also of German extraction. The mother of Mrs. Copple, however, was of Irish birth.

Our subject and his wife located in Washington County, Ind., about 1818, and fourteen years later came to Illinois, locating in Marion County, where he spent his remaining days. He was one of the valued and leading citizens of this community, and had the high regard of all with whom

business or social relations brought him in contact. His family numbered twelve children, and with one exception all grew to mature years, namely: James, who lived in this neighborhood and died after having reared a large family. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Breeze, and died leaving a family; Angeline, wife of Henry Bingaman, a resident of Crete, Neb.; Eli, who is mentioned later on; Christina, deceased wife of M. P. Hester; Samuel and Harvey, both of whom are now deceased; Edmund, a resident of Grand Prairie; Julia, wife of Marion Roper; David, who is located in Centralia, and Polly A., wife of David Roper, of Kansas.

Eli Copple, who has resided in Marion County since the days of its early infancy, and for many years has been numbered among its successful farmers, was born in Washington County, Ind., June 8, 1820, and was a lad of only twelve summers when he came with his parents to Marion County. They located on what was then known as the Seven Mile Prairie, and at one time our subject was acquainted with and knew the location of every settler residing upon the Prairie. He was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, and the history of pioneer life is familiar to him.

In 1840 Mr. Copple was united in marriage with Miss Martha Flanagan, and they became the parents of the following children: Armiuda, wife of William Dolson, of Clinton County, and Loretta, wife of A. J. Hartley, of Jefferson County. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Copple married Sarah Dolson, whose father, Allen Dolson, was one of the earliest settlers of Marion County. By their union were born seven children: Charles, of Nebraska; Mary, wife of Joseph Baldrige, of Nance County, Neb.; Julia, wife of Harvey Baldrige, of Nance County, Neb.; Willis, who follows farming near the old homestead; Elmer, Robert, and Ada, wife of Sumner Kell, of this county.

When Mr. Copple started out in life for himself, he located upon the prairie, his father giving him a quarter-section of land, which he at once began to develop and improve. By enterprise, frugality and good management he has steadily worked his way upward, acquiring a handsome competence, and at one time owned two thousand acres of val-

uable land, over half of which was in one body. He has usually carried on general farming, and his success has been well deserved.

Mr. Cople was a member of the original Farmers' Club, which was organized in Marion County at an early day. His first Presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its staunch supporters. He and his family are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their home is an elegant brick residence, which was erected in 1872, and at that time was far in advance of any in the county. Mr. Cople is one of the best known citizens of this community, as well as one of its most substantial residents, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his life.



FRANK THOMAS. One totally unacquainted with the details of farm life, the value of different soils, or the modifying influence of forests, hills or prairies, can still judge of the worth of an estate and the capability of its proprietor at a glance. Fields wherein weeds fill every fence corner and lift their heads between the rows of grain, inadequate shelter for stock and crops, and a general air of disorder give conclusive evidence that the land is illy managed. On the other hand, fields bearing bountiful harvests of grain, substantial buildings, improved machinery and neat fencing, give abundant indication of the thrift of the owner.

The traveler passing the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas and noting the air of prosperity everywhere visible will very naturally conclude that the owner is a man of public spirit and enterprise. Such indeed is the case. His farm, while not one of the largest in the county of Clinton, is nevertheless finely improved and every acre is made to yield the very best results possible. The land lies in Meridian Township and comprises what is conceded to be one of the most valuable farms in the community. From the two hundred

acres are gathered every year large harvests of grain, the property thus proving to be a source of a good revenue to the owner.

In the biography of Adolph Thomas (our subject's brother), presented elsewhere in this volume, will be found an extended mention of his parents, John B. and Josephine Thomas. Frank was born in St. Clair County, this state, December 15, 1844, and passed the years of boyhood and youth in a comparatively uneventful manner, alternating attendance at the common schools of St. Clair County with work upon the home farm. Having been reared to the life of a farmer, it was natural upon choosing an occupation that he should select the one with which he was most familiar. At the age of twenty years, in partnership with his two brothers, he rented land in Clinton County and began tilling the soil and improving the farm.

Twenty-six years have passed since Mr. Thomas came to Clinton County, and during that time he has worked his way upward from the proprietor of a rented farm to the owner of a valuable estate. Nor has his success been a maternal one only, but he has also been successful in gaining the esteem and regard of those with whom business or social relations have brought him into contact. After having rented land for a few years he and a brother bought a piece of property, but shortly afterward he sold his interest in the place to his brother and purchased eighty acres in Meridian Township. Upon disposing of that place he purchased the two hundred acres where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In 1871 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Josephine, daughter of Nicholas and Dorothy Sheiger, and they became the parents of two children, Frank, Jr., and Mary. Mrs. Josephine Thomas died in 1877 and was buried in Centralia. The second marriage of Mr. Thomas occurred August 15, 1878, and united him with Miss Julia Schweitzer, an estimable lady, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of John and Susan Schweitzer, natives of Germany. Of this marriage the following named children have been born: Joseph, Anna, John, George, Lena, Lulu and Peter.

In their religious convictions Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are Catholics and are identified with the

church of that denomination in Sandoval. Socially he affiliates with the Knights and Ladies of Honor at Centralia. In all progressive measures having for their ultimate or direct object the promotion of the best interests of his community, he is actively interested, and in various ways has aided in the progress of the township and county. While not a partisan in his political preference, he believes in the platform and principles of the Democratic party, but is not an aspirant for official honors, preferring to give his attention unreservedly to his farming interests.



JOHAN W. LARIMER, a well known and influential citizen of Salem, is engaged in the abstract and title business. He is a native of Marion County, having been born in Stevenson Township, May 14, 1852, to Smith and Sarah (Brown) Larimer, natives of Perry County, Ohio. The father was born in 1811, and was the son of John Larimer, a native of Ireland. The mother of our subject was born in 1818, and died in 1861, after having become the mother of eight children.

The parents of our subject remained in their native state until 1840, when they made their way to Illinois and established a home on a tract of land in Stevenson Township, Marion County, where they owned and improved a fine farm. There they continued to reside until 1858, when they abandoned farm life and became identified with the residents of Salem, in which city they were living at the time of their decease, the mother, as before mentioned, dying in 1861, and the father living until 1887. Previous to his marriage to Miss Sarah Brown, Smith Larimer had wedded, and by that union became the father of one daughter, Susannah, widow of William Everitt.

The elder Mr. Larimer held a prominent place in the affairs of his community, and for twelve years was County Assessor and Treasurer. Always interested in school affairs, he gave satisfaction as a member of the Board, with which he was

identified for many years, and was also the popular Justice of the Peace for some time. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and took a great interest in both local and national issues. Of the parental family, which comprised eight children, all are living with two exceptions. W. F. makes his home in Denver, Colo., while Maggie, Mrs. Luke Hite, is residing in St. Louis, Mo.

John W. Larimer, of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native place, and when of sufficient years to earn his own way in the world entered the office of J. O. Chance, who was engaged in the abstract and title business, having his office in the court house. In 1874 Mr. Larimer was taken into partnership with his former employer, which connection lasted for thirteen years. In 1887 our subject purchased the interest of Mr. Chance in the business and has since conducted affairs alone.

May 6, 1879, our subject and Miss Rosa R., daughter of Seth S. and Kate (Parkinson) Andrews, were united in marriage. Mrs. Larimer was born March 25, 1853, in Walnut Hill, Marion County, and was given a good education in the public schools. She is a very fine pianist, completing her musical education in New York City. She is also much accomplished as an organist, and at the present writing (1894) plays the organ in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Larimer has been born a family of three children: Dwight W., Sarah Louise and Kathryn A. They both occupy high positions in church society and are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Socially, Mr. Larimer is an influential Mason, belonging to Marion Lodge No. 130, of which he is Master. He is also a member of Salem Chapter No. 64, in which he has taken all the Council degrees. He was Junior Warden in Cyrene Commandery No. 23 for some time, and was Master Workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Larimer takes a leading part in local matters and is thoroughly posted in the issues of the hour. He has been Chairman of the County Central Committee and is the present Secretary of that order. For four years he served as Deputy Circuit Clerk, and is

recognized as a man of extended influence in his party. He was Deputy County Clerk for eight years, and in 1887 was elected Clerk of Salem Township, after having served five years as Clerk of the city. He has been Alderman from the Third Ward for two years, and was elected Mayor of Salem. For three years he did efficient work as a member of the School Board, which at that time had just been organized. Mr. Larimer is a man of excellent judgment and firm convictions upon all subjects of importance, and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the community.



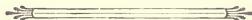
DB. KELL, the efficient and popular Postmaster of Walnut Hill, and one of its leading merchants, has the honor of being a native of Marion County, his birth having occurred in Centralia Township, March 24, 1837. His parents, James and Margaret (Baldridge) Kell, were natives of South Carolina and North Carolina respectively, and in the early history of this community they cast in their lot with its first settlers. During his boyhood James Kell came hither with his father, Thomas Kell, and here he was reared and married. About 1838 he removed to Jefferson County, where he made his home for some years, and then returned to Walnut Hill, where he embarked in the milling business, continuing the same until 1880.

Our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Jefferson County, no event of special importance occurring during that period. In 1857 he was united, in marriage with Miss Christina Copple, and their union has been blessed with a family of nine children, seven of whom are yet living: Mary L., wife of John Ratts, of Jefferson County; Thomas S.; Minnie J., the wife of Thomas McCulloch, a resident of Washington County; Edward E.; Maggie, wife of Egbert England, of Raccoon Township, Marion County; Zetta and Ora, who complete the family.

Mr. Kell embarked in his present line of business about 1872. He opened a general store, and

from the beginning his trade has constantly increased until he now enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. He earnestly desires to please his customers, and by his fair and honest dealing and courteous treatment he has won the confidence of the public and built up an excellent business, of which he is well deserving. In connection with his other interests he is also engaged in fruit-growing. He has followed this enterprise to a considerable extent for some years and now owns nearly five hundred acres of land in Marion and adjoining counties, the greater part of which is set out in fruit. His position as Postmaster has continued since 1872.

In his political views Mr. Kell is a stalwart Republican and warmly advocates the principles of his party. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has at all times taken an active part in the advancement of those enterprises which are calculated to benefit the community. For five years he labored faithfully to secure for his town its railroad facilities, and his efforts were finally rewarded. Two roads now form a junction at this place, and the prosperity of Walnut Hill was thereby greatly increased. Mr. Kell may well be numbered among the valued citizens for he is ever found on the side of right and progress, and his name is inseparably connected with the history of this community.



CHARLES L. MOREY, D. D. S., was graduated from the Baltimore College of Dentistry in 1889, since which time he has been engaged in practice in Centralia. He was born near Vandalia, Fayette County, this state, June 19, 1865, and is the son of L. D. Morey, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois in a very early day and grew to manhood in Vandalia. In that city the parents were married, the mother previous to that event being known as Miss Paulina Lee. She was a native of Illinois.

The father of our subject in early life followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. He

has been more than ordinarily successful in his calling and is now living retired in the city of Centralia, where he is surrounded by all of the comforts of life. To Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Morey there were born three children, our subject's brother and sister being C. D., who is engaged as a traveling salesman for a St. Louis house, and Leva, now the wife of Dr. W. D. Richardson, of Centralia.

Our subject was reared to man's estate on his father's farm, and desirous of following a professional life, in 1886 entered the Baltimore College of Dentistry, and after a three years' course was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Looking about him for a suitable location, he decided to make his home in Centralia, and on coming hither entered into partnership with Dr. A. H. Rainey, which connection lasted for two and one-half years. Dr. Morey is now transacting his business alone, and in the discharge of his professional duties is acquiring local fame.

Dr. Morey was united in marriage October 23, 1889, to Miss Carrie Jackson. The lady is the daughter of George Jackson, a real-estate dealer in Dallas, Tex., where her birth occurred. She received a fine education in her native place and is a highly accomplished and much beloved lady. Dr. Morey has always been a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and socially is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. With his wife he is a devoted member of the Baptist Church and contributes liberally of his means toward its support.



ADAM CULLI, senior member of the mercantile firm of Culli Bros. & McAttee, in Mt. Vernon, was born in St. Clair County, this state, October 17, 1856. His father, who also bore the name of Adam Culli, was a native of Alsace, France, and emigrated to America when a young man. He was a stone mason by trade, and was the son of Christian Culli, who followed the occupation of a farmer. The father of our subject on locating in America made his way directly to Illinois and settled in St. Clair County, where he is

now living a retired life. The lady who became the mother of our subject was prior to her marriage Miss Christina Baker. She likewise was a native of France, and was born in Paris. Her decease, which occurred in 1890, took place at the old home.

Adam Culli of this sketch was the eldest but one in his parents' family of six children. They are, George, engaged in business near Centreville; Philip, a prominent farmer near Mascoutah, this state; Christian, who is also following the occupation of an agriculturist, and Leonard, one of the firm of Culli Bros. & McAttee. Our subject received but the ordinary amount of schooling, and in 1880 he came to Jefferson County and engaged in farming near Mt. Vernon. At that time he was possessed of but very little means, but being ambitious and energetic, soon made money out of the stock which he placed upon his farm. During the years he was a resident of Dodds Township, he held many positions of local trust, serving as Assessor for five years, and in 1890 was elected Supervisor.

In 1891 Mr. Culli disposed of the stock on his farm and removed into Mt. Vernon, where he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his brother Leonard. They were greatly prospered in this undertaking, and a year later they purchased the large dry-goods store adjoining their grocery, and in December of 1893 purchased still another store in the same building, which they stocked with a full line of carpets, boots, shoes and men's furnishing goods. At the time they purchased the dry-goods store the brothers took in as third partner Charles McAttee, and they now conduct the largest and most prosperous business in Mt. Vernon. Our subject is a thorough business man, and it is principally owing to his wise judgment and careful management that the affairs have grown to their present large proportions.

In 1880, Adam Culli was united in marriage with Miss Eva, daughter of John Dintelmann, a prominent farmer of St. Clair County. The three children born of their union are, Edward, Matilda and George Oscar. Mr. and Mrs. Culli were reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, to which they still adhere. In politics our subject is a strong Republican and casts his ballot and uses his influence

in its interest. He is a man of large experience, and is able at a glance to place the correct valuation upon men and things. His wealth and enterprise have given him social prestige in the city, and as one of the prominent residents of the county we are pleased to present his biography in this RECORD.



JOHAN KUHN, a farmer residing in Brookside Township, Clinton County, was born in Lorraine, France, on the 14th of February, 1842. His ancestors, as far back as there is any record of the family, lived in France, where his parents, John and Kate (Roher) Kuhn, were born—the former in Lorraine August 15, 1812, and the latter in the same province, the date of her birth not being known. John Kuhn, Sr., was a tanner by trade, which occupation he followed in his native land. Prior to emigrating to this country he served for seven years in the army of France.

Coming to the United States in 1847, Mr. Kuhn, Sr., settled in St. Louis, Mo., and there worked at his trade until 1859, at which time he moved to Clinton County, Ill., and remained with his son John until his death, March 8, 1888. He joined the Republican party after coming to America, and always supported the principles of that party. He was a member of the Catholic Church, in which faith his ancestors, almost without exception, had lived and died. His wife, who was also a member of the Catholic Church, died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855. In their family were three sons, all of whom are living. Champcar, the eldest, resides in Cincinnati; John, of this sketch, is the second in order of birth; and Peter, the youngest, now a resident of the state of Washington, is engaged in farming.

A child of five years when the family sought a home across the ocean, John Kuhn, Jr., retains few recollections of the land of his birth. He lived with his parents in St. Louis until he was seven, when he came to Clinton County, Ill., and made his home with the family of his uncle, John

Roher. In his youth he was the recipient of fair educational advantages and gained a thorough knowledge of the English language. At the age of fourteen his studies were discontinued, after which he worked for neighboring farmers by the month until the commencement of the Civil War.

Quite early in the Rebellion Mr. Kuhn enlisted in a company of cavalry attached to the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. After eighteen months' service this company was consolidated with others, comprising the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among which may be mentioned Belmont, Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson and Corinth. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was made prisoner by General Forrest's command and was paroled soon after and exchanged in June of 1863. Rejoining his regiment, he served with the same until honorably mustered out, in September, 1864. He is now a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After leaving the army, Mr. Kuhn returned to Clinton County and bought a farm of forty acres of land, upon which he established his home and where he continues to live. By industry, economy and business intelligence, he has added to his original purchase some two hundred and seventy acres of excellent land, well improved and embellished with all the buildings necessary for the proper management of a farm. He has built a residence containing every comfort desired. He also owns a fine residence in Centralia. While his farming interests require his attention almost constantly, they do not do so to the exclusion of matters of public importance. To the Government of the United States he is as loyal as any of its native-born sons, and having studied carefully the issues of the day gives his support to the principles of the Republican party.

Soon after returning from the war, Mr. Kuhn married Miss Margaret, daughter of Peter Smith, who emigrated from France and settled in Clinton County. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. The sons, John Charles, George Peter and Andrew, live on the farm with their father. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Frank Shaker and died in 1893,

aged twenty-seven. The younger daughter, Vina, is the wife of William Bodker and resides in Centralia, this state. The devoted wife and mother passed from this life August 27, 1892. She was a consistent member of the Catholic Church, with which Mr. Kuhn is also identified.

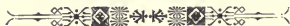


JAMES R. HARTLEY, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County, residing on section 16, was born February 10, 1831, in Charleston, Clark County, Ind., and is a son of Hugh S. Hartley, an honored pioneer of the county, who is represented elsewhere in this work. When a child of nine years he came to Illinois with his parents, and in the usual manner of farmer lads the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood through the winter season, and in the summer months worked upon the farm. On attaining his majority, however, he left the old home, not wishing to longer engage in agricultural pursuits, and sought employment in other fields of business. After spending some time in seeking a location, he finally settled in Decatur, where he engaged in a restaurant for two years. He then sold out and removed to Centralia, where he accepted a position as clerk in the store of William O'Melveny, with whom he continued for a year. He then resigned and served an apprenticeship to the painter's trade. He soon became an expert workman, and for twenty-eight years carried on business along that line.

July 3, 1857, Mr. Hartley was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Lafarty, who died in 1861, leaving two children: Nancy J., the elder, who is now the wife of Charles Connors, a highly respected and prosperous fruit-grower of Centralia Township, Marion County; and Benjamin W., who married a lady in Rochester, Ill., and now resides in Springfield, where he carries on a tile factory. Mr. Hartley took for his second wife Lavina Reed,

by whom he has one child living, Catherine Jessie, who is in the millinery business in Odin, Ill. Mrs. Hartley died in 1887.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. In his political views he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a supporter of the Populist party. He has been honored with some local offices, having served as Constable in Centralia Township, Marion County, in 1856, while in Grand Prairie Township he has for four terms served as Town Clerk. In 1885 he removed to the old home farm, on which his father settled in an early day, and took up general farming and fruit-growing. He has made a success of this enterprise, and the fine fruit which he raises finds a ready sale on the market, and therefore a good income is derived from the business. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors for his many good traits of character, and in the community has a large circle of warm friends.



SIMPSON A. FRAZIER, an attorney-at-law located at Centralia, is also the senior member of the firm of Frazier & Lefel, and is a gentleman of fine education, logical mind, excellent business ability and high Christian character. After his name may be written the words of praise—justly deserved,—a self-made man, and his example of business activity, perseverance and indomitable energy may well be taken as an example by young men who, like himself, had to enter upon life without capital.

In Clark County, Ind., the subject of this sketch was born January 31, 1846. He is the son of Jacob Frazier, also a native of Indiana, who removed to Illinois and settled in Centralia when our subject was a lad of five years. The latter received the rudiments of his education in the neighboring schoolhouse, which, constructed of logs and containing few articles of furniture, was unattractive both in exterior appearance and interior aspect. He was also a student of the Centralia public schools, and afterward prosecuted his studies at

Butler University, of Indianapolis, Ind., for three years.

Having resolved to enter upon the legal profession, Mr. Frazier entered the office of William Stoker and there conducted his studies until he was admitted to the Bar in 1869. Since that time he has been engaged in active practice, in which he has gained success. He makes a specialty of chancery and probate business, and also of collections, having the largest collecting business in the city. He is also a Notary Public. In the organization of the Centralia Building and Loan Association he was a prominent factor, has served as a Director and has been its attorney ever since the enterprise was established, with the exception of one year.

November 3, 1870, S. A. Frazier and Miss Eunice Ferris were united in marriage. Mrs. Frazier is a daughter of Enoch Ferris, formerly a prominent farmer of Hamilton County, Ohio, and now deceased. She was born and reared near Cincinnati and received an excellent education in Butler University. Three children have been born of the union, Edith, Allegra and Genevieve. The two eldest daughters are students in the Northern Indiana Normal, at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. Frazier, appreciating the advantage afforded by a good education, has always been a staunch advocate of the public school system and for a number of years has served as President of the Board of Education at Centralia.

In addition to his legal duties, Mr. Frazier is also interested in other enterprises. In 1886 he established the firm of Frazier & Lefel and the firm has since that time conducted an extensive business as marble and granite dealers. Politically a Republican, Mr. Frazier is active in the ranks of the party and for twenty years has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee. Upon several occasions he has been a delegate to the state conventions and has served as Alderman of Centralia. No citizen of this place is more interested in its welfare than he, and in every way possible he seeks to promote the social, educational and religious advancement of the community.

Socially Mr. Frazier is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of

America. In religious belief he adheres to the doctrines of the Christian Church, with which he holds membership. In Sunday-school work he is especially interested and for fifteen years served as Superintendent at this place. He is a generous contributor to religious and charitable projects, and gives his support to every progressive measure calculated to advance the interests of the people. His private library is the largest in Centralia and contains standard works of the best authors. Many of his happiest hours are spent with his books, and being a thoughtful reader, he has gained a broad fund of knowledge, which renders him a genial companion and an interesting conversationalist.



WILLIAM WALTER SCOTT. The subject of this sketch is one of the progressive business men of Centralia, and has become well known to its citizens as the proprietor of a fine grocery, located on Loest Street, which he has been conducting since 1890. He is a native of the far-away south, having been born in Hopkins County, Tex., July 12, 1849.

The father of our subject, Dr. R. H. Scott, was a physician of Black Jack Grove, Hopkins County, Tex., where he resided until 1863, and then, being a strong Union man, was compelled to leave the state or endanger his life and that of his family by remaining. Coming north, he chose Centralia as his future abiding place, and in the public schools of the city our subject completed his education. Here the father practiced his profession until his decease, which took place in November, 1886.

Mrs. R. H. Scott, the mother of our subject, was known prior to her marriage, as Miss Mary Agnes Smith, and was born in Kentucky. By her union with Mr. Scott she became the mother of seven children, all of whom are living with one exception. Dr. Scott was a prominent Mason and was always actively interested in the welfare of his community.

W. W. Scott was a lad of fourteen years when he came with his parents to Centralia, and after at-

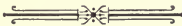


Yours Truly
Jabez Webster

taining mature years he worked out on farms for five or six years. After that experience he began clerking in the store of M. B. Wilson, and was engaged in that capacity for other parties for about twelve years. In October, 1890, he established his present grocery, which is one of the best in the city, and by his courteous treatment of his customers Mr. Seott has a large and paying patronage. He keeps a full line of choice, fancy and staple groceries, and by his patient industry and tireless efforts he is bound to have success in life.

The lady to whom our subject was married September 26, 1876, was Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Rufus Maddux. She was born in Clinton County, this state, which was also the birthplace of Mr. Maddux. To Mr. and Mrs. Seott has been born a family of six children, namely: William Franklin, Minnie May, Mary Agnes, Lillie Bell, Ethel Lena and Evangeline.

For many years a Republican, our subject now votes with the People's party. He has taken a great interest in schools, and for a number of terms was a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Seott was elected Alderman of the Third Ward in 1891, and socially belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is likewise a Knight of Pythias, and as a man of excellent judgment and firm convictions upon all matters of importance, he is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the community.



JAbez Webster, who formerly engaged in the nursery business, but is now living retired in Centralia, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, June 10, 1832, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Hyde) Webster. The latter is a daughter of Walter Hyde. The Hydcs were sea-faring men, who engaged in trading in India, and at one time were very wealthy people. Many of their descendants now live in America, and it is expected that a large fortune to which they are heirs may be secured for them.

The father of our subject was reared and educated in England and there followed the boot and

shoe trade. Jabez also spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land, at Sutton, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and acquired a good education in its public schools. In his boyhood days he worked with a professional gardener, and at the age of twenty-one he sailed for America. Before leaving his native land, he wedded Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Kent, who served for sixty years as Constable of the village in which he lived and died, known as Welches Dam Parish. For many years he was foreman of the Bedford Level Drainage Corporation. With his family of seven he lived in Manea Feu, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire. Mrs. Webster was born and reared in Cambridge County. The young couple crossed the Atlantic to New York and made their way direct to Chicago, but not finding employment in that place, they started for Mendota, where Mr. Webster had an aunt living, the wife of the Rev. William Edwards, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Illinois. He built the first brick court house in Mt. Vernon and burnt the brick, and will be remembered by many in this section of the state. He too was a native of Cambridge County, England, and emigrating to America, located in Washington, D. C., whence he came more than seventy years ago to the west.

Through the influence of Mr. Edwards, our subject took up his residence in this locality, and for a number of years worked for farmers and fruit-growers. At that time, the raising of vegetables was not considered a profitable enterprise, but Mr. Webster began raising early peas for the market, and also sold the first cultivated strawberries raised in Centralia. From this beginning he drifted into the nursery business. In the fall of 1865 he bought seven acres of land in Clinton County, close to the city limits south of Centralia, and afterward became owner of forty-eight acres of unimproved land in Marion County.

The property now known as the Webster Nursery, situated on section 19, was virtually without improvements when it came into the possession of our subject, having no buildings nor any trees except the twin elm, which still stands. The land was bought from the Government at \$1.75 an acre, May 10, 1853, when the capital of the state was at

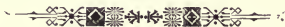
Vandalia, the purchaser being Benjamin Council, supposed agent of Gen. Madison Miller, of Randolph County, Ill. From the latter gentleman Mr. Webster bought the property before 1875, paying \$65 per acre. The Illinois Central cutting the farm in two diagonally, he bought a piece of land at a time as he was able to pay for it. Such has been his industry, that for fifteen or twenty years he worked fifteen and often sixteen hours per day. Upon his land he raised a greater variety of small fruits, vegetables and trees than had ever before been attempted by anyone in this vicinity. The first year he budded sixty thousand peach trees. The cultivation of peaches was just then being developed into a business in this locality. He continued setting out fruit trees, and at length found himself at the head of a large nursery. In 1867 he sold fifty thousand peach trees, and each year he sold about four hundred thousand hedge plants. He also had other kinds of fruit trees, and engaged in raising strawberries and vegetables for the market.

Mr. Webster is a very enterprising and progressive man, and has won a well merited success. He began advertising his business in the local and horticultural papers, and in this way secured an excellent trade, which by fair and honest dealing he has constantly increased. He issued his first catalogue in 1867, and has published one every year since. Orders have come to him from all over the country, and he has prospered from the beginning. He also established a green house, but gave the business over to his nephew, A. W. Webster, an orphan whom he reared and educated, and who has built up an extensive trade in that line.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Webster were born five children, three living: C. H., who is manager of the Webster Nurseries; George H., who is a conductor on the Air Line Railroad; and Lizzie, wife of J. A. Gilmore, whose parents were pioneer settlers of this locality. He is station agent on the Chicago & North-western Railroad at Melrose Park, Cook County, Ill.

Mr. Webster cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, but is independent in politics. While in Clinton County he served as School Treas-

urer of Brookside Township for many years. Two years ago he and his wife came to Centralia, where they now make their home. During the past summer he was purchasing agent for the Illinois Horticultural Society, securing fruit for the World's Fair fruit exhibit in the National Horticultural Building. He is the first Vice-President of the Horticultural Society of southern Illinois, and has been twice President of the State Horticultural Society. For a time he was temporarily placed in charge of the fruit exhibit for Illinois, and purchased seventy per cent. of the fruit for this state on exhibition at the World's Fair in the National Horticultural Building. Since March 10, 1894, he has been President of the Centralia Fruit & Truck Shippers' Association. He is one of the stockholders of the Centralia Fruit Package Company, and has written a number of articles on horticulture. Few men are better informed on the subject than Mr. Webster, who has devoted nearly his entire life to the business. He has been most successful in his work, and his sagacity, perseverance and well directed efforts have brought him a small, but adequate, competence. He became the head of the leading nursery business of this section and thereby acquired the means which now with moderate economy enables him to live retired.



MRS. JANE BALDRIDGE is one of the highly respected citizens of Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County. She was born December 7, 1818, in Rutherford County, N. C., and is a daughter of Thomas Janes, who was born in the southern part of North Carolina June 12, 1786. On the 27th of January, 1814, he married Rebecca Boggs, and to them were born eight children, of whom four are yet living: Sarah, Martha, Nancy E. and Jane. Those who have passed away are, James, John P., Mary and Elizabeth. The mother of this family passed away in 1831, and Mr. Janes was married February 28, 1832, to Alzirah Mitchell, by whom he had six children: Thomas, Catherine W., Lawson, William,

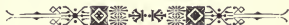
Smythe and Alzirah. Mr. Janes was a sturdy pioneer and a man of sterling integrity and worth. He held membership with the Presbyterian Church, and passed peacefully away December 2, 1856. His wife survived him but a few years, and died September 6, 1859.

Mrs. Baldrige spent her early girlhood days in her parents' home and became familiar with all household duties. At the age of sixteen she left the parental roof, and on the 30th of September, 1834, in Burke County, N. C., became the wife of John P. Baldrige. During that winter they emigrated westward and east in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Jefferson County, Ill., locating on Walnut Hill Prairie, where they remained until March 11, 1847, when they removed to a farm on section 18, Grand Prairie Township. There Mr. Baldrige purchased four hundred acres of choice farming land and greatly improved that property, making it a beautiful home, which was numbered among the finest farms of the county. He possessed good business ability, and through his well directed efforts he acquired a handsome competence.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldrige, of whom seven are yet living: Rebecca J., wife of David P. McCullough, a wealthy farmer residing near Irvington, Ill.; James A., who married Lydia Pteflford and is living in Irvington; Martha L., wife of John Turner, a successful agriculturist who now operates a portion of the old homestead; John A., who married Sarah E. Fitzsimmons, and is located in Elwood, Neb.; Julia, wife of Howard J. Hardy, an enterprising farmer of Grand Prairie Township; Annette, wife of Robert Summerville, a successful farmer of the same township; Rosetta, deceased, formerly the wife of Charles Miller, a physician of Brimfield, Ill.; and Salem, who married Rachel A. Summerville and is living near Fullerton, Neb.

After her husband's death, which took place in Irvington April 6, 1869, Mrs. Baldrige moved onto the home farm again, and not only successfully managed it, but also reared her family and gave them good educational advantages, thus fitting them for the practical duties of life. After her children were of age the farm was divided, and she received

seventy-six acres and the buildings for her share of the estate. Here she is still keeping house, and her home is noted for its hospitality. She has the honor of being one of the pioneer ladies of the county, and is also one of the highly esteemed residents of the community. She has, besides her farm property, a fine residence in Irvington, which brings in a good income.



JOHN DANNER owns and occupies a comfortable estate on section 23, township 2, range 2, Shiloh Township, Jefferson County. The land is carefully and intelligently tilled and the place is well stocked and bears the usual improvements, including the latest inventions in the way of farm machinery. Mr. Danner was born September 17, 1839, in York County, Pa., and is the son of David and Barbara (Leib) Danner.

The father of our subject was also born in the above county in Pennsylvania in 1805, and there grew to mature years and received a good education. The family, which originally came from Germany, located in York County, where they were farmers of the enterprising and progressive stamp. David Danner had four brothers and one sister. Solomon resides on the old home farm near Hanover, Pa., which has been in the possession of the family for more than a century and a-half. The remaining three brothers emigrated to Ohio and finally to Illinois, where two of them died. The only survivor is Henry, who makes his home in Astoria, Fulton County, at which place the father of our subject died July 14, 1873. The latter was a man of high moral character, strictly honest and greatly esteemed by his neighbors. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and although not in any sense an office seeker, at various times filled the positions of Township Supervisor and Assessor. In religion he was a Dunkard, and in every sense was a true Christian.

The mother of our subject, who was likewise a native of York County, Pa., is descended from a family of early settlers in the Keystone State. The

marriage of Mr. and Mrs. David Danner occurred about 1830 in York County. Their union was blessed by the birth of six children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Samuel Grove, of the above county; Jesse, a stock-dealer near Rushville, this state, and John, of this sketch.

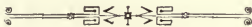
Our subject grew to mature years in his native county, and received his education in the schools near his home. He assisted his father in carrying on the home farm until reaching his seventeenth year, when he learned the tanner's trade, which occupation he followed in connection with farming for a period of nineteen years. Since that time, however, he has devoted his entire time and attention to cultivating the soil. In 1879 he came to Illinois, making his home near Rushville, where he remained until 1893. In that year he came to Jefferson County and purchased the land on which stood the house formerly owned and occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Casey in Shiloh Township. His landed estate comprises a quarter-section of fine land, which is accounted one of the best in the township.

While living in Pennsylvania our subject seemed to be unfortunate in all his undertakings, and consequently when coming to the Prairie State he had but little means with which to commence life in a strange country. He began farming as a renter, but so successful was he that he was soon enabled to purchase sixty acres of land in Schuyler County. With the energy characteristic of his people, he has pushed ahead and to-day has a valuable and comfortable estate.

September 3, 1863, Mr. Danner and Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Mary (Woolf) Kline, were united in marriage. Of their union have been born six children, all living, viz.: Frank E.; Minnie A., now Mrs. Charles Vancleave, of Schuyler County; Lizzie, who is one of the clerks in the Census office at Washington, D. C.; Clarence E., who is engaged with his father in carrying on the home farm; Mary M. and Urie K.

In social affairs Mr. Danner is a Mason and a member of the Grange. He is a Democrat in politics, and while residing in Schuyler County was Township Supervisor. With his wife he is a mem-

ber of the Evangelical Church. Although a new comer in Jefferson County, he is welcomed by his neighbors, and already occupies an honored place in their midst.



ALEXANDER ANDEREEK, one of the prominent farmers of Marion County, has a good estate located on section 29, Odin Township. He is a native of Licking County, Ohio, where his birth occurred April 4, 1824. His parents were Isaac and Martha (McClelland) AnderEEK, the former of whom was the son of Jacob and Rebecca AnderEEK. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Germany and came to America prior to the Revolutionary War. On arriving here he located in Virginia, where he operated as a tanner, which trade he had learned in the Old Country.

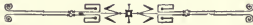
Isaac AnderEEK was born in Virginia, where he was given a good education, and when attaining mature years learned the trade of a tanner from his father. Later in life he removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he met and married Miss McClelland, by whom he became the father of six children, namely: Alexander, our subject; Jacob, Catherine, William, Andrew and John. All are deceased except the first-named, most all of them dying in 1854, during the cholera scourge.

In 1829 the father of our subject emigrated with his family to Marion County and located in Odin Township, on the same section where his son is now residing. A few years later the land was opened up and Mr. AnderEEK entered three hundred and twenty acres from the Government. In that early day neighbors were few and far between and our subject had for his playmates the children of the Indians which inhabited the country. Isaac AnderEEK gave some attention to farming, but spent the greater part of his time in stock-raising, in which occupation he was more than ordinarily successful and accumulated a handsome property, so that at his decease, which occurred in 1851, he was enabled to provide handsomely for all his children. The mother of our subject passed

away in 1854, aged seventy-four years. In his religious belief the elder Mr. Andreek was a Baptist, and in politics was a Jacksonian Democrat.

Alexander Andreek received a fair education in the subscription schools, and when attaining his majority settled on the forty-acre tract of land which had been given him by his father and where he still resides. He was married in 1846 to Miss Margaret, the daughter of Essex and Sarah (Gorman) Stanford, natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Andreek was born in Tennessee and accompanied her parents on their removal to Jefferson County in 1828. By her union with our subject eight children have been born, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: John, a minister of the Baptist Church in Juda, Wis.; Isaae, residing in Centralia, this state; William, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Danville, Ill.; Martha, Mrs. William Sutherland; Jacob, living in Centralia, and Andrew, engaged in farming in Odin Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Andreek are devoted members of the Baptist Church, in which denomination our subject has been Treasurer for over forty years. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and served his fellow-townsmen as Deputy Sheriff and Bailiff for sixteen years, and for twelve years was Constable.



MILTON F. HESTER, one of the early settlers of Marion County, now living on the edge of Centralia, came to Illinois in the spring of 1839, and during the fifty-five years which have since passed has always resided in this locality. He has witnessed the growth and development of the county, and has watched with interest its progress and advancement. In the work of public improvement he has ever borne his part, and his name is inseparably connected with the record of its upbuilding.

Mr. Hester was born in Clark County, Ind., June 4, 1813, and was the eleventh in order of birth in a family of twelve children, whose parents were John M. and Susanna Hester. Both were na-

tives of Germany, and from the Keystone State emigrated to Kentucky, thence to Indiana. Our subject was reared to manhood in Clark County, and in the common schools of the neighborhood received but a limited education, for the privileges of that day were meagre. At length he determined to seek a home in Illinois, and in the spring of 1839 came to Marion County, as before stated.

In the autumn of the following year, Mr. Hester was united in marriage with Miss Christina Cople, and they began their domestic life upon a farm which is still his home. The city of Centralia had not then sprung into existence, and he had to go to market at St. Louis. When he reached this county he had only \$8.62½ in money, and after the expenses of the wedding ceremony were met, his cash capital consisted of only \$5.25. This he spent in purchasing provisions for the new home. The young couple experienced many of the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life, but by perseverance overcame their trials. Mr. Hester first purchased a claim for which he promised to pay \$200. Later he bought other land from time to time, until he became owner of over six hundred acres. He still has about a quarter-section just south of Centralia and almost an entire section near Sandoval.

By their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hester became the parents of eight children: David N.; Julia, who was married and died leaving a son, Milton Young, now of Salem; William A., a resident of Jefferson County; John, of Montgomery County, Kan.; Sarah E., wife of Harvey Young, of Marion County; Isaae, who is living in Arizona; Marion, of Clinton County; and Mary, who completes the family. For his second wife our subject chose Martha Johnson, by whom he had four children: Ella M.; Carrie B., wife of Mark Anthony, of Streator, Ill.; U. A. V.; and Lillian, who is a teacher in Mendota, Ill., and a graduate of the State Normal School of Normal. The mother of this family died in the winter of 1884. The eldest son was a cavalryman during the late war and served for four years.

In his political views, Mr. Hester was in early life an old-line Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison. He became a Republican in 1856, and his last vote

was cast for Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the illustrious grandson of the Tippecanoe hero. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has held membership for nearly seventy years. He is a conscientious Christian gentleman, and his honorable, upright life has won him the high regard of all.



CALVIN M. BROWN. It is impossible in a brief biographical sketch to render full justice to prominent men, and yet there are some who are so intimate and clearly identified with the county's welfare, and whose names are so familiar to all, that it is only justice to dwell upon what they have done and the influence of their career upon others, not as empty words of praise, but the plain statement of a plain truth. To this class belongs Calvin M. Brown, who is an agriculturist of indisputable ability, and who has won great success in pursuing this his favorite occupation. He is now the proud possessor of over eight hundred acres of valuable land, located on section 31, Spring Garden Township, Jefferson County, where he has made his home for many years.

Our subject is one in a large family of children comprising the household of Stephen and Elizabeth (Spoon) Brown, and was born in Washington County, Ill., December 24, 1827. His brothers and sisters are, De Witt Chnton and William Henry Harrison, deceased; Irene, Mrs. Henry Cochran; Naomi, Mrs. Mills H. Cochran, now deceased; Minerva A., the wife of G. G. Sweeten; Benjamin Franklin, who died when in the Mexican War; Stephen N., also deceased; Jasper, whose death occurred while a soldier in the late war; and Elizabeth, the widow of James Sweeten.

The father of our subject was born in Guilford County, N. C., August 25, 1795, and continued to reside in his native state until reaching his twenty-fifth year, when he emigrated to Tennessee and lived there a year prior to coming to Illinois. His first location in this state was made in Washington County, and after a few years' residence there,

in 1830 came to this county and made his home in Elk Prairie Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. When taking up his abode in this county, he was the third settler to take up Congress land in this section, which was at that time abounding in game and wild animals. He was a man of honorable character, intelligence and usefulness, and his fellow-men held him in good repute. He was a strong Whig in politics and lived to be seventy-five years of age.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, the mother of our subject, was, like the father, a native of Guilford County, N. C., and came of Pennsylvania Dutch parents. She lived to be sixty-six years of age. The paternal grandfather of our subject died during the infancy of Stephen Brown, and, so far as is known, no record remains of the early history of the family except they were of Scotch-Irish descent.

Calvin M. Brown, of this sketch, spent his early life in Jefferson and Franklin Counties, and when a lad of eighteen years became a soldier in the Mexican War, enlisting in 1846 and serving fourteen months, or until peace was declared. Soon after returning home he started out in life on his own account, and was married April 9, 1851, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of E. H. and Cynthia (Freeman) Foster, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Brown was born in Franklin County, this state, and of the eight children of whom she has become the mother only three are living, viz.: S. E.; Martha P., now Mrs. R. L. Kirk; and Melissa, who is, at home.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Brown came to Spring Garden Township, locating on Government land, for which they paid \$1.25 per acre. Our subject immediately began the work of clearing and improving his property, upon which he has spent his entire life, and is now recognized as one of the most extensive and successful farmers of Jefferson County. Although beginning farming on a small scale, he so managed affairs that he was enabled to accumulate property very rapidly, and is now the owner of eight hundred acres which are clear of encumbrance.

Mr. Brown has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his community and has rendered

his township efficient service as Supervisor, in which capacity he has served for many years. He has aided greatly in raising the standard of scholarship in this part of the county, and for more than thirty years has been School Director. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and socially is a member of Williams Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F., of Spring Garden.



REV. JESSE PORTER SPROWLS, D. D. The influence wielded by a gentleman of upright character and noble life is immeasurable, and particularly so if he has a cultured mind and genial manners. There is no profession affording a wider scope for the exercise of the noblest attributes of character than that of the ministry, and he who labors to promote the spiritual welfare of mankind is justly entitled to a high rank among his fellow-men. Such an one is the subject of this sketch, who is pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Salem, and through whose efforts new life has been infused into the church, the membership increased and the good accomplished largely enhanced. A man of earnest, practical nature, he is greatly beloved, not alone by his parishioners, but also by the members of other denominations.

From the genealogical record of the Sprowls family we learn that our subject's grandfather, James Sprowls, was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and emigrating to America, settled in East Finley, Washington County, Pa., where his son, Cyrus, was born January 23, 1815. The latter grew to manhood upon a farm, and in the county of his birth married Miss Phoebe J., daughter of Jeremiah Post, and a native of the same county. A prominent man in his community, he held both township and county offices, and was always an earnest advocate of all measures originated in behalf of the people. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as Class-leader and Steward. He was called from earth, passing away in August, 1880. His wife preceded him many years, and

died in July, 1849. There were three children in the family: Jesse P., Mary A., and a half-brother, Milton R.

In East Finley, Washington County, Pa., the subject of this sketch was born March 11, 1845. He was educated at Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1868. It had been his intention to enter the legal profession, but realizing and responding to a higher call he decided to devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel. He entered the Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., after completing his literary studies, and was graduated from that college in 1871. His first charge was at Lebanon, Ohio, where his pastorate commenced October 1, 1871, and continued until January, 1883. He then removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he became pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His labors in that city were crowned with most gratifying success, but a severe attack of nervous prostration caused him to resign his charge in October, 1887. Believing that his health would be benefited by removing to a smaller place, he came to Salem in 1887, and has since been pastor of the church here.

The lady whom Mr. Sprowls married April 16, 1872, was formerly Miss Elizabeth N. Widney, who is a highly accomplished lady, being a graduate of the Female Seminary at Waynesburg, Pa. Her parents were Dr. John R. and Elizabeth (Boggs) Widney, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and for many years a practitioner in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sprowls are the parents of two children, Carl Widney and Harold Leigh.

Socially Mr. Sprowls is a member of the Masonic order, and is Chaplain of the blue lodge and chapter of Salem. He is also identified with the Nashville Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Nashville, Tenn., and filled the office of Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of the state of Tennessee in 1885-86. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. During the years 1889-91 he filled the Chair of Hebrew and the Evidences of Christianity in the Waynesburg (Pa.) College, in which responsible position he rendered distinguished service. In the spring of

1883 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tenn.

One of the most active workers and prominent ministers in his denomination, Dr. Sprows is recognized as an influential factor in its progress, and in all the assemblies and synods of the church his advice is consulted and his opinion on important subjects referred to. Frequently he has been offered a professorship or the presidency of some educational institution connected with the denomination, but with the exception above mentioned he has always declined the proffered honor. In the denominational periodicals he maintains a deep interest, and is an occasional contributor of articles connected with the work of the church. Both in the pulpit and in private life he is a faithful and earnest champion of the truths of Christianity, and by his honorable life and kindly deeds has proved himself to be a consistent disciple. To the poor he is a friend, and the destitute never appeal to him in vain.



ANDREW J. INGLETT. Perhaps nowhere in the county are stronger evidences of good taste to be seen than on the fine farm of the gentleman above named. The dwelling is a roomy structure, presenting an appearance of home cheer and unpretentious prosperity. The various outbuildings are conveniently arranged and are adequate for their respective purposes, while fields and gardens are neatly kept and thoroughly cultivated. Mr. Inglett is at present residing on section 12, Bald Hill Township, Jefferson County, where he has one of the finest estates in southern Illinois, comprising three hundred and twenty acres of finely improved land.

The immediate progenitors of our subject were John and Clarinda (McLaughlin) Inglett, natives respectively of England and Maine. The father resided in the Mother Country until reaching his twenty-fifth year, when he set sail for America, and on landing here made his way directly to Illinois

and located in Shawneetown. There he met and married Miss Lambert, who died very soon after their union, and some years later Mr. Inglett was married to the mother of our subject, the ceremony being performed in January, 1842.

John Inglett enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War and died in 1847, while in the service. His estimable wife survived him many years, passing away in November, 1875. Andrew J. pursued the usual course of study in the common schools of Jefferson County, and being possessed of natural intelligence and a desire to be well informed, has kept himself well posted regarding the events that are transpiring in the world. He was born November 15, 1842, just fourteen miles from where he now makes his home.

In August, 1862, our subject enlisted as a member of Company II, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Louisville, Ky. He participated with his regiment in engagements at Maulden Hill and Perryville, that state, during which conflict they were under the command of General Buell and later were transferred to Rosecran's corps. Mr. Inglett was captured at Rock House, Tenn., but was soon afterward paroled, and his term of service having then expired he returned home.

Soon after arriving home our subject was married, in Nashville, Washington County, after which he went to St. Clair County, where he farmed for a year and then removed to Perry County, where he made his home for a short time. In 1865 we find him in this county, where he now ranks among the prominent and wealthy farmers and is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, which has been accumulated solely through his own efforts.

The lady who became the wife of our subject April 3, 1863, was Miss Susan A., daughter of William and Emily (Youngblood) Wilson, natives respectively of South Carolina and Georgia. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Inglett have become the parents of the following eight children: John W., at home; Charles P., who married Annie E. Mannen and resides in this county; George E., who also resides with his parents; Linnie L., the wife of William Dalby, of this county; Daniel O., Lettie



B F Rodgers

P., Raymond J. and Lyda E., who make their homes under the parental roof.

Not only has Mr. Inglett pursued his chosen calling with energy and brought to bear upon it a high degree of intelligence, but he has manifested an almost equal amount of zeal for the public welfare. He may be counted upon to bear a part in every worthy enterprise which is promulgated in the neighborhood, being particularly interested in the advancement of the cause of education. This is recognized by his fellow-citizens, who have bestowed upon him the office of School Director. He has also served as Highway Commissioner, and in politics votes the straight Democratic ticket.

BENJAMIN F. RODGERS, M. D., who is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Marion County, was born in York, York County, Pa., September 13, 1829. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Hamilton) Rodgers, the former of whom was born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1783. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was named John Rodgers, and served as Major of his regiment during the Revolutionary War.

Joseph Rodgers was reared on his father's farm near Fairfax Courthouse, Va., and at the latter's death, when a division of the property was made, he was found to be the owner of a large number of slaves. From Virginia he went to Hagerstown, Md., where he married, and soon thereafter removed to York, Pa., where he became one of the wealthy agriculturists of the county. In 1836 he came further west, this time locating near Cireleville, Ohio, where he followed his former occupation. While residing in the above place his death occurred, March 6, 1847. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of Utah Springs.

On his father's side our subject is descended from John Rodgers, whom it will be remembered was a martyr and burned at the stake. He also traces his ancestry back to another John Rodgers,

outlet to their majesties of England, and to the Rodgers of early United States navy fame. The family is remarkable for longevity, their average life being ninety-two years.

The mother of our subject was born in Hagerstown, Md., and was the daughter of Robert Hamilton, who was the younger son of the Duke of Hamilton, and a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rodgers were married in 1811, and became the parents of a family of eleven children, five of whom are living, namely: Mary A., the wife of Gottlieb Diffenderfer, of Lancaster County, Pa.; Sarah, the wife of Jacob Godfrey Smith, of Hagerstown, Md.; Henry H., the proprietor of an hotel in Trenton, Tenn.; Benjamin, of this sketch, and Charlotte J., the wife of William T. Anderson, a farmer of Patoka Township.

Our subject grew to mature years and received a good education in Cireleville, Ohio. Having decided to become a physician, in 1848 he began his professional studies, reading medicine with Dr. Samuel Porter. In October of the succeeding year he came to Belleville, this state, and after remaining in that place for a twelvemonth went to Stephensburg, Hardin County, Ky., where he continued to make his home until 1856. In that year he returned to Illinois, locating in Jacksonvillle, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil War.

In September, 1861, Mr. Rodgers organized Battery K, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of which he was elected Captain, and with it was sent to the front. In January, 1862, he was put in command of the mortar boats, and on going to Ft. Donelson, participated in the battle at that place. After the surrender of the fort he was ordered to take his battery to Columbus, Ky., and his was the first battery to arrive after the evacuation by the enemy. Later, after the completion of some minor engagements and expeditions, Captain Rodgers was ordered by General Dodge to take command of Captain Moore's company, together with his own battery, and proceed to Clarkton, Mo., and wipe out the guerrilla band. He surprised the enemy in camp on the morning of December 25, 1862, and by killing, capturing and wounding about eighty-four of their number, succeeded in routing their forces. While on this expedition Joe Stock-

ton, afterward Gen. Joe Stockton, served under Captain Rodgers, with five companies from the Board of Trade of Chicago, forming the Seventy-second Regiment.

After the evacuation of Memphis, in June, 1862, our subject was ordered with his battery to that city, and was one of the first to arrive. There they remained in camp until the following November, when they joined and participated in the expedition to Oxford, Miss. Returning to Memphis, March 6, 1863, they made that place their headquarters until May 9, when they were ordered to Vicksburg, and took part in the siege, which lasted forty-two days. During that time our subject was placed on the staff of General Lauman, of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, Captain Rodgers went to Jackson, in besieging which city General Lauman acted through a mistaken order and consequently his division was repulsed and four hundred and thirty-five of his men were killed in seventeen minutes. That General was retired, and General Crocker of Iowa was placed in command. Our subject was placed upon his staff as Chief of Artillery, and soon thereafter went with the division to Vicksburg, where they arrived July 27, 1863, and recruited their forces until the following September, when they were ordered to Natchez, Miss. In May, 1864, the entire division went to Atlanta, Ga., with the exception of Company K, which was retained at Natchez. General Gresham, of the Fifty-third Indiana, took command of that post, and Captain Rodgers was placed on his staff also as Chief of Artillery.

During the summer of 1864, while General Crocker was in command of the forces at Natchez, expeditions were made to Fayetteville, Miss., Sicily Island and Harrisburg, La. In August, 1864, General Crocker was ordered to the front, and General Brayman of Illinois succeeded him as post commander at Natchez. Our subject was still retained on his staff, and to his other duties was added that of Ordnance Officer. He remained in that city as executive officer until mustered out, December 31, 1864. The Captain was very popular with officers and privates alike, and was mustered out with a clear and meritorious record.

November 3, 1848, Dr. Rodgers and Miss Mary C. Thiel were united in marriage. The lady is the daughter of Casper Thiel, who is editor of the *Ohio Eagle*, published at Lancaster. By this union were born seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Clara, Mrs. J. E. McNeill, of Patoka; Kate, Mrs. W. R. Smith, also of that city; Maggie, the wife of Charles Stephenson, of the above city, and Inez, Mrs. George Webster, residing in Indianapolis, Ind. Those deceased are, Ida, Emma and Adele.

Dr. Rodgers has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Patoka for twenty-six years. He ranks high among the medical fraternity, and is highly regarded by all who know him. Socially, he is a prominent member of William A. Smith Post, G. A. R., of which he is Commander. In his political relations he is a staunch Republican.



JUDGE WILLIAM P. WHITE. For nearly forty years a resident of Centralia, Mr. White has been closely identified with its growth and an unceasing contributor to its material development. He has been Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and at the present time is a member of the Board of Education. He is a prominent real-estate and insurance agent in the city, representing the Caledonia Company of Scotland.

Our subject was born near Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., January 4, 1827, and is the son of George K. White, a native of England, who came to America about 1820 and made location in the above county in New York. He was married in the Old Country to Miss Elizabeth Warrant, who died shortly after making her home in the United States. Their family included two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney, who lives near Madison, Wis., and George, who resides in Ionia County, Mich.

George K. White was again married, the lady of his choice being Miss Eunice Goff, a native of Vermont. He continued to reside in Monroe County, where he carried on his business of a shoe merchant, until about 1830, when he removed with

his family to Seneca County, Ohio, and was there the proprietor of a shoe store until 1844. We later find him a resident of Kent County, Mich., where his death occurred in 1856; his good wife had preceded him to the better land, dying in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1840. While a resident of Michigan the elder Mr. White was engaged in business and also took a very active part in local affairs, serving for many years as Justice of the Peace. He was a thorough Christian and was a Deacon in the Baptist Church for over forty years. The mother of our subject was likewise connected with that society.

W. P. White had one sister, Louisa, who is now deceased. His mother had been married to Gilman Brown prior to her union with George White, and by him reared a family of three children. Our subject was a lad of five years when his parents removed to Ohio, and in Seneca County he received his schooling. In 1844 he went to Ionia County, Mich., where he taught one term of school; he also attended one term of school, and altogether lived in Ionia County four years. In 1848 he came farther west, to Illinois, and locating in Will County, engaged in carpentering, which trade he had thoroughly mastered, and later spent two years in attendance at the high school in Plainfield.

While a resident of the above place Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Elvira, the daughter of Dr. Erastus White. The latter was born in New York, and was a prominent physician in Plainfield. In 1855 our subject removed to Plano, this state, and in 1857 came from there to Centralia. He purchased a farm in Brookside Township, Clinton County, about four miles west of the city, and this he improved and resided upon until 1878, when he moved into the city and began contracting and building, which occupation he followed until his election to the office of Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1893. He still owns his valuable farm of three hundred acres, which is under an admirable state of cultivation and devoted mostly to raising grain and fine grades of stock.

To Mr. and Mrs. White were born five children, only two of whom are living, George and Rosa.

The former is carrying on the old homestead, and Rosa is now the wife of J. H. Jones, and makes her home in Terre Haute, Ind. The children who are deceased are, William, Fred and Frank.

Our subject has voted with the Republican party since its organization, and keeps himself thoroughly posted on local and national affairs. He has been Supervisor for six years, and has filled many important positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of his township while living in Clinton County. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, and is now filling the office of Deacon.



MELPIUS E. DRUM, local editor of the *Sentinel*, at Centralia, is especially fitted for the position which he holds, and through his efforts the business of the paper has greatly increased. Mr. Drum was born July 30, 1854, in Greene County, this state, and is the son of John and Theodosia (Melvin) Drum, the former of whom is also a native of the above county, and was born in 1835.

The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and at his death, which occurred in July, 1891, left a valuable estate. He was an ardent Democrat in politics, and in his religious belief was a Missionary Baptist. His wife preceded him to the better land, dying in September, 1889; she was likewise a Baptist in religion.

Melphus E., of this sketch, was the eldest in the parental family of eight children, his brothers and sisters being named respectively, Finis, William, Henry, Milus, John, Albert and Rufus. Of those who are living, John and Albert are engaged in farming in the state of Oregon, and Rufus resides in Bushnell, Ill.

The early life of our subject was passed on his father's farm, and his education was conducted in the common and high schools of Greenfield. When reaching his majority he entered the *Gazette* office at Carrollton, and for three years served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. At the end

of that time, being fully qualified to conduct a paper of his own, young Drum went to Carlyle, this state, and purchased the plant of the *Constitution* and *Union* from his old employer, T. D. Priece, now of the *Gazette*. Mr. Drum then formed a partnership with H. Case, an old newspaper man, to whom he sold his interest in June, 1880. He then edited and published the *Carlyle News* for the succeeding two years with fair success.

After disposing of the *News*, our subject came to Centralia, in 1883, and accepted a position on the *Weekly Democrat*. In November of that year, the *Daily Times* was established by J. R. Caskey, by whom our subject was offered the position of foreman of the composing room, and later was made local editor. The following February the plant was sold to the proprietors of the *Sentinel*, and Mr. Drum being thus thrown out of work went to Odin and conducted the *Journal* for three years. In 1887 he returned to Centralia and formed one of the editorial staff of the *Sentinel*, with which paper he is still connected.

November 26, 1881, Melphus E. Drum and Miss Ida B., daughter of William S. and Annie (McGurdy) Marriott, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Marriott were natives of Canada, and were residing in Carlyle at the time of their daughter's marriage. The union of our subject and his wife has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Helen V. In politics Mr. Drum is an active, enterprising Republican. Socially, he belongs to Camp No. 397, M. W. A., at Centralia.



JOSEPH DROLL is proprietor of a well known summer resort of Marion County, having an elegant and commodious residence on section 13, Brookside Township, just outside the city limits of Centralia. He was born in Baden, Germany, June 24, 1827, and is a son of Casper Droll. His father was born in Baden and was the only son of Joseph Droll, Sr., a German farmer. Upon the old homestead he was reared and there married Theresa Myer, daughter

of Philip Myer, by whom he had seven children. Barney, who resides in St. Louis County, Mo., and Joseph are the only ones living in this country. The parents both spent their entire lives in Baden, where the father followed farming, and with the Roman Catholic Church they hold membership.

Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his native land, and after acquiring his education in the village school of Steinbock and attaining to mature years, he was there married to Elizabeth, daughter of Leopold Rheinbold, who was also a farmer of Baden. Mr. Droll then purchased a house, and his father gave him some land, which he operated for three years, when he determined to try his fortune in America. In 1853 he sailed for the *New World*, and in January, 1854, landed in New Orleans, after a voyage of two months. He then made his way to St. Louis. He had neither friends nor acquaintances in this country, but after a time he made arrangements to carry on a boarding house for the railroad contractors at Big Muddy, where he remained until July of the same year.

Mr. Droll then came to Centralia, where he carried on a boarding house for the men on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a time he became proprietor of the Centralia House, and at length opened his present establishment. He first purchased three acres of land, for which he paid \$500, and afterward bought an adjoining tract of three acres. He set out two acres in grapes and planted about two hundred apple and peach trees. He erected a fine house, which he now conducts as a beer garden and summer resort. In it is a fine hall 40x60 feet, which is one of the most popular resorts in the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Droll were born four children, but only one is now living, Mary, wife of Lawrence Hoffman, of Centralia, by whom she has four children, Joseph, Ida, Lena and Elizabeth. When our subject and his wife came to Centralia, the town was very small and none of its present inhabitants were then living within its borders. He has been prominently identified with many of its leading interests and enterprises. He was one of the first stockholders of the Centralia Fair Association, the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing

Company, and the gas company. He is also a stockholder in the Centralia Iron and Nail Works, the Exchange Bank, and the St. Louis Insurance Company. In politics he is a Democrat, and socially is an Odd Fellow, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and enampment. He is now serving as Past Grand of the local lodge. Mr. Droll is now recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Centralia, a position which he has attained through his own well directed efforts, for when he came to Centralia he had no capital.



MICHAEL J. HELM was in 1890 elected Sheriff of Marion County, carrying every township with the exception of three, and that, too, against a most popular opponent and an older politician. Mr. Helm is the son of John Helm, who was born in Fayette County, this state, in 1835, and who in turn was the son of Jesse Helm, a native of North Carolina. The latter reared a family of eight children: John, Josiah, Wiley, Carroll, Needham, Tabitha, Augusta and Drupina. The lady who became the mother of these children was Miss Dollie Burkett, who came from South Carolina to Illinois with her parents in a very early day.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary Jane Justice. She was a native of this county and the daughter of Michael and Sarah (Wilkins) Justice, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter born in Illinois. Mr. Justice came to Illinois in 1838, locating near Foxville, in Haines Township. He was the son of Ezra Justice and has the following sons residing in Marion County: Abraham, Robert and Larkin. Another son, Benjamin, makes his home in Iowa, and Joseph died of wounds received in the Civil War.

The parents of our subject, John and Mary Jane (Justice) Helm, were married in Marion County and located in Haines Township, where they improved a raw tract of land. They reared

a family of eight children, of whom those living besides our subject are 'Squire Benjamin, Anna D., Noah S., Atkie Gertrude and Ernest. They are devout members of the Christian Church, and in the congregation at Williams' Grove the father holds the positions of Elder and Trustee. John Helm has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, and at all times takes an active part in the various enterprises calculated to prove of benefit to the community.

Michael J. Helm, of this sketch, was born October 4, 1859, in Haines Township, Marion County. He attended the district school near his home and also was a student for some time in the academy at Savannah, Mo. He began to make his own way in the world when reaching his twelfth year by working out on farms. While residing in Missouri, he held a position in a warehouse for some time, and on returning to this county, when nineteen years of age, attended school until reaching his majority.

In March, 1881, Mr. Helm was united in marriage with Miss Belle Retta, daughter of Samuel P. and Clara (Kinney) Hill. The father was a son of William Hill, whose parents were among the earliest settlers in Marion County. Mr. Hill was a prominent farmer in this section and died in 1893, while residing in Missouri, whither they had removed. Mrs. Hill is still living and makes her home in Haines Township.

Mrs. Helm was born in May, 1864, and after her union with our subject located with him in the above township, where they were engaged in farming pursuits until the spring of 187. That year they took up their abode in Salem, with whose interests Mr. Helm is prominently identified. Of the four children born of their marriage, two are living, Ida Ethel and Dora Edith. Mrs. Helm departed this life in 1888, greatly mourned by a host of old-time friends.

The lady to whom our subject was married in December, 1890, was Miss Lola D., the daughter of Oliver J. and Anna (Chew) Hays, old residents of Stevenson Township, Marion County, where they still reside. Mrs. Helm was born in Iuka Township in 1866, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of two daugh-

ters, Clara and Ula. She is a thoroughly good woman and is prominently identified with the Christian Church.

Socially, Mr. Helm is an Odd Fellow, and has occupied all the chairs of his lodge. A life-long Democrat, he has always taken an active part in politics, and when only twenty-one years of age was elected Constable of Haines Township, serving a term of four years. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-nominated, much against his will, and was elected with an overwhelming majority, being the only candidate for any office elected on the Democratic ticket, everything else going to the People's party. In 1886 he was a candidate for Township Assessor, defeating one of the most popular Republicans in the county.

Mr. Helm, who was a very intimate friend of W. Scott Matthews, secured the latter's nomination through the convention for Sheriff, to which position he was elected in the spring of 1886. Mr. Matthews was then subjected to great pressure by older politicians to appoint a deputy from the county seat. But he made answer that he knew a good man when he saw him and made his appointment accordingly, choosing our subject as his assistant. The latter discharged the duties of his position in a most acceptable manner and, indeed, has the best record of any deputy in the history of Marion County.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Helm received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the responsible position of Sheriff, and although there were three candidates in the field, secured the election by one of the largest majorities of later years. After being installed in his new office, Mr. Helm appointed as his deputy his opponent in the Democratic Convention. Since his incumbency of the office of Sheriff, Mr. Helm has conducted affairs in such a worthy manner that even those who are opposed to him in politics say of him that he is the best Sheriff this county has ever had. Although he devotes the greater part of his time to his official position, yet our subject has found opportunity to superintend the operations of his fine farm of two hundred acres, located in Salem and Haines Townships. He is

also a stockholder in the Centralia Railroad, and is liberal in his contributions to all public enterprises. He is pre-eminently a self-made man and is now favorably spoken of as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.



IREDILL WALTON, the owner and occupant of two hundred and forty-eight acres of excellent farming land in Foster Township, is a native of Marion County and was born November 10, 1838, in Patoka Township. He is the son of George H. and Mary (Terry) Walton, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1801. When four years old George was taken by his parents to Gallatin, Tenn., where they were large slave holders. There he grew to mature years and received such schooling as the times afforded.

In 1819 George H. Walton came on a prospecting tour to Illinois, but did not decide at once to locate here. Returning to Gallatin, Tenn., he removed his family to Union, Franklin County, Mo., where he lost all his earthly possessions by a flood. In 1837 he came to Marion County and entered eighty acres of land, on which he carried on his farming operations until his decease, in July, 1852, from cholera. His wife, son, daughter and son-in-law also died the same year from that dread disease.

The parental family included seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Agnes F., Nancy B., Joel T. and our subject. Joel T. was teaching school on the outbreak of the Civil War, but on the call for more volunteers, in August, 1862, he joined Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and after minor expeditions and skirmishes went to the front and participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. He was captured at the latter place and taken a prisoner to Andersonville, where he was held in confinement until the close of the war.

The parents of our subject dying when he was a lad of thirteen years he went to live with an elder sister, with whom he remained until the fall

of 1858, in the meantime working out on neighboring farms during the summer. In the winter months he attended the district school and gained such an education as the times afforded. In 1859, having purchased a small tract of land, he engaged in farming on his own account, and a year later was enabled to buy his sister's interest in the old homestead, which he subsequently traded for his present fine estate.

July 1, 1858, Iredill Walton was united in marriage with Miss Louisa, the daughter of Andrew Foster, and to them has been born a family of eleven children, all of whom are living and bear the respective names of Arthur Monroe, Elizabeth R., Rachel C., Lillian A., Orville T., Effie J., Abba, William, Edna N., Della L. and Robert L.

Mr. Walton is a staunch Democrat in politics and for the past ten years has been Treasurer of the School Board in Foster Township. He was also the incumbent of that position for the same length of time while residing in Patoka Township. He has been School Director, Assessor and Clerk of his township for a term of one year each, and on numerous occasions has served as Road Commissioner. Mr. Walton acted as guardian for four years of the family of the late David Nichols, of Foster Township. He is regarded as one of the foremost men of this section of Marion County and commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. His family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the congregation near his home our subject has been Class-leader, and for about fifteen years has filled the responsible office of Steward.



JOHAN S. HARVEY, Sr., who for over twelve years has been Justice of the Peace in Odin Township, Marion County, is at present residing on section 32, where he has a well cultivated farm of one hundred acres. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Broome County, October 3, 1812. He is the son of Solomon and Polly (Stearns) Harvey, natives

respectively of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and later participated in the conflict of 1812. The father of Mrs. Polly Harvey, John Stearns, was captain of a regiment during the Revolutionary War, and also fought in the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and located on the Western Reserve in Ohio, where he became very wealthy, and on his death, which occurred at the remarkable age of ninety-four years, his children inherited valuable farms. He was prominent in his locality, and for many years was Justice of the Peace.

Solomon Harvey received his education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until ready to establish a home of his own. He was married in the Bay State, after which the young couple removed to Broome County, N. Y., where they entered land from the Government. In 1816 the elder Mr. Harvey disposed of his property in New York, and going to Ohio was one of the first to locate in Brunswick Township, Medina County. There he purchased a small tract of timber land and made his home among the Indians, whose children were our subject's only playmates. The father died while on a visit to this state, when in his eighty-sixth year. He was a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and was well known and respected by all who knew him.

John S. Harvey, of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and remained on the home farm until reaching his seventeenth year, when he engaged as traveling salesman. Then going to Akron he engaged in the mercantile business in 1836 on his own account, and for five years carried on a very flourishing trade. January 16, 1840, he was married to Miss Sarah B., daughter of Dr. Jesse P. and Phebe (Gerard) Carpenter. The father of Mrs. Harvey was the son of Joseph and Bethia (Babcock) Carpenter; and her mother was the daughter of John and Sarah (Church) Gerard.

The wife of our subject was born in Milton, Vt., May 12, 1816. Her father, who was a prominent physician, practiced medicine for a half-century. He moved to Akron, Ohio, in 1843, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey has been born a family

of seven children, namely: George P., Carrie C., Mary M., Jennie, John S., Jr., Sarah T. and William C., the latter of whom is deceased.

After selling out his stock in Akron, our subject was engaged in manufacturing stoves and castings in that city for several years. Later finding a better home for that branch of business in Cincinnati, he moved his stock of goods thither and continued to reside there until his removal to Illinois, in 1861. On locating in this state Mr. Harvey purchased land where he now lives in Marion County, and owns at the present time one hundred acres of as finely improved land as is to be found within the limits of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey are devoted members of the Congregational Church. Socially, the former is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Centralia, and in politics always votes with the Democratic party.



OSCAR V. PARKINSON. One of the most prominent mercantile establishments of Centralia is that of Parkinson & Hartman, at No. 106 East Broadway. Since the formation of the present partnership, February 1, 1889, the house has enjoyed a lucrative trade, to which they are justly entitled by the uniform fairness of their business transactions and the courtesy displayed to customers. They carry in stock a complete assortment of dry goods, carpets, cloaks, etc., and occupy two floors, the first being devoted to general merchandise, and the second to carpets and cloaks. Steady employment is given to nine clerks and a cashier.

The success attained by this mercantile house is largely due to the efforts of the senior partner, who although still a young man, has had long and varied experience in business and is thoroughly competent to successfully carry on a large enterprise. Mr. Parkinson has spent his entire life in Centralia, where he was born June 25, 1861. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to the United States and settled in South Carolina, where the grandfather, Hugh Parkinson, was born. From that state the latter removed to Illinois, and

located in Centralia during the latter part of the '50s. With the assistance of his sons he built the old South Town (now the Johnson) Mill, and previous to that he established a mill at Walnut Hill, Marion County. He remained a resident of Centralia until his death.

William M. Parkinson, our subject's father, was born in Tennessee, and was a young man when he came to Marion County and settled at Walnut Hill. At that place he engaged in the milling business, which was carried on under the firm name of Hugh Parkinson & Sons. In this county he married Miss Sarah A. Cunningham, daughter of Mathew Cunningham, a native of Ireland. He emigrated to this country while quite a young man. First locating in South Carolina, he afterward removed to Marion County, Ill., being one of its earliest settlers. During the Civil War Mr. Parkinson enlisted as a private in the Union army and afterward was promoted to the rank of Captain of Company B, Eighth Louisiana Colored Regiment. He died in the hospital at Milliken's Bend, La., at the age of thirty-two years. In politics he was a Republican, and served as Alderman and in other positions of trust. In religious connections he was identified with the Covenanter Church. At his death he left a wife and two children, Oscar V. and Zettie F., all of whom are residents of Centralia.

The only son of the family, Oscar V., received a good education in the public schools and the Cincinnati Business College. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of W. McKnight, and continued as a clerk in his dry-goods store for about twelve years. Later, entering business for himself, he formed a partnership with W. H. Cullimore, the firm title being Parkinson & Cullimore. Six months later A. D. Bailey purchased Mr. Cullimore's interest, and after eighteen months Mr. Bailey's interest was bought by E. A. Hartman, whose connection with the firm still continues. For several years the firm has occupied the M. C. Kell Building, where they have fitted up one of the most elegant and complete establishments of the city.

In 1887 Mr. Parkinson was united in marriage with Miss Mora E. Bumgardner, who was born and



Gabriel Praller

reared in Salem, Ill., receiving an excellent education in the schools of that place and of St. Louis. The father of Mrs. Parkinson, Benjamin F. Bumgardner, was at the time of her marriage a resident of St. Louis, and for eighteen years held the position of mail agent on the Ohio & Mobile Railroad. He is now engaged in business at Trinidad, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson are the parents of two children, Charles B. and Benjamin W.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Parkinson has for years been an active worker in his chosen party at Centralia, and for one term served as Alderman. Socially he is identified with the Knights of Honor, in which he has been Trustee; also with the Knights of Pythias, and is at the present time Chancellor-Commander of that fraternity. He and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiates as an Elder.



GABRIEL PEAVLER, a worthy pioneer of Jefferson County, is one of the largest land owners of Spring Garden Township, of which he is an old settler, and no man within its limits is more highly esteemed than he. For many years he has been engaged in farming, and is well known as the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of land, which is situated on section 22. He likewise owns a mercantile establishment in Spring Garden Village which he purchased in 1893, but does not carry on the store himself, having engaged the services of a competent manager.

Like many of the best residents of this county, our subject is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Sullivan County January 27, 1813. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Stewart) Peavler, reared a family of nine children, of whom he is the only member now living. The father was a Virginian by birth and a farmer by occupation. After removing to Tennessee, he left his family and enlisted in a Virginia regiment to serve during the War of 1812. His regiment was stationed at Norfolk, which was threatened by the British, and while there Mr. Peavler contracted an epidemic

which was raging among the soldiers, and from the effects of which he died while in the service. His good wife survived him five years, and on her decease the family became scattered. Grandfather Peavler emigrated from Germany to this country in an early day and settled in Virginia, where he remained until his death.

Gabriel Peavler was a lad of ten years when he went to Kentucky and was bound out to learn the trade of a brick-layer and manufacturer. He remained there for about six years, after which he went to Clark County, Ind., and engaged in the brick business on his own account. Remaining there only a short time, however, he then removed to Greene, and later to Marion County, that state, and was employed in laying the brick on the state road from Indianapolis to Vandalia, Ill. He remained in the Hoosier State until thirty-seven years of age, being engaged at various times at his trade, in farming, and conducting a grocery store.

In 1850 Mr. Peavler came to Illinois, and for about six years made his home near York, in Clark County. In 1856 he came to Jefferson County and made his home in Spring Garden Township, where he has since continued to reside. His first purchase of land here consisted of two hundred and eighty acres of unimproved property, which he lived upon and cultivated for a few years. In 1866 he erected a store in Spring Garden and engaged in the mercantile business for about ten years. This enterprise, however, did not interfere with his farming pursuits, as he still owned and managed his fine estate and also engaged in brick making.

In 1869 Mr. Peavler disposed of his mercantile business, and purchasing more land, engaged extensively in stock-raising, now owning four hundred and fifty acres. In the fall of 1893 he again opened a store in Spring Garden, which is conducted by a man and his wife, who have been engaged by our subject to carry on the business. November 27, 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy, daughter of Alexander and Susannah (Turner) McKinney, who were Virginians by birth. Mrs. Peavler was one in a family of fifteen children, and by her union with our subject

has become the mother of twelve children, only four of whom are living: W. Taylor, who makes his home in Iowa; G. N. Elmer, residing in North Dakota; Jane, the wife of James William Fitzgerald; and Nancy Frances, Mrs. G. W. Wills, the two last-named being residents of Spring Garden Township.

In early life Mr. Peavler voted the Whig ticket, and since the organization of the Republican party has been a staunch adherent of its principles. Socially he has been for many years a member of Williams Lodge No. 242 I. O. O. F. He is in all respects a sincere, straightforward man of excellent habits and kindly disposition, and besides being one of the representative citizens of his township, also has the honor of being one of the oldest residents in this part of Jefferson County.



THOMAS MARSHALL, Cashier of the Salem National Bank, is a noted representative citizen, and a member of a family whose history was prominently identified with the upbuilding of this portion of Marion County. His father, Benjamin Franklin Marshall, was born July 9, 1828, in Lincoln County, Tenn., and was the son of James Marshall, a native of Virginia.

Grandfather James Marshall came to Illinois about 1834, and locating in Salem, was one of the prominent merchants of the place for over a quarter of a century. Later removing to Texas, he died at Ft. Worth, in 1881. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Miss Harriet Regina Jennings, was born December 24, 1831, near Walnut Hill, Marion County, this state. She was the daughter of Charles W. and Maria (Davidson) Jennings, the former of whom was the son of Israel Jennings, one of the pioneers of this section.

The parents of our subject were married in 1850, after which event they made their home in Salem. On the outbreak of the Mexican War, Benjamin F. Marshall was made Second Lieutenant of the First Illinois Infantry, and after going to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., marched with his regiment across the

great American desert to Santa Fe, N. Mex. He remained in the army during the entire period of the war, being in the regiment with General Martin, Judge Snyder, of Belleville, and John A. Logan.

Returning home the father of our subject engaged in the mercantile trade for a number of years, and in the meantime, having carried on his law studies, was admitted to the Bar. Mr. Marshall was engaged in the practice of his profession until the commencement of the Civil War, when he was elected Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, which was organized at Camp Marshall, on the Salem fair grounds.

B. F. Marshall participated in all the battles of his regiment until before Florence, Ala., when he was obliged to leave the service on account of ill-health. Returning home he began the practice of law in partnership with Haynie & Gilbert, the firm name being Haynie, Marshall & Gilbert. The first-named gentleman was subsequently Adjutant-General of the state, and Mr. Gilbert is now a member of the law firm of Green & Gilbert, of Cairo.

In 1867 the father of our subject organized the Salem National Bank, of which he was unanimously chosen Cashier. He remained in that capacity for twenty-four years, or until his decease, which occurred March 14, 1891. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and aided greatly in the extension of religious work in the county. Socially, he was a Master Mason, and as an ardent temperance man was Treasurer of the Royal Templars' lodge, and voted the Prohibition ticket. He occupied the positions at different times of County Clerk, Circuit Clerk and County Judge. He was a very quiet, unassuming man, generous to a fault, and in the community where he so long made his home occupied a high position among its best residents. Mr. Marshall was always interested in schools, and when a member of the Board aided very materially in the erection of the fine school edifice.

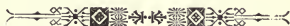
The parental family included seven children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Oscar S. and our subject. The latter was born August 19, 1864, in Salem, where he was graduated from the high school with the Class of '78. Later he en-

tered the Southern Illinois Normal, and in 1881, when receiving his diploma, was the youngest student to complete the course of study in the institution, and was made valedictorian of his class. In the fall of that year it was his intention to enter Harvard or Yale, but on returning home during vacation he entered his father's bank, and was soon appointed Assistant Cashier, which position he held until the death of his father, when he was made Cashier. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and has had an exceptionally prosperous career, and is one of the most reliable in the state.

October 26, 1887, Thomas S. Marshall was united in marriage with Miss Ella M., daughter of Capt. James S. and Millie (Green) Jackson. Mrs. Marshall was born February 9, 1870, in Salem, and completed her education in the high school of the city, being graduated in 1887. By their union have been born two daughters, Eugenia Jackson and Mary Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the congregation at Salem our subject is Trustee and Steward. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for ten years and is very active in all the work of the church. He was President of the Epworth League for two years, and in 1893 was elected a delegate to the National League Convention, but was not permitted to attend.

Mr. Marshall is a very prominent man in this community, and besides being a School Director, was a member of the City Council for four years. He is a Mason of high standing, and is connected with Marion Lodge No. 130, Salem Chapter No. 64, and Cyrene Commandery No. 23. He is Treasurer of the blue lodge and chapter, and a member of the Royal Templars. He has been Treasurer and Vice-Councilor of the Grand Council, and is at present Grand Councilor of the state. In politics he votes the Prohibition ticket, and in 1892 was candidate for State Treasurer. He was a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., to which body his wife was also a delegate, and also represented his party in 1892 at Cincinnati. He is Treasurer of the Salem Building and Loan Association, with which he has been connected since its organization. He is like-

wise Director of the Salem National Bank, and as one of the prominent and representative citizens of the county, we are pleased to herewith present his sketch to our readers.



CHARLES MILES, whose sketch now claims attention, is one of the highly esteemed gentlemen of Centralia, where he formerly carried on a prosperous business as a blacksmith. He was born across the water in Wales, June 20, 1820, and is the son of James Miles, who was born, reared and married in the above place.

Mrs. Celia (Williams) Miles, the mother of our subject, also hailed from Wales, and reared a large family of eight children, three of whom are living. James Miles was a shoemaker in his native country and resided there until his decease, in 1825. His good wife survived him many years, dying in Wales in 1874, when in her seventy-fourth year.

Charles, of this sketch, learned the trade of a blacksmith in Wales, and on coming to America, in 1850, first located in New Jersey, where he was engaged at his trade for about six months. Then going to Pottsville, Pa., he remained there only six weeks, when we next find him in Pittsburg. After numerous attempts to find a good opening for his line of work, Mr. Miles went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and made his home in that city until 1856, when he came to Centralia.

While residing in the Queen City, our subject was married to Miss Mary, the daughter of David Jones, also a native of Wales, who came to America eleven years prior to the sailing of Mr. Miles. After his advent into this city, our subject engaged to work in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was in that company's employ for two years. Then joining a colony going to Pike's Peak, he entered the gold mines, but at the expiration of eleven months returned to Centralia.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miles, three of whom are deceased. Celia lives at home with her father. Charles A., who is carrying on the Centralia Cider Mills, mar-

ried Minnie Augustus and had three children, David and two deceased, Ruth and Ethel. Mr. Miles always votes with the Republican party, and during the late war was made foreman of the blacksmith shops at Memphis, Tenn., in the navy yards of the Government.

Charles Miles is a member of the Baptist Church and has been a Deacon of that denomination for the past twenty years. He is one of the oldest residents of the city, and by its citizens is looked upon with great respect. He owns a twenty-seven-acre fruit farm in Centralia Township, upon which, besides cultivating the smaller fruits, he raises many bushels of fine apples.



JD. WILLIAMS, who is a leading citizen of Mt. Vernon and a representative of one of the honored families of this locality, claims Illinois as the state of his nativity, for he was born in Pike County, September 24, 1841. He is now engaged in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Williams Brothers, and is the eldest in a family of three children who grew to mature years. His grandfather, John Williams, was a native of Virginia and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. At one time he was an extensive slave-holder and became very wealthy. His last days were spent in Adams County, Ill.

Rev. W. T. Williams, father of our subject, was born in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Ky., May 29, 1810. He was a fine classical scholar, who mastered Greek and other languages, and was for sixty years a minister, preaching for thirty years in the Methodist Church, and for the same length of time in the Christian Church. In 1838 he came to Illinois, and after filling pastorates at various places located on a farm north of Mt. Vernon, where he died November 19, 1891, in his eighty-first year. No one in southern Illinois ever did more to elevate his fellow-men than Mr. Williams, whose whole life was devoted to doing good. He had seven brothers and four sisters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Archibald, a

lawyer of ability, served in the State Legislature and State Senate of Illinois, was a Member of Congress, and was appointed United States District Judge at Topeka, Kan., where he died in 1863. Wesley was the first Justice of the Peace and first County Clerk of Hancock County, Ill.; Robert was a lawyer and served in the Legislature and State Senate; Washington was a Congregational minister and died in Adams County, Ill., in 1893, at the age of eighty-two years, and Joseph was a prominent physician of Kentucky.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary A. Westcott, and was born within thirteen miles of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833. Her father, John D. Westcott, was a leading merchant; he was noted for his piety, and for many years was Class-leader in the Methodist Church. His son, John W., was a prominent minister of the Methodist Church South, was a member of the Illinois Legislature, and is now living in Xenia, Ill. James Westcott has served as Sheriff of Jefferson County, and W. B. is a commission merchant of St. Louis.

When six years of age J. D. Williams came to Jefferson County, and was reared upon his father's farm near Mt. Vernon. His education was acquired in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching, which profession he followed until 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected Surveyor of Jefferson County and served three terms. In 1873 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools and filled the office thirteen years, since which time he has been engaged in the real-estate business. No higher testimonial of his faithfulness to public duty could be given than his long continuance in office. He discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity which not only secured his re-election, but won the high commendation of all concerned.

November 1, 1888, Mr. Williams married Mrs. Nancy W. Hensley, a widow, who was born in Hardinsburg, Ky., and is a daughter of William Clark, who graduated from Georgetown College and became a Christian minister of some note. Our subject is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is an Elder in the Christian Church.

The only daughter of the Williams family, Mary, was born in 1854, and is now the wife of R. A.

Morrison, who served as a soldier of the late war and now carries on farming two miles north of Mt. Vernon.

W. T. Williams, the junior member of the firm of Williams Brothers, was born in Greene County, Ill., February 6, 1846, and was only a year old when the family came to Jefferson County. In the usual manner of farmer lads he was reared. His early education was supplemented by study in an academy of Mt. Vernon, which was then taught by Col. Robert Ingersoll, who was then living in that city. At the age of seventeen Mr. Williams began teaching, and followed that pursuit until twenty-four years of age, when, in 1872, he was elected County Surveyor. This position he has continuously filled, covering a period of five terms. He has never been defeated for office and is one of the most popular officials of the county.

In 1870 W. T. Williams wedded Miss Irena B. Jarell, a native of Mt. Vernon, and to them have been born seven children: Fannie, wife of Prof. J. D. McMeen, Principle of the Waltonville schools; Willie B., who is a deputy in his father's office; George, Maud, Mary, Albert and Gertrude.

W. T. Williams is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and in his social relations is a Mason. The firm of Williams Brothers is conducting a most extensive real-estate business at Mt. Vernon. They are men of excellent business and executive ability and their foresight and sagacity, combined with industry and enterprise, have made them leaders in their line.



HON. NORMAN H. MOSS, one of Mt. Vernon's leading attorneys, who occupies a prominent position at the Bar of Jefferson County, and is now serving as City Attorney, was born in Shiloh Township, four miles southwest of this place, March 25, 1856. His father, Capt. John R. Moss, was born in the same township May 13, 1830. The grandfather, Ransom Moss, was born in Virginia May 7, 1798, and married Anna Johnson, who was born in Virginia

May 6, 1798, within ninety miles of the city of Washington. She was a daughter of Rev. Lewis Johnson, a Methodist minister, who removed from Virginia to Tennessee, and in 1819 came to Illinois, locating four miles northwest of Mt. Vernon April 28. The journey was made by team and he took up his residence near the old Moss homestead, so that the grandparents of our subject soon became acquainted, and on the 6th of July, 1822, they were married. She was his second wife. His death occurred August 2, 1835, and Mrs. Moss died in 1890, at the age of ninety-two. A short time before her death a picture of herself and four generations of her descendants was taken. She left one hundred and ninety-four descendants in all.

Captain Moss, father of our subject, has followed farming and stock-raising throughout the greater part of his life, but a short time since removed to Mt. Vernon, where he is extensively engaged in the real-estate business. In the fall of 1861 he entered the army as Captain of Company C, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, and served until the 19th of December, 1862, when he resigned, and was discharged on account of failing health. The next year he was appointed enrolling officer for Jefferson County, preparatory to the draft, and is known as the "hero of Ft. Shibley." In the edge of Wayne County those opposed to the draft gathered and prepared to defend themselves. This retreat was known as Ft. Shibley, and it was a part of Captain Moss' duty to break up this gathering. For this purpose he called for one hundred soldiers, but as they did not reach him as soon as he wished he called for volunteers, and about one hundred good and true men responding, they stormed Ft. Shibley. This was in 1864 and the Captain had been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh District. When the war was over he returned home and engaged extensively in the breeding of fine stock. In 1879 he imported from Canada the first Cotswold sheep brought to Jefferson County. He served his township for several years as Supervisor, and in 1879 was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of Illinois on the Greenback ticket. At the next election he was defeated, and in 1890 was nomin-

ated by the People's party for State Senator, but the party was not strong enough to carry the district. Throughout life he has been an advocate of temperance principles and is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. For forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Church and has lived a consistent Christian life.

On the 30th of January, 1850, Captain Moss married Miss Permelia C., daughter of Rev. George W. Allen, one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, and a local Methodist preacher. His wife was a sister of Joel and Joseph Pace, who were very prominent in this county. The Moss family numbered three sons and three daughters: Angus, an extensive stock dealer; Norman H., of this sketch; Addie, wife of Dr. John T. McAnally; Anna, wife of Ernest W. Neal, a traveling salesman; Harry C., who is Principal of the high school in Marissa, St. Clair County, and a graduate of the Southern Illinois Normal College of Carbondale; and Sarah Grace, at home.

Mr. Moss, whose name heads this record, supplemented his early education acquired in the common schools by study in the Southern Illinois Normal University. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1882. In 1884 he was elected by the County Board to fill an unexpired term as State's Attorney, but in the election which followed he was defeated, for the county is overwhelmingly Democratic, and he is a strong Republican. He has often been the choice of his party for official honors. In 1886 he was the candidate for County Judge, and although he did not win election, his great popularity reduced the Democratic majority one-half. In 1888 he was again nominated for the office of State's Attorney and received the largest vote of any Republican on the ticket, leading Harrison and Fifer. In 1890 he was appointed Census Supervisor for the Eighth District, embracing twenty counties in southern Illinois. In 1892 he was nominated for Congress in the Nineteenth District and made a thorough and systematic canvass, and again he greatly reduced the opposing majority. On the temperance issue he was made City Attorney, his one object being to suppress the liquor traffic.

In September, 1889, Mr. Moss married Mary C.

McAnally, of Carbondale. She was graduated from the Southern Illinois Normal University, was a lady of superior education and culture, was for some years a teacher, and is now a member of the Board of Education of Mt. Vernon. She and Mrs. Dr. Plummer were elected to the Board, and when their election was contested they took the case to the Supreme Court and won a victory for woman suffrage, this being a test case. To Mr. and Mrs. Moss has been born a son, Robert Allyn, who was named in honor of Professor Allyn, of the Southern Illinois Normal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moss hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason, is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, having filled all the offices of that lodge, and was a delegate to the national convention in Buffalo in 1894. He is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge, is Past Captain of Gen. Lew Wallace Camp No. 142, S. V., and was a delegate to the national encampment at Minneapolis in 1891. Mr. Moss is ever found on the side of right and order and is prominent in church, political and social circles. His many excellencies of character and sterling worth have gained for him the high regard of all.



A J. HARTLEY carries on general farming and fruit-growing on section 16, Grand Prairie Township, where he has one of the finest fruit farms of Jefferson County. He was born August 6, 1846, in this county, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the community. His father, Hugh S. Hartley, was born March 11, 1806, in Monongahela County, Va., and in 1822 removed with his parents to Clark County, Ind. On attaining his majority he served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until the year 1839. He married Miss Nancy Huckleberry, a daughter of Abraham Huckleberry, and to them were born nine children, four of whom died in early life. Those still living are John W., who is

engaged in the hotel business in Decatur, Ill.; J. R., a fruit-grower residing in Grand Prairie Township; Martha J., who makes her home with her brother J. R.; William A., a school teacher of Walnut Hill; and A. J., of Grand Prairie Township.

In 1840 Hugh Hartley located on section 33, Centralia Township, Marion County, but after a year took up his residence on section 16, Grand Prairie Township, Jefferson County, where he had purchased two hundred acres of land. This he at once began to improve and cultivate, and in an early day he also practiced medicine to some extent. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was a charter member of the Odd Fellows' lodge which at an early day was organized at Walnut Hill. When Centralia was laid out the lodge was removed to that place. He served as School Director and School Trustee for some years and was a leading and influential citizen of the community, highly respected by all who knew him. He passed away September 10, 1871, and his wife was called to her final rest January 10, 1892.

A. J. Hartley, whose name heads this sketch, acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended through the winter season, while in the summer months he worked upon a farm. He remained at home until twenty-four years of age, when, on the 22d of September, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha L., daughter of Eli Copple, a wealthy farmer residing near Centralia. Four children grace this union, Edward A., Gracie B., Ada A. and Bertha A., and all are yet at home.

The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm on section 4, Grand Prairie Township, but in the spring of 1871 removed to their present farm, Mr. Hartley purchasing three hundred and six acres of valuable land. He built upon it a good residence and a small barn, but in the spring of 1887 the latter was replaced by a very large barn. This was struck by lightning in November, 1892, and in the fire, the barn, horses, machinery, hay and grain were all destroyed. The barn which he has since built is 42x62 feet and is one of the finest in the county. The land is well tilled and the rich and fertile fields yield to the

owner a golden tribute. He is also extensively interested in fruit-growing, making a specialty of strawberries, apples and peaches.

Mr. Hartley holds membership with Irvington Lodge No. 381, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Farmers' Protective Association. He formerly affiliated with the Democratic party but now is one of the active workers in the Populist party. In 1885 he was elected Supervisor, was re-elected in 1886 and served on some of the most important committees. He has served as Assessor two terms, as Collector one term, Town Clerk one term and for fourteen years was School Treasurer. In the spring of 1893 he was elected on the Populist ticket as Justice of the Peace. His public duties were ever discharged with promptness and fidelity, for he was always true to the trust reposed in him. He holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church and has led an honorable, upright life, which has gained for him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Mr. Hartley was a candidate for Supervisor in the spring of 1894, but he and his opponent receiving the same number of votes, it was decided by a draw, which resulted in Mr. Hartley's defeat.



W M. FINLEY, M. D. This noted physician of Salem traces his lineage to one of seven brothers who emigrated to America from the North of Ireland prior to the Revolutionary War. Settling in Virginia, they were the founders of the family in the United States and gave to their descendants the heritage of an honorable name. All served in the war with England, rendering distinguished service on behalf of the Colonies. It is worthy of note that all were professional men, cultured and energetic.

Grandfather Michael Finley removed from the Old Dominion to Tennessee and settled in the vicinity of Adairville, where he and his wife reared a family of eleven children, some of whom are now living in Bond County, Ill. One of the sons, at the age of nineteen years, took an active part in the battle of New Orleans and fired over

the breastworks seventeen times. He assisted in carrying the British dead and wounded from the field, and was for a time detailed for duty at the headquarters of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The father of our subject, the Rev. William Finley, was born in Tennessee, November 30, 1800, and was reared upon a farm. In that state he married Elizabeth Hutchings, who was born in Tennessee in 1798. Her father, John Hutchings, was a native of England and ran away from home, crossing the ocean to America. He was sold in South Carolina for his passage money. Afterward he went to Tennessee, and establishing his home at Goodrich, there remained until the great age of one hundred and four years, when he passed away. His occupation was that of a farmer.

In 1819 the parents of our subject removed from Tennessee to Illinois and settled on Pleasant Prairie, Bond County, where the father entered a tract of unimproved land. In that early day wolves were numerous and other wild animals abounded, many of which furnished meat for the table of the pioneers. A man of earnest and pious nature, William Finley studied for the ministry with no other light than that of a hickory bark fire, but his industry was rewarded and he became the possessor of a wide range of information, being especially well informed upon topics connected with religion. He entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and continued to preach until his death, forty years later.

Coming to Salem in the year 1844, William Finley organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church about a year later, and also organized the Bethel Church in Stevenson Township, from which there have been two offshoots. He also assisted in the establishment of the churches at Omega and Kinmundy. As the pioneer preacher of Cumberlandism, he became widely and favorably known throughout Marion County, and such was his piety, his earnest nature and kindly disposition that

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Though a man of small frame, he was well proportioned and had a good physique. A man of tireless and indomitable energy, no danger ap-

palled him; no hardship daunted his spirit. Frequently in meeting his appointments he was obliged to swim creeks, after which he would wring the water out of his clothes, remount and proceed upon his journey. At one time he reached home frozen to his saddle and it was necessary to unloose the saddle, take both into the house and thaw them out. Until a few years before his death he stood at the head of his denomination, and during his active ministerial career received more members into the church than any other preacher of that faith in the state. His death occurred November 23, 1870, and his wife passed away six or seven years previous to his death.

There were seven children in the family, three of whom are now living. Joel K., an attorney of San Francisco, Cal., married Marada Tutley, and they are the parents of five children: Jennie Edgeworth, Americus V., Douglas, Joel K., Jr., and Belle. Dicey is the wife of E. Hull, of Salem. Dr. Finley, of this sketch, was born at Pleasant Prairie, Bond County, Ill., January 26, 1829, and at the age of fourteen years came to Salem. His education was secured in the schools of Bond County, Salem and Hillsboro, this state. At the age of sixteen years he began to work upon a farm, receiving \$8 per month. The following year he commenced to teach school at Bethel and for the seven years following he alternately taught and attended school.

At the age of twenty-four years our subject was ordained to the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years followed that profession. In 1859, he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and such was his proficiency that he stood seventh in a class numbering fifty-two students. Opening an office at Salem, he has since conducted an extensive and profitable practice covering this point and the country adjoining. He is the oldest practitioner at this place in point of time, having followed his profession here for thirty-five successive years.

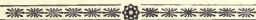
The Doctor's marriage occurred in 1851 and united him with Miss Lucy Houts, who was born in White County, Ill., May 12, 1844. Her parents, the late John C. and Nancy (Spillman) Houts,



Joseph Hanke

came to Salem in 1844, and remained here until death. The Doctor and his wife are the parents of one child, Mary Ida, who is the wife of D. D. Shumway, of Taylorville, Ill. There are three grandchildren, Glenn Finley, Hiram M. and Doris D., who are the pride and delight of the grandparents. Mrs. Shumway, who received a good education in the high school at Salem, is an accomplished and talented lady.

As members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Doctor and his wife are prominent in religious enterprises, and he has been a frequent contributor to religious journals. In his profession he is a disciple of the Eclectic school, of which he was one of the pioneers in the county. For many years he favored the Democratic party, but for twelve years or more he has supported the Prohibition platform, and in the interests of that cause has made many speeches in this section. He has filled a number of important local positions, and was Justice of the Peace for a long time. During the period of his residence in Salem he has been a witness to its advancement and a contributor to its progress, and while gaining a front rank among professional men, has also assisted in gaining for the city a prominent place among the flourishing towns of the county.



JOSEPH HANKE, Mayor of the city of Trenton, is one of the most successful business men of the present day, and as such is worthy of honorable mention in this volume. A record of his life fully illustrates what may be accomplished by determined will and perseverance, for through his own efforts he has become one of the wealthy men of Clinton County, and is well and favorably known throughout this portion of the state.

Like many of the best citizens of Illinois, our subject was born in Bohemia January 30, 1820, and is the son of Francis and Maria Ann (Walter) Hanke. He attended the model schools of his country until reaching his fourteenth year, at which time he was apprenticed to learn the mercantile business. He spent several years of his

life as clerk in a store and thus accumulated several hundred dollars, with which he went into business for himself.

In 1850, imbued with the spirit of adventure, Mr. Hanke set sail for the New World, and after landing on American shores spent several weeks in the east, then went to St. Louis, where he purchased a horse, wagon and stock of goods and began business as a traveling merchant, selling his wares throughout St. Clair and Clinton Counties. In 1854 he came to Trenton, when this now thriving place boasted only a postoffice and a few houses. He opened a store of general merchandise, which he has conducted up to the present time. His interest in this line, however, did not occupy all his time, and he entered and sold several tracts of land, and a year after coming here laid out an addition to the town. Thirty-four years ago he built the business house which he is still occupying, and which is one of the oldest and most reliable establishments of its kind in the place. Mr. Hanke is a man whose talents allowed him to conduct various lines of business, and besides being one of the leading merchants of the city, he has given material aid toward the promotion of the Trenton Coal Mine, which is one of the leading industries of the county. He is also interested in a grist mill, and from his various occupations reaps a handsome income.

Joseph Hanke is one of the representative men of Clinton County, and by his energy and public spirit has aided greatly in the development of his adopted home. In politics he is a Republican of the progressive order. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the town, and was Postmaster during Lincoln's administration from 1861 to 1865. In 1874 he was elected Supervisor of Sugar Creek Township, and has been re-elected to that position continuously to the present time. In recognition of his superior qualities as an executive, he was made Chairman of the Financial Committee, and has always been intimately associated with the finances of Clinton County. At the time he took his place as a member of the Board the moneyed affairs of the county were in a very unsatisfactory condition, but through his

business ability and energy things soon began to look brighter and Clinton soon occupied an enviable position in this direction among her sister counties.

For many years Mr. Hanke held the position of Police Magistrate of Trenton, and has also been the incumbent of the responsible position of Mayor of the city, discharging the duties of every office which he has been called upon to fill in a most satisfactory manner. His wife, whom he married in September, 1877, bore the maiden name of Miss Elizabeth Kupferle, and was the daughter of Charles L. Kupferle. Their union has resulted in the birth of six children: Erwin J., Emma, Herman, Adolph, Hugo and Robert. Mr. Hanke has a very fine wine cellar, which contains twenty-two casks, each holding from three hundred and fifty to five hundred gallons. His vineyard contains eight acres, and from that is derived his wines, which find a ready sale in this and adjoining states.



JAMES E. FURGERSON, who is one of the leading and wealthy citizens of Mt. Vernon, is called the "father of the Methodist Church," a name which indicates the active part which he takes in church and benevolent work, and also gives some suggestion of his honorable and well spent life. A native of Tennessee, Mr. Furgerson was born in Sumner County, August 1, 1819. The grandfather, Edward Furgerson, was a native of Virginia, and in that state the father, Nelson Furgerson, was probably born. The latter first came to southern Illinois in 1819, but in 1822 he returned to Tennessee, where he died in 1825. He was a blacksmith by trade and came of a family of Irish origin, yet little is known of his ancestry. He married Roxibode Tyler, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John Tyler, who was born in the same state and who came to Illinois in 1818, his death occurring in Jefferson County.

Our subject is the eldest of four brothers and two sisters. He was only six years old when

his father died, and at the age of thirteen he was bound out to learn the blacksmith's trade, but after two years he was crippled. The man with whom he served his apprenticeship then offered to pay his doctor bill and give him a suit of clothes. Mr. Furgerson accepted the offer, but supposed he would soon have to seek a home in the poor house. This, however, seemed to be the turning point in his eventful life, for at that time he began to improve in health and commenced to prosper. He followed the blacksmith's trade for some years, and after coming to Mt. Vernon, in 1836, followed that pursuit for one year. He then returned to Tennessee, where he continued to make his home until 1852, when he again came to Mt. Vernon and established a little store near his Grandfather Tyler's place, hauling his goods by team from St. Louis. In 1859, he came to Mt. Vernon, and forming a partnership with Captain Stratton, built the first flouring mill in the place. They operated both a flouring and woolen mill, and for many years were the leading merchants of the city. Their partnership continued until the cyclone of 1888, when their buildings were destroyed, and soon afterward the connection was discontinued. Of late years, Mr. Furgerson has largely given the care of his business interests into other hands, but each day pays a visit to his two stores and to his extensive farm else by.

In 1840, Mr. Furgerson married Miss Sarah S. Venturs, and to them were born four children who grew to mature years. James N., who served for four years in the Civil War, now follows farming near Mt. Vernon; Frank L., who was a Captain in the Union army, resides in this city; John L., who offered his services but was rejected on account of his eyesight, now follows farming near this city; and Mary Jane died at the age of nineteen. The mother of this family passed away in 1850, and in 1852 Mr. Furgerson wedded Marguerite E. Westcott, who died in 1858. In 1859, he married Sarah F. Allen, and to them have been born the following children: Belle, who is the wife of Charles Lindeley, of St. Louis; Emma, wife of J. Hill Williams, who is in partnership with Mr. Furgerson in the dry-goods business; Leona, Anna, Cora and Maud, at home; and George Edward,

who was burned to death when eleven years of age. His clothes caught fire and death resulted from the injuries thus sustained. Mr. Furgerson and all of his family are members of the Methodist Church, with which he has been connected for fifty-eight years. His long and faithful service in the cause of the Master has been productive of much good and has made his life well worthy of emulation. Through the legitimate channels of business he has won a handsome property and is now one of the substantial, as well as one of the highly respected and prominent citizens of the community.



DANIEL R. WEBB. The subject of this sketch is an agriculturist of prominence, who, notwithstanding the reverses and discouragements that almost invariably attend the career of bread winners throughout the world, has come boldly to the front, and with the push and energy characteristic of him has surmounted all difficulties. He is at the present writing a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser on section 35, Bald Hill Township, Jefferson County, where he is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and friends.

Our subject was born June 26, 1838, in Franklin County, this state, and was the fourth in order of birth of a family born to Edward T. and Rebecca (Boswell) Webb. The father was born in the above county, and Mrs. Webb was a native of Kentucky. In 1855, Edward Webb moved to Kansas, but returned the succeeding year to this state. Subsequently he made another trip west, and died in Kansas in 1866. The wife and mother departed this life in Franklin County.

Daniel R., of this sketch, spent his boyhood and youth in attending school during the winter season, and performing the duties of a farmer lad in the summer months. When reaching his majority he purchased property of his own and began farming, which occupation has since been his life work.

August 7, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, joining Company H, Fourth Kansas Infantry, and was mustered into service at Ft. Leavenworth. Shortly afterward the Third and Fourth Kansas Regiments were consolidated and called the Tenth, of which our subject was a member for a period of four years, lacking seven days. With the exception of a few months in the winter of 1861-62, when he was in the hospital, our subject was in active service during that entire period. His field of operation was mostly in Missouri, fighting the guerrillas.

Mr. Webb was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., and mustered out of service at Ft. Leavenworth, in September, 1865. After the close of the war he was in the employ of the Government, feeding Government stock in Kansas for two months, when at the end of that time he came to Jefferson County and located near where he is at present residing. That he has been successful as a farmer is evident from the fact that he now owns two hundred acres of valuable land, which his industry and energy have placed under a high state of cultivation.

February 11, 1866, Daniel R. Webb was united in marriage with Miss Martha A., daughter of William and Mary (Hartley) Fitzgerald, natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky. The six children born of their union are, William H., who is married and resides in California; Mary L., who is at home; Oliver O., who is unmarried; Cora A., who is now the wife of James Hamilton, a prominent young physician of this county; Walter Scott and Addie Pearl, both at home. Mrs. Webb departed this life February 14, 1881.

The lady whom our subject chose as his second companion, and to whom he was married June 8, 1882, was Miss Elnora, daughter of Josiah and Hannah L. (Boswell) Hamilton. The former was born in Ohio, and Mrs. Hamilton was a native of this county. To our subject and his wife has been born one son, Edward Raymond. They are both members of the Baptist Church and rank among the best residents of this section. Politically, Mr. Webb is a staunch Democrat, and his interest in educational affairs has led him to be placed on the School Board as Director, which

position he has held for twelve years. He has also been School Trustee and Highway Commissioner.



THOMAS H. AND JETER C. UTTERBACK, editors and publishers of the *Marion County Republican*, began the publication of their paper in Salem in 1893. They are conducting a paying business, and the paper is a neat, well regulated sheet, containing much useful information and local matter of interest to its readers.

Thomas H. Utterback was born October 23, 1858, in Richland County, this state, and received a fine education in the public schools. He began to make his own way in the world when attaining his seventeenth year, his first employment being as a farm hand. After some time thus occupied, he attended school at Claremont, and soon thereafter began teaching school. In the meantime, having carried on his law studies, he in 1884 moved to Osceola, Neb., where he began the practice of his profession, and where he resided until 1891, at which time he made his home in Girard, Kan.

In 1893 Thomas H. Utterback came to Salem, and in company with his brother, purchased the paper from Mrs. Belle C. Johnson. March 3, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Katie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Huffman) Eckert, residents of Nebraska. The lady was born May 10, 1862, and received her education in the schools of Brown County, Kan. By this union they became the parents of one child, a daughter, Nita, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Utterback are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In social affairs the former is a prominent Mason, and politically he is a strong Republican.

Jeter C. Utterback, who is the youngest member of his parents' family now living, was born August 8, 1872, in Jasper County, this state. He completed his education in the Newton High School, after which he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Newton *Mentor*. Later he went to Carterville, Mo., where he engaged to work on

the *Free Press*; he was afterward employed on the *Mattoon Journal*, and lastly in the office of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The subjects of this sketch are the sons of B. C. W. and Nancy A. (Hinman) Utterback, the father born in Kentucky in 1833, and the mother in Indiana in 1837. Our subjects' paternal grandfather, Thomas Utterback, was likewise a native of the Blue Grass State, and was a prominent and influential citizen of his community. He came to Illinois in 1836 and made location in the northeastern portion of Richland County, where he was one of the earliest residents and where he continued to live the rest of his days. Mrs. Nancy Utterback was the daughter of Titus Hinman, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois during pioneer times and also made his home in the above county.

The parents of our subjects were married in Richland County January 1, 1856, and there made their home until 1878, when they took up their abode in Newton, with whose interests they are still identified. They reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Eva, Hester, Charles C., Albert L., Milton T., Thomas H. and Jeter C. They are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political affairs the father is a strong Prohibitionist.



ALBERT WATSON, State's Attorney of Jefferson County, and one of the leading members at the Bar of southern Illinois, now makes his home in Mt. Vernon, his native city. He was born within a block of the Court House Square April 15, 1857, and comes of a family of English origin. His great-grandfather, John Watson, was born on the Isle of Man, and in company with a brother emigrated to America, locating in Virginia in his early manhood. There the grandfather, Dr. John W. Watson, was born January 10, 1777. He removed with his family to Kentucky, and about 1821 came to Illinois, locating three-quarters of a mile north of Mt. Vernon, where he improved a farm, as well as contin-

uing the practice of the medical profession. He was a man much in advance of the average pioneer—a man of fine education and broad views, and by reason of his ability he was recognized as a leader in the community. He possessed great force of character, was respected by all who knew him, and was a most successful physician. He married Frances Pace, sister of Joel and Joseph Pace, twin brothers, who were among the very early pioneers of Jefferson County, and who were members of the extensive Pace family in Illinois. Joel Pace was a man of good business ability, and served as one of the first Circuit and County Clerks of Jefferson County. He was for many years a leading merchant, while his twin brother devoted his life to the more quiet pursuits of an agriculturist. Both accumulated a considerable fortune and attained to an advanced age, the latter dying at the age of eighty-three. They were sons of Joel Pace, Sr., a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and the family traces its ancestry in America back two hundred years, and there are records in England of four hundred years ago. One of the family was a Member of Parliament and a General in the British army. Joseph Pace, a brother of Mrs. Watson, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was a prominent figure in the early settlement of Jefferson County. He served as Probate Judge and filled other important positions. From the earliest days of the settlement of the Watson and Pace families in Jefferson County, their representatives have been prominent in the affairs of the community. Dr. Watson died here June 3, 1845.

Joel F. Watson, father of our subject, became partially paralyzed in early life, and this led to his being educated for a teacher in the Mt. Vernon Academy, a school of note in that day. When his studies were completed he became an assistant teacher in the institution, and later taught country schools. In 1842 he was elected County Clerk, which position he held for sixteen years, a fact which indicates his fidelity to duty. In 1842 he also began merchandising with his father-in-law, and continued that business until 1877, when he retired from active life. He also served as Master in Chancery for two years. He has accumulated a handsome property and still supervises his inter-

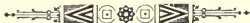
ests. He married Sarah M. Taylor, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Taylor (who for more than fifty years was a Methodist minister) and a sister of Hon. A. F. Taylor, the present Mayor of Mt. Vernon. She died in March, 1851, and Mr. Watson afterward married Mrs. Sarah E. Pace, a widow of Salem. Walter, the eldest son, is a prominent physician of Mt. Vernon and a leading politician. He is serving as a member of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee. Howard, the second son, is a merchant of St. Louis.

Albert Watson is the youngest of the brothers. He acquired his education in the public and high schools of Mt. Vernon, and was graduated from McKendree College in June, 1876. He then taught a country school for two years, and in March, 1878, became a student in the law office of C. H. Patton, being admitted to the Bar in 1880. He then formed a partnership with his preceptor, which was continued until 1884, since which time he has been alone in practice. In 1881 he was elected City Attorney, but after six months resigned. In May, 1890, he was appointed Master in Chancery for Jefferson County, which office he held for two years, and in the fall of 1892 was elected State's Attorney, a position he is holding at the present time. Mr. Watson is recognized as one of the most prominent attorneys of this part of the state, and has already won a reputation which might well be envied by many an older practitioner.

On the 12th of August, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Mary E. Way, daughter of a former grain merchant of Mt. Vernon, who died in Alabama in 1883. Her brother, Rev. Warren Wade Way, is a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and her brother Frank is storckeeper for the Air Line Railroad, with headquarters at Princeton, Ind. Her sister, Winnefred, is a student in St. Agatha College, Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Watson is a graduate of St. Mary's College of South Bend, Ind. She now has four children: Marena, born July 10, 1881; Joel F., September 6, 1883; Alice E., September 15, 1887; and an infant, born November 10, 1893.

Mr. Watson is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, is Past Chancellor of Jefferson

Lodge No. 121, and is its present representative to the Grand Lodge. Like most of his branch of the family, he is a Democrat in politics. On both sides he comes from leading and influential families, and their honorable record has been undimmed by him.



JOHAN J. FYKE, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Odin, is a native of Marion County, having been born in Raccoon Township, November 17, 1842. He is the son of J. A. and Margaret (Wilson) Fyke, natives respectively of Tennessee and Marion County, this state.

The paternal grandparents of our subject, John and Betsy (Matthews) Fyke, were born in North Carolina, where they grew to mature years and were married. Later they removed with their family to Tennessee, where they followed farming for some time. In 1836 the grandfather came on a prospecting tour to this state, and purchasing land in Monroe County, returned to Tennessee for his family. He was never permitted to live here, as his death occurred before his plans could be carried out.

J. A. Fyke, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee in 1812, and spent his early life on his father's farm in Robinson County, where he received a good education. When reaching mature years, and having learned the trade of a carpenter, he traveled as a journeyman, plying his trade through most of the southern states, and while at Vicksburg aided in laying the first rail over which later ran one of the first railroads in the United States. In 1839, coming to Marion County, he continued to work at his trade and had the honor of building the first houses erected on Tennessee Prairie.

In the spring of 1841, and while residing in the above county, the elder Mr. Fyke was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Wilson. Mrs. Fyke was born October 22, 1822, and was the first white child born in Marion County; her parents were very early settlers here and resided at Wal-

nut Hill. Educational advantages were very limited in this locality in that day and Mrs. Fyke was not permitted to go to school, but being of a studious turn of mind and through her desire for learning, she read books which would be liable to increase her store of knowledge and in that way acquired a good education.

The father of our subject started out in life poor in this world's goods, but so industriously did he apply himself to the various departments of his work that at his death he was the possessor of four hundred broad acres of the best land in Marion County. In early life he followed his trade of a cabinet-maker, but for a number of years prior to his decease was an agriculturist. He was a member of and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he was connected for over half a century. He was very popular in local affairs and for thirty years served as the efficient Justice of the Peace of his locality. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and kept himself well posted on all of the issues of the hour. He departed this life January 8, 1892. His good wife still survives and makes her home on the old homestead.

Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fyke, our subject is the eldest. Mary married Andrew Snyder; Matthew A. is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel R. is a farmer of Raccoon Township; Josiah is living on the home place; Charles A. is also an attorney of Kansas City; and our subject completes the list of those living.

J. J. Fyke, of this sketch, completed his education in McKendree College, soon after which he entered the Chicago Medical College in Chicago. Later he went to St. Louis, where he attended lectures, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College with the Class of '77. He had previously read medicine with Dr. Davenport, of Salem, and in 1866 practiced in Odin. Since receiving his diploma Dr. Fyke has continued to make his headquarters in Odin, and he now has a large and paying practice, which extends over the greater part of the county.

The lady to whom Dr. Fyke was married was Miss Minerva, daughter of Thomas and Eliza

(Chadwell) Phillips. She was born in Tennessee and accompanied her parents on their removal to Marion County in 1854. By her union with our subject she became the mother of three sons, Edgar E., Harley and Emmet, the two latter of whom are twins. The eldest son has followed in the footsteps of his father and is practicing medicine in Centralia. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1889, and in the winter of 1893-94 took a post-graduate course at the same institution. He is rapidly building up a fine patronage and is Pension Examiner of Marion County. He owns sixty acres of fine land near Odin, the greater portion of which is devoted to an apple orchard. Socially Dr. Edgar Fyke is a prominent Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

Our subject and his estimable wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the congregation at Odin the Doctor holds the position of Trustee. Socially he is a member of the Odin Lodge No. 503, A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a staunch Democrat. He takes great interest in educational affairs, and has been a member of the School Board for a number of years. He has also done good work as Alderman of Odin, and at all times is ready to do what he can to further the interests of the community. Harley and Emmet Fyke, the younger sons of our subject, are wide-awake, enterprising young men and are at present editors and proprietors of the *Odin Journal*.



JOSEPH C. QUINN. Examples of unremitting zeal, strict integrity and financial success may be met with in every agricultural district in our country. Especially is this the case in Jefferson County, where the farmers are almost invariably well-to-do and enterprising. As a representative of this class we mention the name of Mr. Quinn, the owner and occupant of a valuable farm located on section 24, McClellan Township. Here he engages in general farming and

stock-raising, and is especially successful in the latter branch of agriculture.

The parents of our subject were Washington and Mary (Robinson) Quinn, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, and was three years of age when his parents removed to Virginia. There he resided until reaching his thirteenth year, when he went to Tennessee, and seven years later came to Illinois, locating at Shawneetown, where he remained for a twelvemonth and then came to this county. In the meantime his parents had come to Illinois and located on land near where the father of our subject is at present residing.

Washington Quinn has been a resident of Jefferson County since 1839, and although now well-advanced in years, is in the enjoyment of good health. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and has never aspired to prominence, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his private affairs. The maternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Missouri, and died when Mrs. Quinn was quite young.

Joseph, of this sketch, attended the common schools of Jefferson County, and aided his father in the care of his farm until reaching his eighteenth year. Being desirous of obtaining a good education he taught school the following year, and with the money thus earned went to Carbondale, this state, and attended one term in the normal. Returning home at the end of that time he began farming on his own account, which occupation he has since followed. In connection with the raising of the cereals he devotes considerable time to stock-raising, and each year buys and ships large numbers of animals.

October 12, 1875, Miss Laura, the daughter of James E. and Mary Z. (Daniels) Bradley, became the wife of our subject. Her parents were eastern people, and Mrs. Quinn was the recipient of a fine education. In April, 1883, our subject was married to Miss Lou E., daughter of John and Lucy Jones, natives of Georgia. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, as follows: Robert M., Daisy May, William, Alvin C. and Julia Agnes.

Mrs. Quinn, a lady of worth, is a valued member of the United Brethren Church and is ever ready to assist in religious work or benevolent enter-

prises of her vicinity. Our subject takes a deep interest in both local and national politics and always votes with the Democratic party. He has filled many important positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens, and has been Township Clerk, Town Collector, Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. He acted as foreman of the United States Grand Jury in 1893. Mr. Quinn is very popular wherever known, and as one of the leading citizens of his township it gives us pleasure to here present a history of his life.



WILLIAM J. HOFSSOMMER has spent his entire life in Clinton County and is an honored member of one of its pioneer families. Though still a young man, he has achieved noteworthy success as an agriculturist and is now actively engaged in tilling the soil of his farm, situated on section 16, Breese Township. His real-estate possessions are extensive and valuable, including the one hundred and sixty acres of improved land upon which he resides, one hundred and sixty acres in Wade Township, forty acres of timber land in St. Rose Township, three lots in the village of Breese and the store buildings occupied by Hoffman & Helwig, and the butcher and harness establishments.

The father of our subject, Casper Hofssommer was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was orphaned by his father's death when a boy of twelve. About 1840 he emigrated to America, and in St. Louis followed the occupation of a peddler and also drove a wagon for the William Lemp Brewing Company. Afterward he engaged in peddling between St. Louis and Carlyle, but changed his occupation in 1855, when he settled on Beaver Prairie, near Frogtown. His home was a pioneer log cabin and his land was unimproved, but prior to selling it he had materially enhanced its value by the introduction of many improvements.

At the time of settling in Breese Township in 1858, the land was all wild prairie, and neighbors were comparatively few. Mr. Hofssommer, however, has always been energetic and persevering, and

soon succeeded in placing the land under excellent cultivation. After gaining a competence he retired, with his wife, to the village of Breese, where their declining years are now being quietly passed. They are now (1894) seventy-four and sixty-two years of age respectively, and are enjoying good health, notwithstanding their advanced years. In politics the father is a Republican, and in religion is a member of the Evangelical Church, to which he is a liberal contributor.

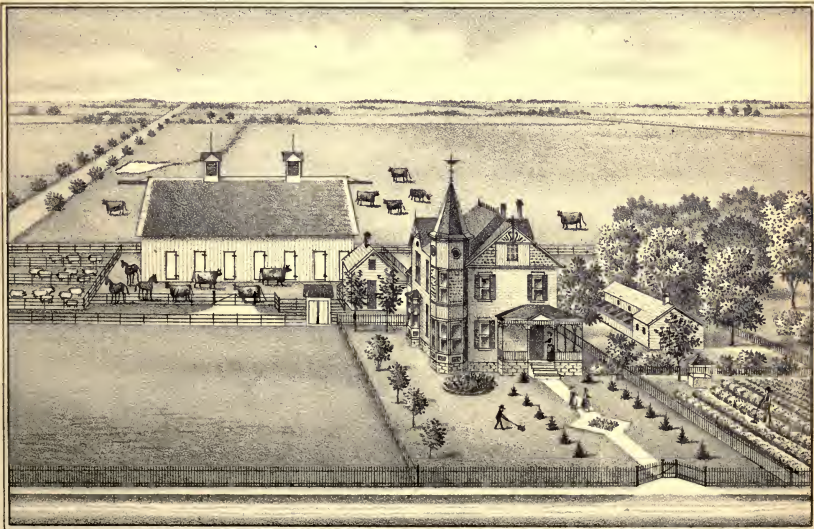
The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Catharine Dunkel and was a native of Almtzhausen, Germany. She had eleven children, of whom seven are now living, namely: William J., Casper C.; Catharina, wife of F. Koch; Georgiana, who married Otto Koch; Emil, of whom mention is elsewhere made; Reinhardt and August, of St. Louis. William J. was born in Wade Township, Clinton County, January 12, 1857, and received the rudiments of his education in the parochial schools of Breese. Later he was a student in the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and also spent a winter in McKendree College, at Lebanon, this state.

After completing his education Mr. Hofssommer embarked in the mercantile business at Breese, in which he continued for some six years alone, afterward had a partner, and still later was alone. After an experience of sixteen years in the mercantile business he disposed of the stock and settled on section 16, Breese Township, where he still resides. Upon his farm he raises wheat, corn and oats, also devotes some attention to stock-raising and recently started a dairy. In 1892 he built a two-story residence, with stone foundation, handsomely decorated, conveniently arranged and containing all the modern conveniences, including a steam-heating plant. This residence is the finest in the township and one of the most elegant in the county. The furnishings are such as harmonize perfectly with the structure, being quiet yet elegant, and reflecting upon every hand the refined tastes of the family.

The lady who presides with grace over this beautiful home was formerly Miss Fredericke Helwig. She was born in St. Louis and is the daughter of the late Conrad Helwig, a cooper by trade



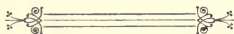
RES. OF HENRY WINKELER, SEC. 25., GERMANTOWN TP, CLINTON CO., ILL.



RES. OF WILLIAM J. HOF SOMMER, SEC. 16., BREESE TP, CLINTON CO., ILL.

and for many years a resident of Breese. Her education was received in the parochial schools of the village, and she remained with her parents until she left their home for that of her husband in 1878. Five children have blessed this union, three living, Charles, Lilly and Olga. The deceased are William and Edgar.

In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Hofsommer are identified with the Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Concordia Society of Breese. A strong Republican in political belief, he has served as a member of the Village Board of Breese and has held other local offices of trust. For some years he was Secretary, also for a time President of the Breese Future Coal Mining Company, in which he was formerly a Director and is now a stockholder.



HENRY WINKELER. Clinton County is greatly indebted for its present wealth and high standing to the sturdy, intelligent and enterprising tillers of the soil, who have been instrumental in developing its valuable agricultural resources. As a worthy member of the farming population, who has contributed his quota to its advancement, we take pleasure in presenting to the readers of this volume a brief review of the life of Henry Winkeler. The power of honesty and integrity is well illustrated in his quiet, unpretentious life, and both as farmer and citizen he ranks high among the residents of Germantown Township. Upon his place on section 25, he engages both in general farming and in the raising of stock, and has met with success in both departments of agriculture.

The father of our subject, Albert Winkeler, was born in Germany and emigrated thence to America about 1849, coming direct to Clinton County. Here, in 1850, he married Miss Christina Wellen, a native of Germany, who accompanied her parents to the United States in childhood and settled with them in Clinton County, the family being numbered among the pioneers of this part of Illi-

nois. Her parents continued to reside here until their death, at which time they left three children: Mrs. Winkeler; John, a farmer in Aviston, Clinton County; and Andrew, a resident of Damiansville, this county.

The union of Albert and Christina Winkeler resulted in the birth of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are: Henry, our subject; Bernard, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; Annie, who married Albert Hegel and at her death left three children; Joseph, whose home is in Bartleso; and Frank, whose home adjoins that of Henry. The subject of this sketch was born December 19, 1851, in Clinton County, Ill. In boyhood he attended the district schools, but, ambitious to gain a higher education than the neighborhood afforded, he entered Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for two and one-half years. Afterward he taught school for three years, and with the money thus earned paid his tuition in the St. Francis Normal School of Milwaukee, Wis., from which institution he was graduated in 1877.

After completing his studies, Mr. Winkeler taught school for three years at Mishawaka, Ind., and at the same time filled the position of Choir Director of the music department of the St. Joseph Parish Church. While residing in Indiana he was united in marriage, July 16, 1878, with Miss Johanna Oppenorth, a native of Germany. They are the parents of six living children: Joseph, Barney, Frank, Nettie, Christina and Leo. Those deceased are: Albert, Simon, Mary and Albert J. In 1880 Mr. Winkeler took charge of the school and choir at Damiansville, this county, and there remained for eight years, having in his school between seventy and eighty pupils.

In 1885 Mr. Winkeler purchased his present farm on section 25, Germantown Township, but on account of poor health he removed to this place in 1888. Here he has since devoted his attention to general farming pursuits, in which occupation he has been as successful as he was in the profession of a teacher. He has for many years been a devoted and prominent member of the Catholic Church, with which his family is also identified. Politically a Democrat, he has been elected upon the ticket of that party to a number

of important local positions. For two years he served as Highway Commissioner, and for the past three years he has been Township School Trustee.



CHARLES E. JENNINGS. This gentleman is one of the most prominent lawyers of Salem and is serving with efficiency in the office of State's Attorney. Not only is he influential in the legal fraternity of Marion County, but throughout southern Illinois as well, for he is versed in law, mentally gifted and courteous. He possesses the social qualities which give him popularity in the best society and the manly character which insures the respect of those who know him. Since his election to his present position he has manifested a commendable zeal for the welfare of the citizens and a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the law.

The ancestry of Mr. Jennings is worthy of special mention, inasmuch as for many generations representatives of the family have been identified with the development of various parts of the United States, being in invariably public-spirited and progressive citizens. His great-grandfather, Israel Jennings, whom it is supposed was born in Maryland, went to Kentucky when young, and in Maysville, that state, married Miss Mary Waters about 1800. In 1818 he came to Illinois and settled six miles southeast of Centralia. The country was sparsely settled, its only inhabitants being straggling bands of Indians and a settlement of squatters at Walnut Hill. Until 1827 this part of the state formed a part of Jefferson County. Entering land from the Government, Israel Jennings continued to make his home there until his death, which occurred in 1860.

The first wife of Israel Jennings died in 1844 and he afterward married again, but had no children by his second union. The children born of his first marriage were, Israel, Jr., deceased, who married and is survived by eleven children; Charles W., who is also deceased, five of his children surviving him; William W., a resident of Alvin, Tex.; Mrs. Ann McElwain, who is the mother

of four children; Mrs. Mary White, who is usually known as "Aunt Polly;" and John, who died at the age of maturity.

In Marion County there was in early days no citizen more prominent than Israel Jennings, who was one of the largest land owners ever in this section of the state. A man of firm Christian principles, he was for years prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his early manhood he was prominent in politics as a Democrat, and in 1827 was elected to the State Legislature at Vandalia (then the capital), and was a member of the House at the same time with Peter Cartwright. For many years, beginning in 1834, he was Postmaster at Walnut Hill. He was a slave-holder and owned the only male slave ever held in this county.

So early in the history of Illinois did Israel Jennings come hither that he found neither stores nor railroads in Marion County. He opened a store and gave dry goods and groceries in exchange for farm products. The latter he hauled to St. Louis and in his wagons brought back the supplies for his store. His banking business was also done in St. Louis. Salt was hauled from Shawneetown. At the time of coming to the county he had two young lady daughters, who were taken ill during one of his trips to Shawneetown. One of the girls died, and there being no lumber in the vicinity, a white oak tree was cut down, hollowed out, and in that rude coffin the remains were buried on the home farm. As time passed by Mr. Jennings, his wife and another daughter were laid to rest in that family burial ground. He was a man of rather eccentric character, and ten years before he died, purchased a metallic coffin for himself, which was kept in the house until his demise.

The grandfather of our subject, Charles W. Jennings, was born in Kentucky, and accompanying his father to Illinois, settled within a half-mile of the latter's residence, making a permanent home upon the farm. He married Miss Maria Davidson and their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Sarah, who married and is now deceased; Josephus W., who is deceased; Mrs. Harriet Marshall; Mrs. Maria E. Bryan, the widow

of the late Judge Bryan; Mrs. Nancy Davenport; Zeddock C.; Mrs. America Stites, deceased; and Mrs. Doccia Van Antwerp, of Sedalia, Mo. Grandfather Jennings died August 20, 1872, while his wife passed away at Salem April 3, 1885. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though for a time he was a partner in the lumber business with Capt. R. D. Nolcman at Centralia, yet his principal occupation was that of farming, in which he met with such success that at the time of his death he owned one thousand acres of valuable land.

Josephus W. Jennings, our subject's father, was born on the old homestead October 29, 1827, and was reared upon the farm. In boyhood he attended the district schools and also conducted his studies in the Salem school. Entering the mercantile business he carried on a store at Walnut Hill until 1856, when he moved to a farm one and one-half miles northwest of Walnut Hill, where his death occurred November 20, 1890. He married Miss Amanda Couch, who was born in this county January 8, 1834, and was a daughter of Minton and Mary (Beard) Couch. Her parents occupied a farm near Salem, and both are now deceased, his death occurring at the age of forty-four. Their children are, Mrs. Jennings; Robert, who lives at Marissa, this state; Porter, who is a resident of Eden, Ill.; and Milton, who makes his home with our subject's mother.

After their marriage the parents of our subject resided at Walnut Hill for three years, and afterwards settled permanently upon section 26, Centralia Township, Marion County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. They are the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary R., who married I. N. Baldrige; (They with their four children live near Walnut Hill. C. E., of this sketch; Frank E., who is married and lives in this county; Daisy, who married O. V. Kell, of Centralia, and is the mother of two children; Hon. W. Sherman, who for five years has been County Judge of and is at present a member of the Legislature from Hernando County, Fla., and makes his home in Brooksville; Elizabeth, who is Assistant Postmaster at Centralia; Nannie, Eva and Thomas I., who reside with their mother.

In the public affairs of this section J. W. Jennings took a prominent part as an advocate of Democratic principles. In 1850 he was chosen Coroner, served as Associate Judge for four years, was Deputy Internal Revenue Assessor during the war under Peter Smith, Deputy Sheriff under Capt. Joseph Schultz, officiated as Justice of the Peace and frequently was chosen delegate to county and congressional conventions. For years he was Supervisor of Centralia Township and served as Chairman of the Board. In religious connections he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this sketch was born at Walnut Hill January 7, 1855, and received his primary education in the schools of this place. Later he entered the Illinois Agricultural College, at Irvington, and was graduated in the scientific course with the Class of '75. For two years he was engaged in teaching school in Walnut Hill, after which, having resolved to enter the legal profession, he entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, graduating from that institution in June, 1878. Coming to Salem he formed a partnership with S. L. & J. E. Bryan, under the firm name of Bryan, Jennings & Bryan, which connection continued until the death of Judge Bryan. Since then Mr. Jennings has practiced alone.

May 5, 1880, occurred the marriage of C. E. Jennings and Daisy Martin. The bride was the youngest daughter of Gen. James S. and Jane (Elston) Martin, of Salem, and was born June 29, 1860. She is accomplished and cultured, her education having been conducted in the Wesleyan College at Cincinnati and the Jacksonville Female Seminary. In addition to broad knowledge upon miscellaneous subjects, she is especially gifted as a musician and is a talented pianist. Two children have blessed this union, Hazel D. and an infant who was born September 5, 1888, and died January 15, 1889.

Though not a member of any denomination Mr. Jennings is an attendant at the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife belongs. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Honor and the Masonic

order and has served as Master of the blue lodge. In politics a Democrat, he has been prominent in the councils of that party and has frequently served as its delegate to county and state conventions. In 1885 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served for four years in that position. In 1888 he was chosen State's Attorney and four years later was re-elected to the office. He has also occupied the responsible position of President of the City Board of Education of Salem, in which he has been instrumental in promoting the standard of education and advancing the interests of the public schools.



JOHAN W. HATCH. Patoka Township is a rich agricultural center, and the men who conduct its farming interests are enterprising, self-reliant and shrewd business men. Among these the subject of this sketch occupies no unimportant place. He was born at Hanging Rock, Ohio, December 19, 1836, and is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Kehoe) Hatch.

The father of our subject was born in Bethlehem, N. H., August 3, 1797, and was the son of John Hatch. He was a lad of nine years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Wheelersburg, Ohio, the journey being made overland with wagons. He remained in the latter place for ten years, in the meantime securing such an education as could be obtained in the schools near his home. After leaving the "temple of learning" the father of our subject began working for one of the Kanawha salt companies on the Ohio River, and was thus occupied for about eight years.

Upon reaching his twenty-seventh year Thomas Hatch established a home of his own and was married to Miss Sophia A. Ela, August 5, 1824. The young couple made location on a farm on the Little Scioto River, where his wife died in 1834. He took for his second wife Miss Catherine Kehoe July 16, 1835, and later removed to Hanging Rock,

at which place they remained for four years. Later the father made his way to Portsmouth, the same state, and after a year's residence there finally located on a farm three miles from that place, where he spent the remainder of his life. The elder Mr. Hatch was very prominent in public affairs, and during his active years was Director of the Scioto Infirmary for some time.

By his first marriage the father of our subject had five children, two of whom are living: Samuel G., who resides in Vernon, Marion County; and Ruby G., widow of John H. Barrett, of Scioto County, Ohio.

The mother of our subject was born in Winchester, Va., January 27, 1795, and was a daughter of John Kehoe, a native of Ireland and a man of fine literary talents. Our subject, who was the only child born of this marriage, was reared on his father's farm near Portsmouth, Ohio, and received a good education in the public schools of the county. On attaining his majority he went to western Tennessee and there engaged in merchandising, remaining for about a year and returning at the end of that time to Ohio. Mr. Hatch was married three years later, after which event he made his home near Portsmouth for about eighteen months.

In the fall of 1864 our subject came to this county and located on three hundred and seventy acres of land, the gift of his father, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns seven hundred acres of valuable land. During the first two years of his residence in Marion County our subject was engaged in teaching school, but afterward gave his undivided attention to the cultivation of his fine estate. In October, 1881, Mr. Hatch rented his farm and with his family moved into the city of Patoka, it being his desire to give his children every opportunity for obtaining a good education. After nine years spent in the city he returned to his country home and resumed farming, giving special attention to stock-raising and fruit-growing.

December 11, 1862, Mr. Hatch of this sketch and Miss Flora E., daughter of Eliphaz Hayward, were united in marriage. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, two of whom are

living, viz.: Floyd E., who married Miss Clara Nichols; and Frank II.; the latter resides at home with his parents and is at present attending McKendree College. Carrie E. and Mary C. are deceased.

Mrs. John W. Hatch is of English and French extraction. Her father, who came of good old English stock, was married in Ironton, Ohio, in 1836, to Miss Marie E. Cadot. She was the second of the four children born and reared by the Ohio fireside and was educated in the public schools of her native place. She was only ten years of age when her father died. The first representatives of the Cadot family in America came hither as early as 1635 and later founded the town of Easton, Mass., in which place there are many of that name still residing. It is said that the family at their centennial in 1878 numbered over seven hundred people. On the maternal side of the house Mrs. Hatch is descended from a no less remarkable family than that of Claudius Cadot, one of the company of Frenchmen who landed at Gallipolis, Ohio. Monsieur Cadot died in 1796.

In social affairs our subject is a prominent Mason, and in politics always votes with the Republican party. With his family he is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is looked upon as one of the representative men of the county.



SQUIRE FARMER, senior member of the firm of S. Farmer & Son, is engaged in carrying on a successful trade as a general merchant in Patoka. Their establishment is fitted out with a full line of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc., and its owners are conducting affairs in such a manner as to win the respect and esteem of the entire community.

Squire Farmer was born March 24, 1832, in Fayette County, this state, and is the son of Benjamin and Zillah (Morris) Farmer. The father was born in South Carolina, but grew to man's estate in Caldwell County, Ky., whither his parents had removed and where he was educated. When old enough to be of assistance he aided his father in

the work of cultivating the home farm, and remained under the parental roof until reaching his twenty-second year. Then, commencing in life on his own responsibility, he operated a farm in Kentucky for a year, and at the end of that time, in 1829, came to Illinois and located in Fayette County, where he was residing at the time of his decease, in 1843.

The mother of our subject, who was likewise a native of South Carolina, was the daughter of Jacob Morris, a farmer in that state. Her father, although starting in life without means, later became a very wealthy man, and spent his last days in the Blue Grass State. Benjamin and Zillah Farmer were married about 1820, and by their union was born a family of five children, only two of whom are living, viz.: our subject and Aaron R., a farmer of Marion County. Those deceased are, Morris, Absalom and Benjamin. The last-named son met his death during the late war at Atlanta, Ga., while with Sherman on the march to the sea. He was a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and served as a Union soldier.

Squire Farmer, of this sketch, was reared to mature years on his father's farm in Fayette County, and received a fair education in the district schools. After his father's death he continued to reside with his mother, and cultivated the home farm until his marriage, which occurred April 10, 1850, at which time Miss Nancy Phelps became his wife. Their union was blessed by the birth of the following four children: Sarah, who married Calvin Vail, of Patoka; Morris, who resides in the state of Washington; Zerah S., who is a farmer of Marion County, and Nancy, the widow of John Kennedy, of Indiana, who now lives in South Dakota.

After the death of his first wife our subject was married, November 10, 1864, to Mrs. Mary (Foster) Smith, the widow of William Smith, who was killed during the late war. Mrs. Farmer is the daughter of Hilliard Foster. To Mr. and Mrs. Farmer have been born two children, Alice, the wife of William Archer, who resides in St. Louis, and C. Virgil, who is engaged in business with his father.

In 1871, Mr. Farmer opened up a general merchandise store in Patoka, associating with him in

business his son, C. Virgil. They carry a complete line of carefully chosen goods, suited to the growing needs of the people of the section over which their trade extends, and which is unsurpassed both in quality and reasonableness of price. In social affairs our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, being connected with Patoka Lodge No. 297. He is greatly interested in the temperance movement, and at the polls always casts a Prohibition ballot if there is a candidate in the field. With his family he is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



LEANDER C. JOHNSON is one of the most intelligent and practical members of the farming community, who is building up and carrying on the agricultural interests of Shiloh Township, Jefferson County. He was born February 20, 1835, at Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., and is the son of the Rev. John T. and Rachael (Prather) Johnson. The former was born in Galatin, Sumner County, Tenn., August 13, 1805, and was a son of Lewis Johnson, who was born and reared in Louisa County, Va., and was there married to Frankie (Stone) Winn, widow of John Winn.

The grandfather of our subject was but nineteen years of age when he was married, and in the spring of 1819 he came with his family to Illinois, purchasing land and locating in this county. Besides superintending the operations of his farm, he was a preacher of considerable note and had charge of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Jefferson County. His son, John T., joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued a faithful and earnest member until his decease. The father of our subject began preaching the Gospel in 1825, and after traveling for several years over the vast circuits of southern Illinois he was transferred to Indiana, where, October 27, 1828, he was married.

After traveling for many years in the Hoosier State, the parents of our subject came to Illinois

with their only surviving child and located on a part of the old homestead, where they passed away after an active and useful life. The Rev. Mr. Johnson was a genial, companionable man, and as a preacher was plain, but lucid and sympathetic. He was likewise a good business man, a desirable neighbor and a kind-hearted friend.

Mrs. Rachael Johnson was born in Clark County, Ind., December 25, 1807, and was a daughter of William Prather, who was born in Maryland and located in Clark County in 1799. Later he removed to Jennings County, that state, of which place he was one of the early settlers, and was there elected Judge in 1816. The mother of our subject departed this life January 30, 1894, in this county, after having reared a family of four children, of whom Leander C. is the only surviving member.

Our subject came to this county with his parents when a lad of eight years, his father at that time locating on a quarter-section of land, which was his share of the home farm. Here our subject grew to maturity and received a fair education. February 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, which regiment was accounted one of the foremost in the United States Volunteer service. He acted in the capacity of fifer of his company, and with it passed through all the battles in which it engaged, and was on guard and fatigue duty at Cairo. He was at Corinth when that city was evacuated, went with Sherman's army on the march to the sea, and participated in all the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

When mustered out of service at Louisville July 31, 1865, Mr. Johnson returned home and assumed the management of the home farm, his father being too old at that time to carry on the work. He has since remained on the home farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of the finest farming land in the county.

Miss Martha J. Piper and our subject were united in marriage August 8, 1860. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Elijah Piper, one of the influential citizens of the county, and is widely known as having been Sheriff twice. He was a representative citizen, honest and upright in all

his transactions, and as such had many friends throughout his section.

Of the seven children who came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, six are living, viz.: Ida A., now the wife of Angus Moss, a farmer of Shiloh Township; Laura E., who married William C. Blair, the present Police Judge of Mt. Vernon; Eva R., Mrs. Harry O. Goodale, of that city; Mary E., the wife of John H. Barnes, of Howell, Ind.; Ruth A., Mrs. Frank B. Menzer, of Mt. Vernon; and Martha W., who resides at home. Charles E. died at the age of three years.

Our subject is a Grand Army man, and as such is a member of Coleman Post No. 508, at Mt. Vernon. He is a Republican in politics, and for eight years held the office of Constable. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and occupy a pleasant home, which is made bright and cheerful by the estimable wife and accomplished daughter.



HON. JAMES S. JACKSON, whose service and official position in the Union army won for him the title of Captain, by which he is familiarly known, is a member of an old Virginian family. His grandfather, John Jackson, was born in the Old Dominion, but removed thence to Kentucky, where William, the father of our subject, was born April 6, 1798. The latter enlisted in the War of 1812 and was severely injured while in the service, his thigh being broken. He married Sarah Mayhall, who was born in Kentucky about 1810, being a daughter of Timothy Mayhall, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under General Harrison in the Army of the Northwest.

After his marriage William Jackson continued to reside in Kentucky until 1850, when he moved to Salem. Previous to coming hither he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who passed away October 20, 1844. He was three times married, and was the father of sixteen children, two of whom were born of his first union (both deceased), seven by

his second wife (four surviving), and seven by his third marriage (William, Stanley, Hortense and Robert L., now living). Of the second marriage the surviving children are, James S., of this sketch; Edward J., of Salem; Paschal H., a resident of California; and Sallie W., a widow living near Iuka. The mother of these children was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a sincere Christian woman. Politically the father was a Republican. Two of the sons served in the Civil War, our subject and Edward J., who were officers in the same company.

In Franklin County, Ky., James S. Jackson was born September 15, 1831. He received his schooling in the home locality and learned the trade of a blacksmith in Louisville. In 1851 he came to Salem and worked at his trade until the outbreak of the Rebellion. He raised a company of men here and at Iuka and of this he was elected Captain, it being known as Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry. The regiment was organized at Belleville, marched to St. Louis, from there to Bird's Point, and participated in the following battles: Belmont, Ft. Pillow, Corinth, Stone River and Chickamauga. In the engagement last named he was acting Major of the regiment, and the enemy falling upon them from the rear, separated him and thirty of his comrades from the other Union soldiers and they thus fell into the hands of the Confederates.

Under the charge of Captain Baber, of Company A, Fifth Texas Regiment, Longstreet's Corps, our subject was taken to the rebel camp at Atlanta and from there to Libby Prison. He remained in that place from September 19, 1863, until March 1, 1865, and suffered greatly during the entire period, being afflicted with rheumatism and also having the yellow fever. At the time the prisoners tried to dig out he was sick and barefooted and consequently could not accompany them in their desperate attempt to gain freedom. In the Chickamauga room at Libby Prison may be found today a plate containing his name, rank, regiment, etc., placed upon the plank where he slept while in prison. At the time of his release he was sent to Annapolis, Md., and there was honorably discharged March 12, 1865. His sufferings had per-

manently impaired his strength and vigor, and upon coming home he was reduced to one hundred and forty pounds' weight. He now weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, but for the last eighteen years has been paralyzed so that he requires the constant attendance of a man, and since 1879 has been obliged to use a wheeled chair.

Upon returning home the Captain was elected County Clerk and served for one term, after which he engaged in the practice of law. In 1872 he was chosen State's Attorney and filled that position for one term. March 4, 1873, he was stricken with paralysis, but served the remainder of his term as State's Attorney. He was elected to the State Legislature, and represented his district in that body during the session of 1878-79, his family in the meantime occupying a room in the state house. His daughter was the first girl ever appointed judge in Illinois, and was introduced to President Hayes by Governor Cullom as his little pet. During the speech of the President she sat upon the knee of General Sherman.

May 13, 1869, the Captain married Millie Green, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and a daughter of Dr. D. K. and Zerelda (Winans) Green, who were born in the Buckeye State. Her father was the son of Dr. J. N. Green, while her mother was a daughter of Dr. John M. Winans, who was a minister as well as a physician. Two sons and two sons-in-law were also doctors. The parents of Mrs. Jackson moved to Illinois in 1854 and settled at Salem during the following year, where Dr. Green practiced medicine and conducted a large drug business. He died in October, 1881; his wife still survives. They had six children, of whom three survive: J. M., a farmer; Josie; Mrs. Jackson; H. F., a druggist; and Judd. Mrs. Green was a member of the Christian Church. Her father, Dr. Winans, was an Abolitionist prior to the war and was ranked as Major; he was captured by Forrest and soon exchanged. In 1862 he was elected State Senator, also served as Mayor of Salem and as a member of the State Medical Board during the war.

Mrs. Jackson was born July 13, 1850, and received her education in the schools of Salem. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Her union has resulted in the birth of two daughters, of whom the only one now living is Ella M., wife of Thomas S. Marshall. The Captain is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



J W. ARMSTRONG, M. D. This gentleman, who is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Marion County, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Centralia. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Muskingum County, near Zanesville, August 18, 1856. He is a son of Alexander Armstrong, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of the above county, where also his father, James Armstrong, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the early pioneers.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Sarah Bowden. She was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of William Bowden. Alexander Armstrong removed from Muskingum County, Ohio, where he had been residing for a number of years, to Wayne County, this state, in 1868. Mr. Armstrong is still living, making his home in Wayne County, where he is leading a retired life.

The parental family included eight children, of whom five are living, namely: Lida, Nova, Paul F., Dicy M., and J. W., of this sketch. The latter lived to the age of twelve years in his native county, and then, his parents removing to Wayne County, this state, he accompanied them hither, and completed his education in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. For a number of years thereafter he was engaged in teaching school, and in 1882, being desirous of following a professional life, entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated with honors with the Class of '85.

After receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine, our subject returned to this state, and for six years was engaged in the practice of his profession



Your Truly
S. Thompson Moxey.

at Jeffersonville. In 1892 he came to Centralia, where he is rapidly building up a fine practice, which extends far beyond the corporate limits of the city.

June 10, 1885, Dr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Miss Lou Karr, a native of Wayne County, this state, where her father, G. M. Karr, is a prominent fruit-grower. She was given a fine education in the schools of her native place, and by her union with Dr. Armstrong has become the mother of one daughter and two sons, viz.: Merle, Frank and Carroll.

In politics the Doctor always casts his vote for Republican candidates, and while residing in Wayne County held the office of County Clerk for two years. He occupies a high place among his medical brethren and is prominently connected with the Southern Illinois Medical Society; the Wayne County Medical Society, of which he was President for some time, and the Marion County Medical Society. He is a Modern Woodman of America and a Mason, belonging to the lodges of both societies in Centralia. The Doctor and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



CAPT. S. THOMPSON MAXEY, one of the representative citizens and prominent residents of Jefferson County, has distinguished himself in the various walks of life as a brave soldier in the late war, a prominent civilian, an able minister and a successful agriculturist. At present he resides on section 18, Mt. Vernon Township, where he is cultivating two hundred and twenty acres of the old homestead.

The Captain is a descendant of good old English stock, his ancestors having been natives of Wales. Later they emigrated to France, and were in that country at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, to which religious body they belonged. At that time three brothers, John, Horatio and Justinian, came to America and located first in Maryland. They soon afterward separated, however, one remaining in the above state, another going to Maine and the third removing to Vir-

ginia. In the latter state Justinian settled, was there married and reared a family of several sons and daughters, among whom was a son named Jesse, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He later emigrated to Tennessee and made his home among the Indians, by whom he was scalped and left for dead. Although horribly mangled, his iron constitution enabled him to fully recover. His death did not occur until twenty years later, at which time his sons and daughters were grown and settled in homes of their own. They were: Edward, William, Walter, John, Emily and Susan.

William, the second son of Jesse Maxey, was born in Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married Emily Allen. Later they emigrated to Tennessee with their family, and owned a plantation, which was worked by slaves. William Maxey was shortly thereafter converted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and so devout was he that he liberated his slaves. He came to Illinois in 1816, but remained here only a short time when he went to Missouri and thence returned to Tennessee. In the spring of 1818, however, he again came to this county, this time being accompanied by the families of James Johnson, John Wilkerson, James Davis, Henry and Burchett Maxey, all of whom have descendants living in the county.

Upon coming to Jefferson County William Maxey located in Monroe Prairie Township, but one year later he came to Shiloh Township. His family numbered ten children, as follows: Burchett, Clarissa, Bennett N., Elihu, Harriet, Vilinda, Charles II., Joshua C., William M. A. and Jehu G. D. William M. A. Maxey was born in Tennessee in 1812, and was a lad of six years when his parents removed to this state. After reaching mature years he married Miss Edna Owen, and they made their first home on a farm near the present site of the village of Idlewood. In 1846 they purchased the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, on which they resided until the time of their decease, the mother dying in 1880, and the father five years later. They were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which denomination the father was a minister for many years. He was also a physician of considerable

note and practiced medicine very successfully for nearly a half a century.

The family of Dr. and Mrs. William M. A. Maxey included ten children, seven of whom grew to mature years. Simeon W. is a resident of Washington, where he is a member of the State Horticultural Society and served as a Commissioner to the World's Fair in 1893; S. Thompson is our subject; John V. makes his home in this county; Harriet J. married J. F. Satterfield, of Mt. Vernon; Sarah C. is Mrs. Sanford Hill, also of that city; William C. is a practicing physician in Idaho; and H. Nelson is also living in that state, where he is prominent in political circles. The other three members of the family died when young.

Capt. S. T. Maxey was born in this county in 1834 and was here given a good education in the common schools. A few months after the first gun was fired upon Ft. Sumter, he enlisted in the Union army, in June, 1861, as a member of Company H, First Illinois Cavalry, and served one year, when he was discharged. Returning home, he aided in raising a company, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant, which position he held but a few months when he was promoted to be Captain. On the consolidation of his company with another he returned home and raised eighty recruits for the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in which he also enlisted as a private in February, 1864. Four months later, however, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and soon afterward was appointed Captain, which position he held until the close of the war. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles in which the Western army engaged, and remained in the service until December, 1865.

The lady whom our subject married March 16, 1873, was Miss Sarah C., daughter of John B. Piercy, and a niece of Thomas Moss. To them were born four children, Olena M., Edna A., Mary B. and Ruby. The latter died in infancy. Captain Maxey in addition to owning the old homestead is also the proprietor of two hundred and twenty broad acres, located in Mt. Vernon Township, where he devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

In 1866 Captain Maxey was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a pe-

riod of eleven years traveled in the interest of the Southern Illinois Conference. At the expiration of that time he retired from the ministry, although he is still active in all kinds of religious work. He is the present County Secretary of the State Board of Sunday-school work. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as might be expected, is a prominent Grand Army man. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1855, in which order he stands very high.



THEODORE D. SHOUBE, senior editor and proprietor of the *Carlyle Constitution and Union*, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Belleville, St. Clair County, on the 24th of November, 1837. His father, Abram Shoupe, is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., in 1831. Two years later he married Miss Catherine Tannehill, a native of Kentucky. Both parents are now living and reside with the subject of this sketch in Carlyle. On the 8th of May, 1894, they passed the sixty-first milestone of their wedded life. Their family numbered eight children.

In Belleville and St. Louis, Theodore learned the printer's and carpenter's trades, which he followed alternately until 1861. Removing at that time to Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., he published the *True American* for a few months. In 1871 he moved to New Athens, St. Clair County, this state, and for more than three years edited and published the *New Athens Era*, and also served as Deputy Postmaster. After selling out the *Era* office, he went to St. Louis and worked at the case in the office of the *Republican* until 1881.

On the 4th of July, 1881, Mr. Shoupe purchased a half-interest in the *Constitution and Union* of Carlyle, in connection with R. D. Moore, and together these two gentlemen conducted the journal for four years, when Mr. Moore sold his interest to R. H. Norfolk. After the death of that gentleman, in 1892, Mr. Shoupe purchased the other half-interest, and at present, with his eldest son, is engaged in editing and conducting that journal. In politics

he has always been a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860.

The marriage of Mr. Shoupe occurred in 1858, and united him with Miss Louisa G. Moore, a native of St. Clair County, this state. This lady is actively identified with the Baptist Church, and is a member of an honored pioneer family of Illinois. By this union there are seven children living, two sons and five daughters. Socially, Mr. Shoupe is a member of the Knights of Honor.



FRANK H. SCHROEDER, a resident of Bartelso, is the son of one of the pioneers of Clinton County whose name was the same as that borne by our subject. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, and there grew to manhood, emigrating thence to the United States and proceeding direct to Cleveland, Ohio. There he met and married Katrina Beckman, and the two bound themselves to work for one year in Cleveland in order to secure the money necessary to pay their fare to Illinois. Coming to Clinton County, they rented land, but such was their frugality, energy and industry that they were not obliged long to remain tenants of land belonging to others. They purchased a farm, which is still in the family, and added to the original tract until at one time they owned two hundred and seventy acres in Germantown Township. This property the father bequeathed to his children at the time of his demise, and not only did he leave them land, but also what is more priceless—the heritage of a good name and an honorable life.

Ten children were born to the union of Frank H. and Katrina Schroeder, of whom we note the following: Mary, Conrad, Katie and Henry are deceased; Elizabeth married P. Klinekorte; Timodia died in childhood; Frank II. is the next in order of birth; Agnes, the wife of Frank Moliter, lives on the old homestead; Joseph is a resident of Germantown; and Herman died in boyhood. The father of this family was an active member of the Catholic Church and took an interest in

every praiseworthy enterprise. He took an especial interest in the promotion of the community in which he resided, and its development was greatly enhanced by his efforts.

The subject of this biographical sketch has spent his entire life in Clinton County, having been born here in 1846. In the common schools he gained a good education, and upon the home farm he acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture. Upon arriving at man's estate he established domestic ties, and was united in marriage in April, 1872, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Dierker. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were the parents of nine children, viz.: Annie, the wife of William Usselman; Frank, who died in childhood; Mary, John, Sophia; Paul, deceased; Rosa, Henry and George.

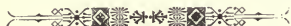
Adjoining Bartelso, and to the west, lies the farm owned by Mr. Schroeder, which formerly consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, but has been increased in extent until it now comprises three hundred acres. In 1891 he purchased property in town, and erecting a residence here, rented his farm to tenants and removed to Bartelso. In this place he has since engaged in business as a dealer in grain and manufacturer of brick. In religious connections he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. While a resident of Germantown Township, he served as Road Overseer for two years and as Highway Commissioner for three years.



EDWARD R. LIST. The subject of this sketch was born October 12, 1870, on the farm of his grandfather, A. M. Woodward, situated one mile west of Odin. His father, W. B. List, was a native of Kentucky and served through the war in the Union army as a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry. Shortly after the close of the Rebellion he was united in marriage, October 3, 1867, with Miss Clementina, daughter of A. M. Woodward, of Odin, this state.

Although a young man, the subject of this sketch has for some time been an active worker in the

ranks of the Republican party and is at present editor of the *News*, the organ of that political organization in Odin. February 24, 1892, he married Miss Adele Roll, daughter of Andrew Roll, of Sandoval, this state.



WILLIAM S. DEAN is meeting with more than ordinary success as one of the industrious and wide-awake farmers and fruit-growers in Marion County. Besides having sixty acres of farming land he owns twenty acres which are devoted entirely to fruit-raising, Mr. Dean making a specialty of strawberries. His property is favorably located on section 5, Odin Township, and is one of the best equipped and most intelligently cultivated in the township.

Our subject is the son of G. L. and Irena (Wheeler) Dean, the former of whom was the son of Nathan and Mary (Thayer) Dean, natives of Massachusetts, where also the father of our subject was born. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation and emigrated to Ohio in 1813, making the journey overland, his destination being Athens County. There he purchased and improved a valuable farm. He was a patriot in the Revolutionary War, during which time he formed one of the famous Boston tea party.

The father of our subject was born in 1799, and although too young to engage in the War of 1812, he had a brother who participated in that conflict. He was reared to mature years on his father's farm, and after his marriage made civil engineering a study and later aided in the survey of the National pike road in Ohio. He also followed the trade of a carpenter to some extent, and in 1850 removed with his family to Iowa, where his decease occurred in 1855, his good wife surviving him until February, 1890, when she too passed away.

In the parental family there were twelve children, three of whom died young. Those who grew to mature years but are now deceased are, Sarah, Lesette, Mary E., Cynthia and Fannie. Those who survive beside our subject are, George,

Susan and Charlotte. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political relations the father was a Whig.

W. S. Dean, of this sketch, remained under the parental roof until reaching mature years, in the meantime being educated, first in the district schools near his home, and later in the Denmark Academy, at Denmark, Iowa. He began for himself at the bottom of the ladder and for many years followed the trade of a carpenter, which he had mastered. He came to Marion County in 1861 and that year he purchased forty acres of land. Later he added a like amount to his tract and is now carrying on a very profitable business as a fruit-grower.

October 19, 1864, Mr. Dean and Miss Ermina H. Watts were united in marriage. Mrs. Dean is the daughter of Mitchell V. and Sarah L. (Lewellen) Watts, natives of Virginia. She was born in Louisville, Ky., and by her union with our subject became the mother of three children, one who died unnamed; Clara M., who was married April 29, 1894, to Walter P. Rutledge, a prominent real-estate agent of Chicago; and Charles W. Mr. Watts, the father of Mrs. Dean, owned a large livery stable in Louisville, and departed this life when she was twelve years of age. Her mother passed away when she was very young.

In his political relations our subject is a true-blue Republican. He has always been prominent in local affairs and for two terms served as Supervisor.



HENRY HUMMERT is the Superintendent of the Breese Future Coal Mining Company. This enterprise, which is one of the most important in the county, owes its success in a large measure to the efforts of Mr. Hummert, who during his two years' service as superintendent has materially promoted the importance and increased the value of the mines. The Directors of the company are: Theodore Klutho, President; F. Koch, Secretary and Treasurer; Benjamin H. Donne; Henry Klute and William Engel, of St.

Louis; Frank Kuhls and Henry Gerdes, of Breese. The mines at Breese are four hundred feet in depth and cover an acreage of three hundred. They have a capacity of twenty carloads per day, and shipment is made to St. Louis. Steady employment is given to a force of seventy-five or eighty men. The land is valued at \$3,000, the shaft cost \$8,000 and other improvements \$5,000, making the enterprise one of the most valuable and important in this section of the state.

Mr. Hummert is a native of Breese, to which place his father, Henry, came from St. Louis in 1858. After settling here the latter embarked in the lumber and grain business, but what would have undoubtedly proved a successful career was suddenly cut short by his death in 1859. A German by birth, he was an American in his principles and was thoroughly loyal to the institutions of our country. Two of his children are now living: Henry and Maggie, the latter being the wife of John Barth. The former was born in 1859, about the time of his father's death, and consequently was deprived of the assistance and counsel of that parent.

After having acquired an excellent education in St. Louis Mr. Hummert began mining in 1881 and for some time was Secretary of the Breese Mining Company, which later was consolidated with and merged into the present company. He remained with the new organization, serving as clerk, also for one year having charge of the works and then filling the position of foreman until 1892. Since that time he has been Superintendent. In his work he has received the encouragement of his wife, whom he married in 1882 and who was formerly Miss Mary Klutho. The family circle is completed by the two children, August and Victor, bright and manly lads, in whom the parents center their greatest hopes.

The religious home of the family is in the Catholic Church, to the support of which Mr. Hummert is a generous contributor. He is now serving as President of the St. Joseph Society. In politics a Democrat, he has been influential and prominent for many years in the councils of the party and now represents Breese Township as a member of the Central Committee. He has also been Treas-

urer of the Breese Township Schools, and for two terms served as Township Assessor. His fellow-citizens have honored him with the highest office in their gift, that of Mayor, and he is the present incumbent of that office.

The fact that Mr. Hummert possesses qualities of an unusually high order is proved by his steady advance in the company's employ. His business tact and enterprise are acknowledged and are winning for him a competence, while his social qualities and sterling traits of character have gained the regard of many friends throughout the community. His support may always be relied upon when movements for the public good are being planned, and he has lent cheerful assistance to all plans for improving the village and adding to its attractiveness as a place of residence.



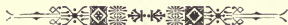
JOHAN W. DAVIS. The native-born citizens of Jefferson County are coming rapidly to the front in various lines of work, particularly in agriculture, which is pre-eminently the occupation of the residents herein. The gentleman above named is an intelligent farmer, residing on section 22, McClellan Township, who began his life career with no capital but his natural endowments, a common-school education and a strong will. Our subject was born in the above township May 1, 1844, and is the son of Clinton and Susan (Wells) Davis, a sketch of whom will be found in the biography of William Davis on another page in this book. John W., of this notice, was a student for a short time at the Quinn schoolhouse, and although his advantages were not of the best he improved his spare moments and is now one of the well posted men of his section.

Our subject assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm, and was thus occupied when, in 1865, he enlisted his services in the Union army and, as a member of Company C, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, was mustered into service at Olney, this state. As the war was nearing its

close, he did not have long to serve, and in December of that year was discharged at Springfield, and returning home, began farming on his own account.

Miss Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Nickleberry) Wells, became the wife of our subject in August, 1866. The Wells family are well-to-do people of this section, whence they came from Alabama. To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis were born nine children, of whom those living are, Eva, Annie, Alfred Perry, Dora, Edith, Rose and Clinton Mills. Mrs. Davis, together with her two eldest daughters, is a member of the Baptist Church.

While his private affairs naturally receive the major part of his time and attention, yet our subject is interested in matters of public importance and is prominent in local affairs. Both in principle and party belief he is a Democrat and has occupied a number of township offices, including those of Assessor, Collector, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Highways.



THOMAS EVERETT ALSOP, M. D. Though a resident of Carlyle for a comparatively brief period, Dr. Alsop has already gained an extensive practice, which is not limited to the city, but includes many patients in the surrounding country. Formerly a resident of Huey, a village four miles from Carlyle, he still retains much of his former practice there, his patients and friends in that place having such confidence in his ability that they are loath to lose his services. In the diagnosis of difficult cases he is skilled, while in the application of remedies he displays a keen insight into the peculiar needs of the system, as well as a practical knowledge of medical lore.

A native of Virginia, the Doctor was born near Fredericksburg January 30, 1860. He is an honored representative of one of the F. F. V's. His grandfather, John Alsop, was a large slave owner in the Old Dominion. His father, Dr. William S., was born near Fredericksburg and received an ex-

cellent medical education in the William and Mary College in Virginia. After completing his studies he opened an office in Sperryville, and after a number of years' practice there he moved near Fredericksburg, where he conducted a profitable practice until his death, in 1885, having been County Physician for eighteen years. He married Miss Lavina Amis, and six children were born unto them, of whom T. E. was the youngest. He is now the only survivor, excepting Dr. George R., a prominent citizen of Vincennes, Ind., and cashier of the German National Bank of that city, formerly Circuit Clerk of Knox County, Ind., for four years.

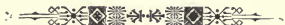
Upon the old homestead near Fredericksburg, the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, and for some years he was a student in the Fredericksburg Military Academy. Later he taught school for two years in the Old Dominion, and thence in 1880 removed to Indiana, where he was similarly engaged for two years. Returning to Virginia he read medicine in his father's office and afterward entered the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, graduating from that institution in the Class of '87, after having taken three full courses there.

In Freelandville, Knox County, Ind., the young Doctor entered upon the practice of his profession. About that time the following regarding him appeared in the Vincennes *Commercial*: "Dr. T. E. Alsop, of Fredericksburg, Va., brother of Dr. G. R. Alsop, is in the city, the guest of the latter. He will locate at Freelandville, where he and Dr. L. C. McDowell, brother of Sheriff McDowell, have formed a partnership for the practice of their profession." At the same time the Fredericksburg (Va.) *Free Lance* contained the following item: "Dr. T. E. Alsop will leave October 1 for Vincennes, Ind., near which place he will practice his profession. In the removal of Dr. Alsop the county loses one of its most promising young physicians. He is the son of the late Dr. William Alsop."

After spending two years in Freelandville, the Doctor came to Clinton County and for four years practiced his profession in Huey, coming to Carlyle in 1893. Here he bought out Dr. A. J. McGaffigan, a leading physician of the city, and

now has the principal part of that gentleman's practice. Politically he is a Democrat, adhering to the political faith of his forefathers. Socially, he holds connection with Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., at Fredericksburg, Va., a lodge that enjoys the distinction of having had among its first members the immortal George Washington.

At Huey, Clinton County, in 1891, Dr. Alsop and Miss Orpha Outhouse were united in marriage. This lady is the daughter of Oliver Outhouse, formerly a prominent farmer and merchant of Huey. He was one of the early settlers of Clinton County, but died on the 18th of November, 1882. Mrs. Alsop was born and reared in Huey, and has one daughter, Olive Marie. The mother of Mrs. Alsop, formerly Miss Maria Gerdes, now makes her home with our subject. Mrs. Alsop has four brothers living, viz.: Albert, who is married and lives in Nebraska; Waldo, who is a student in the Valparaiso (Ind.) school; Clinton and Raymond, who reside with our subject, the latter being a student at Valparaiso, Ind.



FREDERICK HEITMEIER, an influential and successful business man of Carlyle, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 25, 1830. He is the son of Henry and Mary Heitmeier, the former of whom was a shoemaker in the Fatherland. Believing that the New World offered better opportunities for his own advancement, as well as the prosperity of his children, he emigrated to America in 1845, accompanied by his wife, their son Frederick and six daughters. The family comprised ten children, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living.

Upon landing in the United States Henry Heitmeier proceeded direct to St. Louis, and in that city made his home with his son Henry until his death, at the age of eighty-seven. He had long been a widower, his wife having died of the cholera in St. Louis in 1849. At the time of emigrating to America Frederick was a lad of fifteen years,

energetic, industrious and anxious to achieve success. In St. Louis he served a four years' apprenticeship to the trade of a shoemaker, and in 1854 came to Carlyle, where he embarked in the boot and shoe business. For more than forty years he has been thus engaged in this city, and such has been the integrity of his actions and the uprightness of his business transactions that he has won the confidence of the people throughout the county.

In St. Louis, in 1854, Frederick Heitmeier was united in marriage with Miss Mina Mackfessel, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to America at the age of sixteen years, accompanying her father, Frederick Mackfessel, likewise a native of Hanover. At her home in Carlyle Mrs. Heitmeier passed away in August, 1882. She was a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. The second marriage of Mr. Heitmeier occurred in 1883 and united him with Mrs. Mary Roberts. This estimable lady was born in Hanover, whence she came to America in 1854, and in St. Louis was married to John Roberts, who died in 1879. By that union she became the mother of nine children, of whom the only survivors are Henry and Joseph, now residents of St. Louis. Mrs. Heitmeier is a daughter of Casper Henry Walking, who was born in Hanover and emigrated to the United States, where his death occurred.

By his first marriage Mr. Heitmeier had nine children, two of whom are deceased, viz.: Minnie, who died at the age of twenty-two, and Louis, whose death occurred at the age of five years. The others are: Henry, who is working at the saddler's trade in Carlyle; Frank, who is in business in St. Louis; Edward, a shoemaker by trade and his father's assistant; Vernie, an employe of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis; Julia, the wife of T. F. Brink, of Nashville, Washington County, Ill., he being a prominent merchant of that place; Walter, a grocery clerk in St. Louis; and Samuel, who is engaged with a grocery firm in St. Louis.

In his political affiliations Mr. Heitmeier is a Democrat, and while not solicitous of official honors, has been chosen to serve in various positions of trust. For two years he served as Alderman, and for the same period was a member of the

County Board of Supervisors. In educational affairs he is always interested, and for two years was a member of the Board of Education. In religious connections he is identified with the Lutheran Church at Carlyle. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor.



WILLIAM H. JUMPER, a prosperous general agriculturist and successful stock-raiser, residing upon one of the best farms in McClellan Township, Jefferson County, has for a number of years been identified with the advancement of his present home interests, and is widely known and esteemed for his business ability and sterling integrity of character. Aside from being a prominent farmer, he is also an old soldier, having spent three of the best years of his life in defending the Old Flag.

The parents of our subject, Abraham and Catharine (Schaffer) Jumper, were natives of Pennsylvania, and thence came to Illinois in an early day, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer until his decease. Both on the paternal and maternal side, our subject is of German descent. He was born in Alexander County, this state, October 25, 1841, and was the youngest of the family. He was a student in the primitive temple of learning near his father's home, and amid adverse surroundings gained the rudiments of his education. He aided his father in the care of his farm, and when ready to begin the battle of life on his own account he had gained a good knowledge of agriculture.

In 1862 Mr. Jumper enlisted in the Union army, and with Company D, One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry, was mustered into service at Jacksonville, this state. He took part in all the important engagements in which his regiment was concerned, and May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga., was wounded by a minie-ball, which entered his thigh and which he still carries. He also received a wound in his left arm at Resaca, and during the three years in which he was a soldier he had some

very narrow escapes. He was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in 1865, and returned to Morgan County, where he spent a year. Thence he came to Jefferson County and settled on the farm near his present residence. He cultivates seventy-five acres of good land, which he has improved to the utmost.

October 11, 1866, William H. Jumper and Mrs. Margaret J. (Gilmore) Van Pelt were united in marriage. The lady was the daughter of James and Catharine Gilmore, residents of Ohio, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of three children: John, who married Sarah Vanetta and resides in this county; William, who makes his home with his parents; and Irene, the wife of Evan Kelly, who is engaged in farming in this county.

Mrs. Jumper is a most excellent lady and a devoted member of the Baptist Church. In social affairs our subject is connected with Stephen A. Place Post No. 581, G. A. R., in which he takes a prominent part. In politics he never fails to cast a vote for Republican candidates. He is well known to the citizens of his section, and his correct mode of living has gained for him a popularity which is merited in every respect.

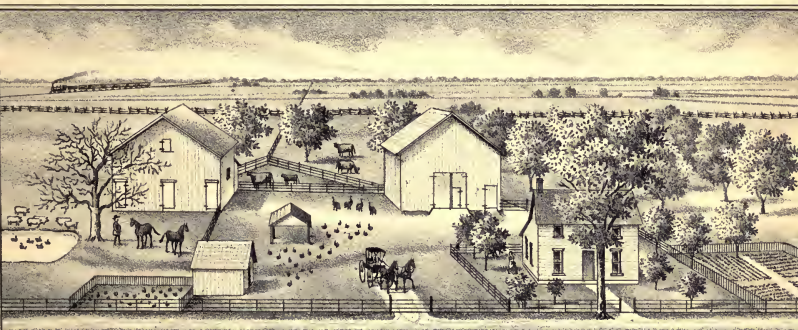


WILLIAM P. HUDSON owns two hundred acres of fine land on sections 29 and 30, Bald Hill Township, Jefferson County, forming an estate of which any man might well be proud to be the owner. Its appearance to the observing eye is that of thorough cultivation, orderly methods and wise improvements. While no pretensions to elegance are made by the owner and his wife, their home bears the stamp of comfort, intelligence and refinement. Mr. Hudson has a great liking for all kinds of stock, and successfully raises various animals in connection with tilling the soil.

Our subject was born in Franklin County, this state, November 12, 1841, and is one of a family of six children born to his parents, John and Mary (Duncan) Hudson. The father was born in Rob-



RESIDENCE OF T. A. CANTRELL, SEC. 13, M^c CLELLAN TP, JEFFERSON CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF W^m. H. JUMPER, SEC. 31, M^c CLELLAN TP, JEFFERSON CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF W^m. P. HUDSON, SEC. 29, BALD HILL TP, JEFFERSON CO., ILL.

inson County, Tenn., in 1809, and came to the Prairie State when it was a territory. He here followed farming and stock-raising until the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. The Duncans went to Tennessee from North Carolina, and thence to Illinois, where Mrs. Hudson died in 1844.

Young William received but limited advantages for an education and assisted his father on the home farm until reaching his majority, when he began life's struggle for himself. This occupation he has continued ever since and is to-day classed among the well-to-do and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of his county.

William P. Hudson and Ann Maria Sturdevant were united in marriage in 1862. Mrs. Hudson is a daughter of George W. and Corrina (Youngblood) Sturdevant, and a niece of the renowned Judge Youngblood, of Mt. Vernon, Ill. To this marriage were born four children: Mary, who married Charles Wells and who resides in this county; Eva, who died when twenty-five years of age, and two who died in infancy. The good mother of this family has been a faithful member of the Methodist Church since her girlhood. Politically, Mr. Hudson is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office.



CHRISTOPHER G. VAUGHN, who is now residing in Mt. Vernon Township, is one of the oldest settlers of Jefferson County, having come here over sixty years ago. He was born in Smith County, Tenn., in January, 1831, and was the fifth in order of birth of the twelve children born to John D. and Celia (Wood) Vaughn, natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. The father emigrated to Tennessee in company with his father, Ohediah Vaughn, when quite young.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was a blacksmith by trade, which vocation he followed in Tennessee when locating there among the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Vaughn went to Madison County, Ill., in 1828, and in 1832 came

to Jefferson County and located three-quarters of a mile southwest of Spring Garden, where they passed the greater part of their lives. The father took great interest in military affairs, and although not a soldier was called "Captain" Vaughn. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church, with which body his family was also connected.

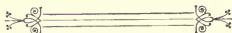
Christian G., of this sketch, grew to manhood in this state and has made his home in Jefferson County for more than sixty years. As may be imagined, he had few advantages for acquiring a good education but availed himself to the utmost of every opportunity of improving his mind, and when not permitted to attend the house of learning, studied his books by the light of the old home fireplae.

Our subject was married in 1841 to Miss Salama McCann, by whom he became the father of one child, who followed his mother to the grave when quite young. Mr. Vaughn chose as his second companion Miss Virginia J. Houston, and to them was born a family of ten children, eight of whom grew to mature years. John E. departed this life in November, 1892, leaving a large family of children, who make their home in Jefferson County; Mary E. married John C. Crawford, of McLeansboro; Rosella V. married R. P. Moyer, of Mt. Vernon; James F. is a farmer in Mt. Vernon Township; Samuel M. is also cultivating the soil of that township; Cora L. married John Burke; and Alice is the wife of W. H. Hutcheson. All of the daughters are deceased with the exception of the last-named.

Through his connection with public affairs the subject of this sketch has become widely and favorably known throughout this portion of the county. While residing in Spring Garden Township, he filled the position of Justice of the Peace for six years. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Sheriff, and after serving one term filled the position of Deputy Sheriff for the same length of time. In 1866, however, he was re-elected as Sheriff, and during the one term of which he was the incumbent of that office was robbed of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Vaughn is a conscientious Christian man, thoroughly honest, and with his wife has been

a member of the primitive Baptist Church for many years. He has filled many of the official positions in that denomination and has aided very greatly in the progress of the good work in this vicinity. He has been a staunch Democrat all his life, casting his first vote in 1840 for Martin Van Buren. He has been a leading man in this community, with which he has been identified for so many years, and in Mt. Vernon Township has been an unceasing contributor to its development. Since residing in this county he has served as Justice of the Peace for eight years and has been Constable twelve years. He is now residing in Mt. Vernon Township, and as the result of his labors he is now surrounded by all the comforts of life, and in the history of his adopted county he well deserves representation.



HARVEY WELLS. The career of this gentleman has been marked with enterprise, industry and well directed efforts, that have been rewarded by the accumulation of a goodly amount of land and the machinery and stock necessary for carrying on a first-class farm. It comprises eighty acres pleasantly located on section 14, Elk Creek Township, Jefferson County. This he has placed under good improvement, and is engaged in a general farming business.

Our subject was born near where he is at present residing October 5, 1843, and is the son of William and Lucy (Farthing) Wells, the former of whom was born in Giles County, Tenn. The father came to Illinois in an early day and engaged in farming in the above township, where he ranked among the prosperous farmers until his decease, which took place in 1888. The mother of our subject was born near Lieking, Ky., and departed this life in 1890.

Harvey had few advantages for acquiring a good education, but availed himself to the utmost of every opportunity for gaining knowledge, and for a short time was a student in the pioneer schoolhouse held in a log cabin with puncheon

floor. Small trees split open were used for seats and were supported by wooden pins. A plank on the side of the wall was utilized for a writing desk, and all the appurtenances of this school were meagre and rude in construction.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and when reaching his nineteenth year began teaching school in his native county, which he followed for six years, and then took a course of study in the school at Carbondale, this state. Two years later he was married, and located with his bride on a farm, the cultivation of which has since been his principal avocation in life. The lady to whom he was married was Miss Margaret Guthrie, the ceremony which made them one taking place in August, 1871.

Mrs. Wells was the daughter of Elisha and Rebecca Guthrie, residents of Mt. Vernon, and by her union with our subject became the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. She also departed this life in 1875, and two years later Mr. Wells was married to Mrs. Lorenda (Farthing) Puckett, daughter of William and Lyda (Mendenall) Farthing. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of four children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Pearl and Gay. Mr. Wells is a devout member of the Christian Church, in which he holds the position of Elder. His good wife is also a member of that society and is ever ready to assist in religious work in her vicinity. Our subject believes that the principles laid down in the Prohibition platform are best adapted to the needs of the nation and he therefore votes a straight ticket.



HON. CHARLES F. PATTERSON stands very high in the estimation of the people of Sandoval, and when, in 1890, elected Judge of Marion County, was the youngest lawyer called to such an honored position in the state. Besides practicing law, he is interested to a considerable extent in real estate in the city and is part owner of a fine grocery.

Mr. Patterson was born in Tonti, this county, October 6, 1858, and is the son of Robert and Jo-

sephine B. (McKay) Patterson, natives of Pennsylvania. Charles F., of this sketch, was given a fine education and in 1879 was graduated from the Salem High School. After completing his studies, he taught school during the winter seasons and worked on the farm in the summer months until 1882, when he came to Sandoval and accepted the position of Principal of the city schools.

It being his desire and ambition to become a professional man, our subject in 1883 began the study of law in the office of Judge Shaffer, who during Grant's second administration was Chief Justice of Utah and a very able lawyer. In 1885 he was admitted to the Bar, and the following year opened an office and began the practice of his profession. In November, 1890, he was candidate for the office of County Judge on the Republican ticket, and although Marion County is largely Democratic he was elected by one hundred majority. He has done much to promote the standard of scholarship in Sandoval, and in 1885 was prominently spoken of as Superintendent of Schools. Deeply interested in all matters pertaining to local and national welfare, he is a man of the people, ever ready to lend a helping hand in the advancement of all public enterprises.



A BRAHAM MARLOW. In giving the history of Jefferson County as told in the lives of its citizens, mention may certainly be made of the gentleman above named, who, besides being a prominent farmer of Weber Township, deserves honorable mention as an old soldier. He was born in Tennessee September 8, 1822, and was the fourth in order of birth of his parents' family, the others being: William, Gabriel, James, Henry, Ted, Mary and Susan.

James and Mary (May) Marlow, the parents of our subject, were natives of Virginia, where they married and whence they later went to Tennessee. Their advent into this county was made in 1828, at which time they located on the farm near Mt.

Vernon, where their family grew to mature years. The first representatives of the Marlow family in the United States came from England in an early day.

The lady to whom our subject was married in 1842 was Miss Elvira, daughter of Burl Warren. In 1847 he enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, and with his company was ordered to Santa Fe, N. Mex. On being mustered out a year later he returned to his home in Weber Township, where he removed his family prior to entering the army, and there purchased a quarter-section of timber land, which he set to work to clear and improve. He was very ambitious to acquire a good property, and as his means would allow, added to his original tract until he now owns three hundred and forty acres of as fine land as is to be found in Jefferson County.

On the outbreak of the late war, our subject in 1862 became a member of Company E, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Stratton, and aided in defending the Stars and Stripes until the close of the war. He was present at the Grand Review at Washington, and on receiving his discharge returned home and engaged in farming pursuits, which he carried on until 1891. That year his health failing him he was obliged to abandon hard work, and renting his farm, he is now living retired from active labor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marlow were born eleven children, eight of whom grew to mature years. Mary married Abraham Staley and is now deceased; Jane is the wife of Isaiah Delaney, M. D., of Wayne County; Sarah became the wife of John Scott and is living in Marlow; Winfield is an agriculturist in this county; Filmore resides in Jefferson County; Lincoln departed this life in his twenty-third year; Hiram P. is living in Alabama; and Cora, Mrs. Frank Richards, makes her home with her parents.

Mr. Marlow has served his township as Supervisor for many years, and filled the responsible position of Justice of the Peace for some time. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a staunch worker in its ranks, and in social matters is a prominent Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Marlow are members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, with which they have been identified for more than forty years, and in whose present prosperity they are important factors. Burl Warren, the father of Mrs. Marlow, was a native of Virginia, whence he emigrated to Tennessee, and later became a resident of Mt. Vernon Township.



JOHAN R. KNOLES. Jefferson County is the home of quite a number of men who were early thrown upon their own resources and whose natural aptness and energy were developed and strengthened by contact with the world, resulting in making their lives more than ordinarily successful and winning respect. Among this number is John R. Knoles, who is at present residing on section 26, Elk Prairie Township, where he is engaged in farming, and where for the past ten years he has dealt quite largely in the lumber business.

Our subject is a native of Indiana and was born in Gibson County, April 13, 1834. He is the youngest but one in the family of Edward and Nancy (Fitzpatrick) Knoles, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The parents came north in 1812, and located in Indiana when that state was still a territory and thus ranked among the very earliest settlers of Gibson County.

John R. attended the district school near his home and up to the age of twenty-two years worked on the farm. When leaving the parental roof he engaged in farming for himself, following this for three years, when he engaged in mercantile business. Two years later, however, he disposed of his interests in the store and for some time thereafter was employed in teaching school. Later Mr. Knoles returned to his farm and continued to cultivate the soil thereon until the year 1859, when he moved to Perry County, Ind., and after a residence there of one year crossed the line into Illinois and located in Jefferson County, which has since been his home with the exception of six years spent in Hamilton County, this state. He has been variously engaged since

coming here and for a number of years conducted a good trade in the mercantile and milling business. Now, however, he gives his undivided attention to his farm and timber enterprise.

Miss Esther, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ray) Fitzgerald, became the wife of our subject in 1858. Her parents were natives of Posey County, Ind. Three children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Knoles, all daughters, who are now married and established in homes of their own. Elizabeth, the eldest, is the wife of Jacob Huffman, and resides in Spring Garden Township, this county; Rosa married Joseph Dodd and is living in Elk Prairie Township, which is also the home of Sarah Elzine, who first married George Cromeans, but on his decease became the wife of Oscar Dare.

Socially Mr. Knoles is a prominent Odd Fellow, holding membership with Dahlgreen Lodge No. 481. He has held all the chairs in that order and is at present Past Grand. He is an ardent Democrat in politics and true at all times to the interests of his party. He has served as Township Supervisor and Tax Collector, and as a man of influence in this section did good work in the interests of his township.



JOHAN RUF. Among the papers of southern Illinois there is none more popular among the German-reading population than the *Sud-Illinois Zeitung*, of which Mr. Ruf is the editor and proprietor. In addition to this enterprise he also edits and manages the *Union Banner*, which has a wide circulation among the English residents of Clinton County. These newspapers are bright and newsy, containing each week a brief resume of the most important events of current interest and furnishing a large number of advertisers an excellent medium of communication with the reading public.

In the city of Braeueningen, Germany, the subject of this sketch was born November 26, 1842. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Ruf, the lat-

ter of whom died in Germany. The father, who in the Old Country was engaged first as a weaver and afterward as a dry-goods merchant, emigrated to the United States in 1852 and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in various enterprises at different times. In 1863 he removed to Waterloo, Ill., where he lived until 1878. He then returned to his native land, where two years later he passed away.

In the parental family there were four children, of whom John is the second in order of birth. The others are: Stephen, who resides in Alameda, Cal.; Mrs. Mary A. Rauth, living in St. Louis; and Mrs. Theresa Brehm, a resident of New Berlin, Ill. At the age of eleven years John Ruf came to this country, where he grew to manhood in St. Louis, receiving his education in the private schools of that city. Upon leaving school he learned the printer's trade in St. Louis, and was thus employed from 1862 until 1869. During the latter year he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he also worked at his trade.

Returning to St. Louis a few months later, in 1873, Mr. Ruf came to Carlyle, where he was employed in the office of the *Clinton County Pioneer* until 1876. He then established the *Southern Illinois Zeitung*, a weekly paper, the only organ of the German population of the county. In 1886 Mr. Ruf purchased a half-interest in the *Union Banner*, in which Mrs. M. J. Peterson owns the other half, her husband having founded the paper in 1863. Politically, Mr. Ruf is a firm advocate of the principles for which the Republican party stands. During the Civil War he was firm in his support of the Union, and in April, 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, the name of John Ruf was enrolled as a member of Company A, Second Missouri Infantry; he was mustered out in August following.

In October, 1875, Mr. Ruf married Miss Josephine Hubert, who was reared in this county and has always made her home here. Her father, Jacob Hubert, was a native of Lorraine, France, and emigrating to this country in 1844, became one of the first settlers of Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Ruf are the parents of eight children, namely: Josephine, Edwin J., John II., Harry, Elsie,

Martha, Ernest and Hubert. In his social relations Mr. Ruf is connected with the Knights of Honor, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic.



JAMES WATERS. Great honor is due the sturdy pioneers who left their homes in Tennessee and hewed out a path in the trackless forest, or, traveling across the seemingly limitless prairie, finally reached their destination in the uncultivated lands of Jefferson County. Here they located in their rude homes, deprived of the comforts of life and the companionship of friends. Gradually they evolved pleasant farms from the uninviting surroundings and by persevering labor met with a deserving reward. As a representative of this worthy class we are pleased to present the life history of this veteran of nearly eighty years.

Our subject was born in Wilson County, Tenn., March 7, 1815, and is now residing on section 29, Moore's Prairie Township, where he has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He is a son of Shelah and Nancy (Turner) Waters, natives of Maryland. The former located in Tennessee in 1811, where he was a farmer and spent his entire life, dying in Wilson County at the advance age of ninety-three years. His wife, who reared a large family of children, also died in that county. Their sons and daughters were: W. T., George, Annie, Nancy, Shelah, Polly, Betsey, Lucy, Julia, Thomas II., William, and James, of this sketch.

The youngest member of the above family emigrated from Tennessee in 1839 and located in Jefferson County, on the farm where he is still living and which he has improved in a most thorough manner. The country was then little more than a wilderness and here Mr. Waters remained until 1847, when he returned to Wilson County in order to care for his father, with whom he re-

mained until the latter's decease, in 1860. Coming again to this section, he has since made it his home. Like the majority of self-made men he has met with marked success in all his undertakings of life, which is due in a great measure to his ambition and unflinching energy.

James Waters and Miss Sarah A. Estes were united in marriage in 1841. The lady was born in Callaway County, Mo., whence she came to this section with her mother in 1829. Her father died in Missouri when she was only nine years of age. Her union with our subject has resulted in the birth of three children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. J. T. makes his home in Belle Rive, and William S. departed this life September 25, 1871, leaving a wife and two children, who survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters are members in good standing of the Baptist Church. In politics our subject is a thorough Republican and is glad to assist in any way in promoting the interests of his township, and has done valuable service as a member of the School Board. He is numbered among the most successful pioneers of Jefferson County and has many friends who recognize the nobility of his character and acknowledge that he deserves to be held in the highest possible esteem.



JOSEPHUS C. GILLILAND, who was ordained to preach in the Free Will Baptist Church in 1863, has since that time been a minister of the Gospel and was engaged in home missionary work for seven years. He is a gentleman of cordial manners, consistent Christian character, and perhaps no higher credit can be given him than to say that in practice, as in precept, he is faithful to the cause he loves. Mr. Gilliland is not holding any regular charge at the present time, but devotes the greater part of his attention to the cultivation of his farm of forty acres located on section 8, Bald Hill Township, Jefferson County.

Our subject was born at Cape Girardeau County, Mo., March 14, 1833, and is the son of Hiram A.

and Matilda Gilliland. The former was born in North Carolina and removed to Missouri when only sixteen years of age, where he spent the remainder of his life in Cape Girardeau County, following the combined occupations of farmer and brick layer. He departed this life in 1853. His wife was born in Missouri and died when our subject was a lad of twelve years.

Josephus C. attended the common schools of his native place and spent his early life on his father's farm. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, and when starting out for himself, after reaching his majority, followed that line of work in Union County, Ill., whither he had come in 1854. In May, 1861, on the outbreak of the late war, our subject enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Anna, this state. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part until July of that year, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry. He served his country faithfully and well until February, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability and returned to Union County. His health was so greatly impaired that for the succeeding five years he was unable to perform manual labor.

In 1863, Mr. Gilliland joined the Free Will Baptist Church, and the following year, as was stated in the opening paragraph, was ordained a minister of that denomination and preaches every Sunday. In 1884, he located upon his forty-acre tract of land in Bald Hill Township which he manages, and occasionally preaches in different parts of Jefferson County.

In 1857, Mrs. Susan A. (Peak) Waldrop became the wife of our subject. Mrs. Gilliland was the daughter of B. Peak, of Kentucky, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of two children, Martha J., who died when nineteen years of age, and James W., who is living in Missouri, where he is following his trade of a carpenter. Mrs. Gilliland departed this life in 1882.

In January, 1884, the Rev. Mr. Gilliland was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Green B. and Frances (Wright) Johnson, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. Socially our subject

is a member of Stephen Place Post No. 581, G. A. R., and is a strong Republican in politics. Although not in any sense an office seeker, he takes great interest in local matters and is thoroughly posted on the issues of the hour.



WALTER S. LOUDEN, a talented young lawyer, was admitted to the Bar November 21, 1890, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Trenton. He was born in Looking Glass Township, Clinton County, July 31, 1868, and is one of three children comprising the family of Benjamin and Charity (Blake) Loudon. His paternal grandfather, Robert Loudon, was one of the prominent residents of this county, and a man of enterprise and progressive spirit. A warm advocate of the free school system, he aided greatly in raising the standard of scholarship in Clinton County. He reared a large family of children and died here when well advanced in years.

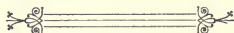
The father of our subject was born in Looking Glass Township, and is still a resident of Clinton County. An ardent Republican in politics, he has long been one of the leaders of that party in this section, and for many years was Postmaster at Trenton. He owns and manages several large farms, besides being an extensive dealer in agricultural implements, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

Walter S. Loudon lived in his native township until reaching his fifth year, when his parents removed to the city of Trenton. There he attended the public schools, and later entered Johnson's Commercial College at St. Louis. After completing a course of study in that institution, he became a student in the McKendree Law School at Lebanon, this state. This line of study was further prosecuted in the office of Judge H. H. Horner, of Lebanon, with whom he remained for a year. He then went to St. Louis and was graduated from the law school in that city.

Admitted to the Bar November 21, 1890, Mr. Loudon has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of his profession throughout Clinton and surrounding counties, and has already es-

tablished an enviable reputation among the leading lawyers of this section. He is a very forcible and pleasing speaker, and possesses ability and eloquence as an orator rare in one so young. Upon several occasions in connection with Memorial Day observance in various cities he has delivered orations which have received the highest commendation of the press and people. He is unquestionably one of the rising young attorneys of the day, and we bespeak for him a brilliant and successful future. In politics he is an ardent Republican and an earnest worker in the cause of protection to American industries. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republican party for State's Attorney for Clinton County, and notwithstanding Cleveland's majority being over eleven hundred, our subject was defeated by two hundred and seventy-five votes only.

September 28, 1893, Mr. Loudon married Miss Mollie, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Abernatha) Manverse. Henry Manverse, formerly editor of the *Trenton Gazette*, is now engaged with the *Star Sayings* of St. Louis, where he makes his home. Mrs. Manverse is deceased.



LOUIS KLEIN, one of the successful farmers of Marion County, has a productive estate of ninety-five acres pleasantly located on section 6, Odin Township. He was born in Lorraine, then in Fraucee, but now belonging to Germany, July 2, 1854. His parents, Sebastian and Mary (Ditche) Klein, were also natives of that country, as were also the paternal grandparents, John Nicholas and Mary Ann (Dumon) Klein.

The grandfather of our subject combined the occupations of merchant and farmer, and religiously was a Catholic. He reared a family of six children, all of whom came to the United States with the exception of one who died in the Old Country. The sons and daughters were named respectively, Sebastian (father of our subject), Martin, Jacob, Nicholas and Mary C.

Sebastian Klein was born January 21, 1815, in Lorraine, France, and was educated in the Catho-

lic schools of his native country in the German language. While a soldier in the army, serving under Napoleon III. for fourteen years, he became thoroughly conversant with the French language. The mother of our subject was the daughter of John and Barbara (Demange) Ditché, and, like her husband, was also a native of France, her birth occurring March 25, 1827.

After his return from the army, the father of our subject turned his attention to farming, at the same time buying grain and straw from his fellow-agriculturists, which he sold at a good profit. The parental family included six sons and five daughters, of whom those living are, Mary, Mrs. Adolph Thomas; Louis; Sidonia, the wife of C. F. Burkley; Martin, Joseph and John N. The parents were devout members of the Catholic Church. In 1872 they came to the United States, whither our subject and Mrs. Thomas had preceded them, and making their home in Sandoval, there remained until 1876. That year the father purchased forty acres of land near the town, on which he resided for a few years, and later became the proprietor of one hundred and thirty-five acres just across the line in Clinton County, where he makes his home at the present time.

Louis Klein, of this sketch, attended the Catholic school until reaching his thirteenth year, after which he assisted his father in cultivating the farm in France. On emigrating to this country, he made his way directly to Sandoval, where he had an aunt who owned and operated a store. Young Klein at once entered her employ, and for one year acted as a clerk in the establishment. Then, feeling that he could make more money, Mr. Klein hired out, first as a farm hand, and later worked in a flour mill for a few years.

The lady who became the wife of our subject in 1883 was Miss Augusta, the daughter of George and Augusta Geiger, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this Record. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, of whom Leone died at the age of six months. Those living are, Louis, Jr., Mary, Clara, and Edwin.

In his political relations Mr. Klein is a Republican on all national issues, but at local elections

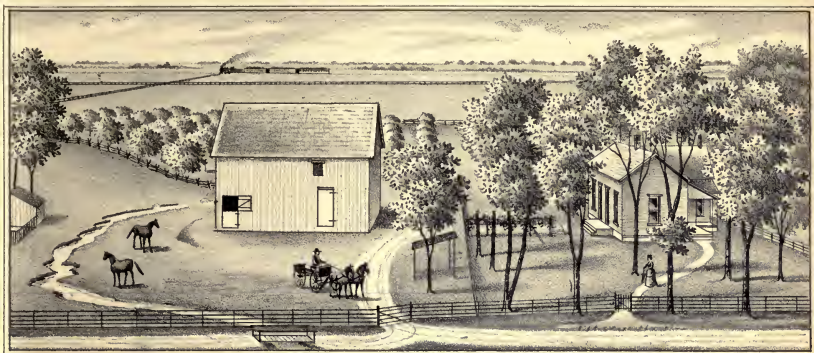
votes for the best man. His farm is embellished with all the necessary buildings and machinery, and under the splendid management of our subject ranks among the best in the county.



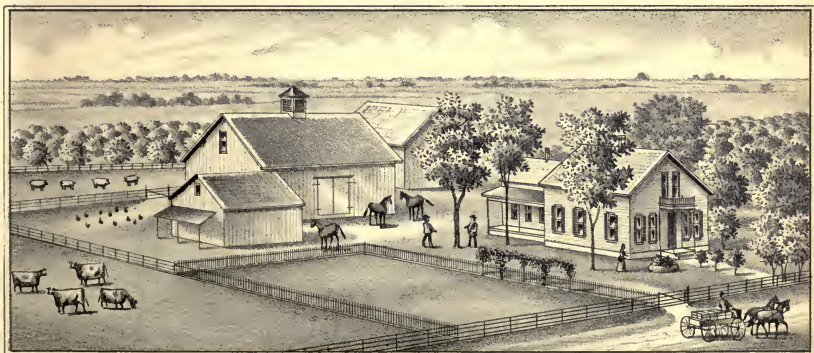
JOHAN NORDMANN, a retired resident of Carlyle, was born in Prussia in 1824, and in the land of his birth continued to reside until sixteen years of age. In 1840 he came to America in company with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. France Nordmann, also two sisters, Elizabeth and Ilgas. There are two brothers, Frank and Philip, who still reside in Germany. Upon coming to the United States, the family proceeded direct to Illinois and settled in Madison County, where he remained for a short time. Later he came to Clinton County, becoming one of its pioneers, and here he has since made his home.

The marriage of John Nordmann united him with Gazina Schumaker, and unto them were born nine children, only two, however, becoming heads of families: Margareta, who married Bennett Ess and died in Breese, leaving four children; and J. Ferdinand, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Germantown Township, Clinton County. The last-named was born in 1850, in the township where he now resides, and here his education was gained in the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty years he married Miss Gazina Korte, and about the same time settled upon his present farm, which he purchased from his father. Upon this place he has since conducted a general farming business, and through enterprise and the exercise of good judgment in all his transactions he has achieved more than ordinary success. The improvements noticeable on the farm represent the result of his own efforts, he having erected a set of buildings and embellished the place with other first-class improvements.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Nordmann has resulted in the birth of twelve children, of whom nine are living. The eldest, Mary, became a sister of charity, and died in 1893, at the age of twenty-



RESIDENCE OF JAS. TURNBULL, SEC. 22., ASHLEY TP, WASHINGTON CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF A. DODILLET, SEC. 25., TP. 1. N., R. 1. W., WASHINGTON CO., ILL.

two. John and Herman died in childhood. The surviving members of the family circle are named as follows: Conrad, Bernard, Henry, Annie, Lizzie, Hermann, Frank, Ferdinand and Joseph. In religious belief Mr. Nordmann and his family are active members of the Catholic Church at Bartelso, in which he has served as Director. Politically a Democrat, he has taken an active part in politics, and in 1892 served as a member of the Township Central Committee. For six years he has been Highway Commissioner, for four years officiated as Justice of the Peace, for twelve years or more has been one of the School Directors in his district, and for five years has represented German-town Township upon the Board of Supervisors of Clinton County. For eight years he filled the position of Drainage Commissioner in the Hanover Drainage and Levy District, covering three thousand acres on the Kaskaskia River. For three or four years he served alone in this position, after which there were two gentlemen appointed to aid him. In addition to these positions, he has frequently acted as delegate to the Democratic County or Congressional Conventions, and is recognized as a leader in his party in this section of the state.



MAX BROENING, M. D. The reputation of this gentleman as a well read and successful physician and surgeon is not confined to Carlyle, where he makes his home, but reaches far into the surrounding country. In point of years of active practice, he is the oldest physician in Carlyle and the next to the oldest in Clinton County. He is justly regarded as one of the ablest general practitioners in this section of the state, while as a surgeon his skill and good judgment justly place him among the leaders in that department of the profession. Beginning his medical career with a fine theoretical knowledge,

he has been studious, discriminating and desirous of adding to his store of learning all that modern investigation has to enrich the field of therapeutic science.

Born in Germany, July 22, 1844, the subject of this sketch is the son of Henry and Margaret (Maurer) Broening, who emigrated to the United States in 1865, and settling in the city of New York, continued to make their home in that city until death. The father, who was a man of upright character and industrious disposition, engaged in farming pursuits in the Old Country, and while he never became wealthy, had sufficient to surround his family with the comforts of life. In religious belief he advocated the doctrines of the Reformed Church, and was prominently connected with that denomination.

In the land of his birth Dr. Broening was reared to manhood, and while a student in the gymnasium acquired his primary medical education. On coming with his parents to the United States, he resumed his medical studies in the University of the City of New York, from the medical department of which institution he was graduated. He later opened an office in Tonawanda, Niagara County, N. Y., where he conducted a fair practice for about two years. Thence he came to Illinois and for a time practiced at Lacon, Marshall County. Later removing to Missouri, he practiced medicine in Jefferson County. Thence he came to Carlyle about 1878, and here he has since conducted a lucrative and extensive practice. In the various places where he has resided, he is still remembered as one of the best and most successful physicians these localities have known, and he has deservedly won the confidence of the people.

Politically a Democrat, the Doctor has for years been a potent factor in the progress of his party in this section. At the present time he is serving as physician of Clinton County. In the Clinton County Medical Society he has considerable prominence, and has been Secretary of this association for the past six years. He is also identified with the Illinois State Medical Society. In everything of interest to his profession he maintains a deep interest and keeps well posted upon every advance made in the science. In his religious connections,

he is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has one son, William, now attending the college in Ft. Wayne, Ind.



ROBERT S. M. DONNE was for many years a well known and honored resident of the village of Breese, and in various ways was instrumental in advancing its interests in different directions. He was a conspicuous figure in the promotion of various projects for the improvement of the place, and his death was a serious loss to the community, with whose material, religious and political interests he had so thoroughly identified himself. A man of good habits, his honesty, integrity and stability of character were well known, and in financial circles his credit was good.

A native of Plymouth, England, Mr. Donne grew to manhood in the land of his birth, and thence emigrated to America when a young man, locating in St. Louis about the year 1830. There he remained until 1856, meantime engaging in traffic in merchandise on the river and also following other occupations. At the time of the original settlement of Breese he came hither and became the first merchant of the place. In addition thereto he served as railroad agent and held the office of Postmaster for a number of years, resigning from the latter position about 1867. He established and carried on the milling business, in which he was successful.

A devoted Christian, Mr. Donne was identified with the Catholic Church, and was a generous contributor to all religious enterprises. In politics he was a Democrat, and on the ticket of that party was elected Sheriff of Clinton County, serving in that capacity for one term. For many years he officiated as Justice of the Peace. He was a friend of the free school movement, in fact, a friend to all public-spirited and progressive measures. He died in 1869.

The lady who became the wife of Mr. Donne in 1845, and who from that time until his decease was his cheerful and efficient helpmate, bore the

maiden name of Gertrudé Heideman. Eight children blessed the union, of whom seven are now living. They are, Mary A., wife of Fred Koch, of St. Louis; Sarah, who married William G. Kaune and lives in Breese; Robert N., a resident of California; Benjamin H., of whom further mention is made in the following lines; John H., of Breese; Lizzie, the wife of H. A. Hesse, of St. Louis; and Kate, who lives with her mother.

To Benjamin H. Donne belongs the distinction of having been the first child born in the village of Breese. His natal year was 1858. He grew to manhood in this county, and received a liberal education in the St. Louis University. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary P. Coyle, daughter of James P. Coyle, of St. Louis. Returning to Breese, he embarked in the mercantile business, erected a substantial brick building, and now carries the most extensive and finest stock of general merchandise in the village. He was one of the originators of the Future Coal Mining Company of Breese in 1888, and has served as a Director ever since. A Democrat in politics, he has filled a number of local offices, among which may be mentioned those of Town Clerk and Village Treasurer. In religious belief he is a Catholic.



DAVID S. GRAY. Among the biographical sketches presented to the readers of this volume is that of Mr. Gray, a prominent farmer residing on section 22, McClellan Township, Jefferson County. He is enterprising and well-to-do, and from his valuable property derives a handsome income. He is regarded with great respect by all who know him as a man of solid worth and unswerving integrity. Of sincere religious character, he is an esteemed member of the Missionary Baptist Church, with which denomination his wife and daughters are also connected.

Our subject was born in North Carolina April 20, 1826, and is the third in order of birth of the family born to Thomas and Susan (Hill) Gray.

The former was a native of Virginia, which was the home of his father, Joseph Gray, and was taken by his parents to North Carolina when quite young. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in the army for four years.

The father of our subject was a prominent farmer of North Carolina, which was also the native state of his wife, and later removed to Mississippi, where his decease occurred in 1864, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Susan Gray also died in the south. David S., of this sketch, was the recipient of a very limited education, which was obtained in the common schools of North Carolina, and up to the age of twenty years he remained at home, aiding his father in caring for his farm. The principal article raised in his native place was cotton, and of this commodity our subject has picked as much as one hundred pounds per day.

In 1860 David S. Gray came to Illinois and settled in Franklin County, where he lived for three years, following the occupation of a farmer. At the expiration of that time he came to McClellan Township, this county, where he purchased property, and has since made this vicinity his home. He is now living with his good wife on a fine farm which is supplied with all the comforts of life.

June 12, 1845, our subject and Miss Mary R., daughter of Thomas and Susan (Ford) Littleton, were united in marriage. Their union has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, of whom two died in infancy. Those living are, Mary, Mrs. Daniel Millner, of Jefferson County; Thomas, who is the present Sheriff of this county, and who married Lou Bradley; Sarah, who also makes this county her home, and who is the wife of John Hays; John, who resides in Mt. Vernon; Jennie, living at home with her parents; Martha, Mrs. Ed Carter; Nancy, who married W. A. Davis and resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Lou, who married Mort Newby and makes her home in Mt. Vernon; Lucile, who married Thomas Hodge and lives at Princeton, Ind.; and Robert Lee, who married Etta Pasley and is living in Mt. Vernon.

As before stated, our subject, with his wife and

daughters, is a prominent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Sixteen years prior to coming to Illinois he resided in Middle Tennessee, where he was a farmer of considerable note. Socially, Mr. Gray is a member of Newton Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., of Hartsville, Tenn., in which order he has passed through all the chairs. In politics our subject is a Jacksonian Democrat, and has been elected on that ticket as Township Assessor, Collector and Justice of the Peace.



THEOPHILUS GAFFNER, M. D. This name will be at once recognized as that of a leading physician of Clinton County, who has attained a high reputation in his profession. He is endowed with physical endurance, keen intelligence and excellent judgment, and his extensive practice and high standing in professional circles prove conclusively his mental and physical endowments and his painstaking efforts to continually add to his theoretical knowledge.

Our subject was born in Highland, Madison County, this state, October 27, 1851, and is the eldest of the four children born to his parents. The other three members of the family are, August, residing in St. Jacobs, Madison County; John, a resident of Highland; and Mary, who died when eighteen years of age. The father, Gottlieb Gaffner, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and came to this country when fifteen years of age, locating in Madison County, where his entire life was passed as a farmer. The lady whom he married January 1, 1850, was Miss Emmeritta Branger; she died in 1866, just nine years after his decease.

Theophilus, of this sketch, lived on the home farm and attended the district school until reaching his eighteenth year, when he became a student in the public schools at Highland, and later took a course of study in the normal school at Normal. During the winter of 1871-72 he taught school, and in this way was enabled to complete his studies in that institution. In the fall of 1874 he entered

the Illinois State University at Champaign, taking up the regular course of study, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1878.

While there, our subject began reading medicine under one of the professors, and after receiving his diploma attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis. March 5, 1880, he received the decree of Doctor of Medicine from that college and located for practice in East St. Louis. However, he spent but a few months there, being dissatisfied with his surroundings, and August 14 of the same year came to Trenton, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He is a physician of the old school, and a member of the county and state medical societies. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and for the past six years has done efficient work on the Trenton Board of Education.

March 29, 1881, Dr. Gaffner and Miss Emily, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Nicklies) Emig, were united in marriage. Their home has been brightened by the advent of four children, named respectively, Katie, Gertie, Charles and Amelia.



ISAAC W. ROBINSON. The spirit of progress so characteristic of American citizens of the nineteenth century finds an exemplification in the gentlemen above named, who follows the combined occupations of druggist and merchant in Waltonville, Jefferson County. He was born in Franklin County, this state, July 20, 1845, and is the son of Isaac W. and Margaret (Knox) Robinson, natives respectively of South Carolina and Tennessee.

The parental family included six children, namely, Isaac W., William A., Mary J., Eliza M. (deceased), John A., and Kitturah, who died in infancy. Mrs. Margaret Robinson was reared in her native state until reaching her twelfth year, when in 1839 she came with her parents to Franklin County. She is a lady of good education, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still living,

at the age of sixty-six years, making her home in Jefferson County.

The father of our subject was born, reared and educated in South Carolina, and at the time of his parents' removal to Franklin County, he accompanied them on the journey and here spent the rest of his life. He followed the occupation of a farmer and stock dealer, making a specialty of the latter business, and very often had on his estate as many as two hundred head of fine cattle. He was an intelligent, well informed man, possessing foresight and sagacity in business matters, and ever took a warm interest in the development and welfare of his adopted county. He never failed to vote the straight Democratic ticket, but otherwise took little part in politics. He died when fifty-one years of age.

Mr. Robinson of this sketch received his primary education in the old log schoolhouse and later attended the select schools. He received a thorough training in farm pursuits, and like his father was a farmer and stock dealer for many years. It being his desire, however, to follow a professional life, he took up the study of law, but his plans were frustrated by the outbreak of the Civil War, and in March, 1864, he became a member of Company I, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which regiment participated in many heavy engagements during its southern campaign. Among the battles fought were Buzzard's Roost, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, and the two days' fight before Nashville. Mr. Robinson was mustered out of service at Galveston, Tex., in September, 1865, and on returning home was not able to engage in any arduous work for some time. Later, however, he farmed for a short period and afterwards engaged in the drug business and is now conducting a flourishing establishment in Waltonville. Besides this business, he also handles cattle, sheep and hogs, which he ships to the city markets and from which branch of industry he reaps a good income.

The lady to whom our subject was married April 13, 1873, was Miss Lavinia J. (McConaughy) Gilbert, widow of the late William Gilbert. She was born, reared and educated in this county, and by her union with Mr. Robinson

has become the mother of two children, James W. and Martha J. Our subject possesses the necessary shrewdness, forethought and activity to be successful in life and is classed among the well-to-do business men of the city. He is a public-spirited man, a member of the Republican party, and keeps himself posted on all political matters. He has held the office of Assessor of his township and has been Notary Public for the past sixteen years. He is prominent in Grand Army circles and has been Quartermaster of Stephen Place Lodge No. 581. He is very popular in his community, and during the administration of Harrison was Postmaster for four years. He is now Secretary of the Mt. Vernon Building and Loan Association, which has a branch at Waltonville.



JAMES D. ROBINSON. The result of energy and perseverance are nowhere better illustrated than in the career of Mr. Robinson, who began life with only the ability with which nature had endowed him, and is at the present time a well known and highly respected citizen of Mt. Vernon Township, Jefferson County. He has a good estate, located on section 7, where besides raising the various cereals he devotes considerable of his time and attention to fruit-growing.

Our subject was born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1825, and there grew to manhood. The pioneer school which he attended during his early years was held in a log house, with puncheon floor and slab benches, and was heated by a fireplace which occupied nearly the whole end of the building. Mr. Robinson left home in 1847 and went to Adams County, Miss., where he remained eight years, engaged in floating logs down the Father of Waters to New Orleans.

In 1855 Mr. Robinson returned north, this time locating in Jefferson County, Ill., where he purchased a farm of forty acres, which is still in his possession. That year he was married to Mrs. William Casey, daughter of J. Y. Shelton. Their

union resulted in the birth of two children: Mary Ellen, now the wife of William T. Ward; and Francis N., who married Miss Eva Haney. After the death of Mrs. Robinson, our subject was again married, the lady on this occasion being Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Tillman Sherley. The latter came to this state from Kentucky in 1817, at which time he located with his parents in Hamilton County, where he grew to man's estate. Later he came to this county, where he reared his family of five children, of whom Mrs. Robinson is the youngest.

Isham and Tabitha D. (Ingram) Robinson, the parents of our subject, were natives of one of the Carolinas. Their family consisted of the following children, who grew to mature years: Lucinda, Mrs. Robert Wallace, who makes her home in Indiana; Francis J., who is engaged in farming in this county; Mary A., who married William Vickers and makes her home in Missouri; Thomas C., now deceased; and James D., our subject.

Grandfather Abraham Robinson was an old Revolutionary soldier, and removed to St. Clair County, this state, about 1816, where his decease occurred. The first of the Robinsons to locate in America came from England, and from the earliest history of the family they have all been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject operates one hundred and four acres of land, which he has placed under cultivation, and has greatly increased its value by many fine improvements. He has paid great attention to breeding good grades of stock, besides raising great quantities of wheat and corn on his place. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Baptist Church in Moore's Prairie, and by her influence is enabled to be of great benefit to all religious and worthy causes.

Politically Mr. Robinson is a Democrat, and has been connected with that party for the past forty years. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is highly regarded, both socially and as a man of honorable business traits. He has taken an active interest in the free school system of the county, and for a quarter of a century served as Town Trustee. He was also County Coroner for two years, and as one of

the self-made citizens of Jefferson County we are pleased to present this sketch of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are performing the part of parents to a little boy whom they call William, and whom they took into their home in 1885, when a lad of only four years.



CHARLES REINHARDT. This gentleman has been Treasurer and Director of the Sandoval Coal Mining Company for over twelve years. He is a native of Prussia, having been born in Sutterhausen, August 3, 1828, and is the son of Frederiek and Caroline (Tornos) Reinhardt, who were born in Saxony, and later removed to Prussia, where they were married. He was a stone mason by trade and reared a family of three children, Frederiek, still making his home in the Old Country; Charles, of this sketch, and Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Schlaaf, of Prussia. The father of our subject departed this life in 1868, aged sixty-eight years. His good wife preceeded him to the better land by many years, dying when Charles was eighteen years of age.

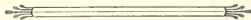
Our subject was given a good education in his native land, and at the age of fourteen years began learning the trade of a weaver, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He followed that occupation in Prussia until coming to America, which he did in 1853. The passage across the Atlantic was a tedious one and consumed fifty-nine days. Landing in New York harbor in August of the above year, young Reinhardt found that he had left in money but \$2.50, and that he was defrauded of on his way to Utica. Stopping in Rome, N. Y., he began working on the Erie Canal, but remained there only a short time when he came further west, his destination being the Prairie State. On his way hither he earned some money by working for a few months on a farm near St. Louis, and when arriving in Marion County, found employment in a saw and grist mill. Later coming to Sandoval, Mr. Reinhardt purchased some land on which he erected a building and con-

ducted a restaurant and saloon for over twenty years.

After the Sandoval Mining Company opened up and began operating their mine in this vicinity, Mr. Reihhardt became a stockholder, and has served the company as their efficient Treasurer for over twelve years. They do a very large business, mining about four hundred tons of clean coal per day, and give employment to two hundred men. It is one of the best mines in southern Illinois, and to the energy and enterprise of our subject the success of the project is greatly due.

The lady who became the wife of our subject May 18, 1859, was Miss Frederika, daughter of Frank and Caroline Teate. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children, three of whom died when young. Those living are, Charles; Milla, now the wife of George Smith, and Estella, Mrs. Frank Knight. In his religious belief Mr. Reinhardt is a Lutheran, and contributes very liberally toward the support of his congregation.

In politics our subject is a staunch Democrat. He is a strong advocate of public schools, and has done much to promote the standard of scholarship in his neighborhood. He has been Director for over twenty-one years, and for many terms also served as Trustee of the Board. He has been President of the Town Board for three years, and is known for his sturdy championship of every measure calculated to benefit the community.



ELISHA STRANG is a very pleasant gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to know and who has many warm personal friends, not only in Huey, where he resides, but throughout Clinton County. He is an active politician and takes a prominent part in all public affairs relating to the welfare of the community in which he makes his home.

Jeremiah Strang, the father of our subject, was born in New York State March 31, 1804, and from there removed to Tioga County, Pa., where he made his home for a few years. Later he took up his residence in Potter County, the same state,

where he followed his trade of a millwright and later became a farmer. On his decease, which occurred October 5, 1853, he left a farm comprising two hundred acres, besides much valuable property. His wife bore the maiden name of Susan Redner and was also a native of the Empire State, having been born August 12, 1804, about twelve miles from New York City, on the Hudson River. After the death of her husband, in 1854 the mother came west to Ogle County, Ill., where her decease occurred five years later.

The brothers and sisters of Jeremiah Strang were, Sylvanus, John, William and Esther, all of whom are deceased. On his mother's side our subject had four uncles and two aunts, namely: Henry, John, Mack, Benson, Susan and Parmelia; they likewise are dead.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Tioga County March 22, 1839. His educational advantages were limited to the common school, and when old enough to do so, learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. This he followed for a number of years, then became a wheelwright, and when moving into Huey, established a shop. The lady to whom he was married December 11, 1867, was Miss Louisa Phipps. Her parents, Burton and Serena (Davenport) Phipps, lived in this county for a number of years and finally moved west to California, where their decease occurred.

Elijah Strang became a Union soldier January 16, 1862, by joining Company B, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war and was then sent to Ft. Gibson, Cherokee Nation, to suppress the Confederate sympathizers among the Indians. At the time of his discharge, March 16, 1866, he immediately returned home. During his entire army experience he was neither captured nor wounded, although participating in many hard-fought engagements. He was Orderly-Sergeant and took an active part in driving General Price out of Arkansas.

Mr. Strang has held the office of Justice of the Peace for four consecutive terms and was elected Supervisor of Clement Township in 1887, which office he held for five terms. His interest in school affairs has placed him on the Board, where he

rendered efficient service, and for some time was Village Clerk. Socially, he is a Grand Army man and a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In him the Congregational Church finds one of its most active members, and he has contributed very liberally of his means toward its support in Huey.

The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Strang are: Daniel, who married Emma Abernathy, and Mary C., who lives with her parents. The son is a telegraph operator of many years' experience and is in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.



JOSEPH HICKS is one of the most intelligent, progressive and enterprising of the native-born citizens of Jefferson County. Though young, but few men of his calling have been more successful than he, as he is already one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this section. He owns eighty acres of valuable land located on section 12, Bald Hill Township, which he devotes to raising the various cereals and good breeds of stock.

Joseph Hicks, of this sketch, was born October 28, 1854, in this county, not far from where he is at present residing, and is the fifth in order of birth of the family of children born to James and Amanda (Dodds) Hicks. The parents are of eastern birth, and Thomas Hicks, the paternal uncle of our subject, was the first white child born within the limits of Jefferson County. Mrs. Amanda Hicks is an old resident of this section, having been born in Jefferson County; she is still living and makes her home with her youngest son.

Our subject was given a good education, attending the Union and Utah schools in this county, but when not in school shared energetically in the toil of carrying on the farm, and thus gained a thorough knowledge of farm life. At the early age of fifteen years he began life's battle on his own account, working out as a farm laborer and continuing to be thus employed until 1880. At the end of that time having accumulated a sufficient sum of money, he purchased land of his own and

now possesses eighty acres of splendidly improved land, and is looked upon as one of the progressive and successful farmers of the township.

December 27, 1877, Miss Mary C., daughter of Columbus and Raelael (Thomas) Bravard, were united in marriage. The latter were natives of Kentucky, where they were farmers by occupation. To Mr. and Mrs. Hicks has been born a family of four children, William Everett, Vesta Ann, James Lawrence and V. Pearl. They are thoroughly good people and are highly respected in their community. In politics our subject's views formerly coincided with the Democratic party, of which he was a stalwart supporter, but now he feels that he has sufficient reason for leaving their ranks, and will hereafter vote with the People's party. He is a prominent member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and is classed among the progressive farmers of the locality.



JOHN C. LAMPEN, Clerk of Clinton County, and a prominent citizen of Carlyle, was born in Germantown, Ill., February 8, 1852.

He is of German parentage, his father, Henry, having been born in Oldenburg, Germany, and there reared to years of maturity. At the age of twenty years, in the year 1838, he crossed the Atlantic to America, and after landing proceeded to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Allegheny City. Two years later he journeyed westward to Illinois, and arriving in Clinton County, settled upon a farm about four miles east of Germantown. He was numbered among the earliest settlers of this section of the state, and at the time of coming here, he found the country in a primeval condition, without improvements and with few settlers save the Indians.

After having cleared his land, Henry Lampen proceeded to the task of tilling the soil and placing the property under improvement. Some years later he sold the place, and purchasing a farm adjoining Germantown one-half mile to the north, he settled there and made it his home for three

years. Moving to the village of Germantown, he engaged in the general mercantile business, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of the place. For sixteen years he served as Justice of the Peace and was a staunch Democrat in his political opinions. He erected the first flour mill in Germantown and conducted that enterprise in partnership with Dr. Kleinekorte and Henry Niemeyer until 1865, when Mr. Lampen disposed of his interest to the former gentleman. About 1868 he came to Carlyle, where he engaged in merchandising until 1887. His remaining days were passed in retirement, and at a good old age he passed from earth, September 14, 1890.

In Allegheny, Pa., Henry Lampen was united in marriage with Miss Helen Winkler, who died leaving two children. One alone survives, Mrs. Mary Lang, a resident of Carlyle. In November of 1840 Mr. Lampen married Margaret Woestmann, a native of Germany, and of their union two children were born, John C. and Eliza. The latter married Herman Koeh and is now deceased. The former, our subject, was reared in Germantown and attended the schools of that village prior to the age of thirteen years. He then entered St. Joseph's College, in Teutopolis, Effingham County, Ill., where he conducted his literary researches for two years.

Upon leaving college, Mr. Lampen assisted his father in his mercantile establishment until 1882, when he was appointed Deputy County Clerk under Louis Elwang. He resigned that position in 1890 in order to accept the office of County Clerk, in which capacity he has since served with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people, irrespective of political views. For years he has been one of the active workers in the Democratic party in this city, and has frequently served as a delegate to local and state conventions. At the present time (1894) he is a candidate for reelection as County Clerk, and the service rendered has proved so satisfactory in the past, that it is safe to predict that his political opponent will not find him an easy man to defeat.

June 10, 1884, occurred the marriage of John C. Lampen and Miss Christina Schulte, of St. Louis, Mo. This lady was born in Germany, and in girl-



Frank Bullock

hood accompanied her father, Bernard Schulte, to America, growing to womanhood in St. Louis. She is the mother of five children, all living, as follows: Paul Henry, John Bernard, Helen M., Joseph C. and Aloiz N. Mr. and Mrs. Lampen are identified with the Roman Catholic Church, and he is identified with the Knights of Honor. He is one of the most intelligent men and efficient officials in the county. His energy of character and the upright life that has been led by him, alike gain the high regard of all who know him, and all rejoice in his prosperity.



NOAH BULLOCK. The subject of our sketch is a man whose history it is a pleasure to place in this RECORD, from the fact that his success in life is an admirable example to the younger members of our society, and because a record of his faithful and courageous service during the late war cannot fail to be of interest to the general reader.

Our subject was born in Mt. Vernon December 25, 1830, and is the son of George Bullock, a native of Washington, D. C. In an early day the latter went to Louisville Ky., where he carried on an extensive business as a tanner. In the pioneer days of Jefferson County he came hither and followed that line of business for many years. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War and departed this life in Mt. Vernon in 1880.

The mother of our subject, who prior to her marriage was known as Miss Marinda Casey, was a cousin of the late Col. Thomas Casey and a niece of ex-Governor Casey. She was a native of Tennessee, and attained the age of seventy-nine years, dying in the winter of 1894. The parental family included seven sons and two daughters, only five of whom grew to mature years. The eldest of the family, William, was a soldier in the Mexican War and died while crossing the plains to California in 1849. Thomas Bullock, another brother, served in the Civil War as a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

The subject of this sketch attended the district and later the town schools of Mt. Vernon. At

the outbreak of the Rebellion he was engaged in farming pursuits, but immediately responded to the call for volunteers. In August, 1861, he became a member of Company I, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served during the entire period of the war. He was wounded before Franklin, Tenn., again received a shot at Nashville, and at the battle of Stone River was deprived of the sight of his left eye. He was still retained in the service, however, and for three years was a member of the company of sharpshooters. During the latter part of his army experience he was on duty in Texas.

After the establishment of peace Mr. Bullock returned to his home near Mt. Vernon and again engaged in the peaceful pursuits of farm life. In 1880 he moved into the village, where he opened and is at present conducting a grocery store, which ranks among the best of its kind in the city. He also owns several dwellings which he rents to a good advantage.

The lady whom our subject married March 12, 1849, was Miss Marinda, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Hix. She departed this life after having become the mother of four children. March 11, 1864, Mr. Bullock was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth I. Garrison. His present wife, whom he married March 10, 1892, was prior to her marriage Miss Louisa Samons, and their union has resulted in the birth of one son, Stacy.

As a matter of course, our subject is a prominent Grand Army man and is connected with Colman Post No. 508. In his political relations he is a true-blue Republican, and although interested in the progress of his city has never been an aspirant for office, finding sufficient occupation in his personal affairs, the quiet duties of citizenship and the pleasures of social and domestic life.



TILLMAN DAVIS FRY. The publishers of this RECORD would fail in their object of presenting to their readers an outline of the lives of the old residents of Jefferson County were they to omit that of the gentleman above named. He is at present residing on section 14,

Weber Township, where he has a valuable farm and is extensively engaged in general farming and in raising fine grades of stock.

Mr. Fry was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1833, and was quite young when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Hamilton County, this state. In 1851 they came to Jefferson County and located in what is now Farmington Township, at a time when the unbroken tracts of prairie and timber land bore little resemblance to the well cultivated fields which at present dot the expanse.

The parental family included nine children, of whom our subject was the eldest. His brothers and sisters were, Polly A., William, Sarah, Susan J., Louisa, Letha (deceased), B. Jefferson and Francis M. One died in infancy. The parents of these children, D. M. and Sarah E. (Blanton) Fry, were natives respectively of North and South Carolina. William Fry, the paternal grandfather of our subject, departed this life in Williamson County, this state, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and the son of parents who were born in Ireland.

Tillman D., of this sketch, received a very limited education, and although his opportunities were very few he availed himself of them to the utmost, and by thorough self-culture and systematic reading has become well informed. Mr. Fry came to this county when a young man of nineteen years, and was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Wiggins, who died not long thereafter. The lady whom he chose for his second companion, and to whom he was united in 1858, was Miss Salina Dobbs. Mr. Fry then located with his bride on his farm, which was then little more than a wilderness, and immediately began the arduous task of grubbing and clearing. His estate includes two hundred acres, and while making no pretensions to elegance, his dwelling is comfortable, well fitted and abounding in good cheer for body and mind, while the various other buildings upon the estate are neat and substantial.

Seven of the ten children born to our subject and his wife are still living, namely: Sarah J., Mrs. Jesse H. Dulaney, residing in Weber Township; William T.; Mary, Mrs. William King, of Weber Township; John; George; Isaac, of Pen-

dleton Township; and Rosa, at home. Those deceased are, Josiah, James M. and an infant unnamed.

In politics Mr. Fry is a staunch Democrat. With his wife and children he is a devoted member of the Missionary Baptist Church and takes an active part in church work.



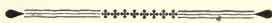
PROF. WILLIAM T. SUMNER, of Mt. Vernon, is now occupying the position of Superintendent of Schools of Jefferson County. He is a well known and able educator, and therefore is well fitted for his present office. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Rockport, Ind., on the 7th of November, 1850. His grandfather, Jesse Sumner, was a native of North Carolina, but in an early day emigrated to the Hoosier State, where John Sumner, the father of our subject, was born February 22, 1828. In 1854 the latter came to Illinois, locating in Madison County, and in 1866 took up his residence in Jefferson County, where his death occurred twenty years later. He married Rebecca Masterson, who was born in Kentucky December 25, 1829, and died July 4, 1889.

In the Sumner family were five brothers, of whom William T. is the eldest. Jesse T., who followed farming, died in 1892. Daniel and Harmon G. both carry on agricultural pursuits in Jefferson County, and George died in 1875, when twenty years of age.

Our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old homestead farm and in the district schools of the neighborhood acquired his early education, which was afterward supplemented by a course in Ewing College. He entered that institution at the age of twenty years, and there pursued his studies for three years. When his education was completed, he embarked in teaching, which profession he successfully followed until 1885. The following year he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for four years,

and so ably did he fill the office that on the expiration of his first term, in 1890, he was re-elected for another four years.

Professor Sumner was married in 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Mamie Young, daughter of Robert S. Young, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson County. They are both cultivated and agreeable people, and in the community where they live have many warm friends. They also hold a high position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are taken as the passports into good society. Mr. Sumner has most acceptably filled the office of County Superintendent, satisfaction being almost universally expressed in regard to his management of affairs.



DARIUS KINGSBURY, attorney and counselor-at-law, having his office in Carlyle, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., October 27, 1835. He is the son of Ira Kingsbury, a native of Vermont, who in boyhood accompanied his mother to Ohio, settling in Athens County, and there growing to man's estate. After having completed his literary studies in the Ohio University, he engaged in teaching school for a period of seven years in Athens County. There he married Miss Hannah Pierce, a native of Pennsylvania.

About 1832 Ira Kingsbury removed to Hamilton County, Ind., and received the appointment of Government Surveyor of that county. In addition to a general business as surveyor, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Noblesville, Ind., to which place he removed from the Buckeye State. In 1842 he went to Mt. Carmel, Ill., where he purchased land adjoining the city and embarked in general farming. While residing on that place in 1843 he was bereaved by the death of his wife, and the following year he moved to Bond County, settling two and one-half miles north of Greenville, where he remained until his death, in 1872.

In the parental family there were seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom attained to manhood and womanhood, and three

are now living, viz.: Darius, of this sketch; John, a farmer residing in Bond County, Ill.; and Mrs. Malina Ingold, of Macoupin County, Ill. The father of this family was Surveyor of Bond County, Ill., from 1852 until 1860. Politically, he was a Whig, and after the disruption of that party affiliated with the Democrats. As a surveyor, he was recognized as one of the foremost in the state, his ability and efficiency being everywhere conceded. In farming pursuits he also met with success.

Accompanying his father to Bond County, Ill., at the age of nine years, Darius Kingsbury there passed the years of youth and for some time was a student in Greenville Academy, afterward taking a collegiate course under Professor Marston, of Shurtleff College. His literary studies completed, he went to Edwardsville, this state, where he studied law in the office of Judge M. G. Dale. On the 28th of November, 1860, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and immediately afterward opened an office for the practice of his profession at Greenville. For one year he was in partnership with his brother Dennis, after which, in May, 1863, he came to Carlyle and formed a legal partnership with W. A. J. Sparks. Two years later Mr. Sparks was elected to Congress and the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Kingsbury has been alone.

December 1, 1864, occurred the marriage of Darius Kingsbury and Miss Mary E. Hazard. The bride was the daughter of E. M. Hazard, then a resident of Alton, Ill., now living in St. Louis, Mo. She was born in Carlinville, Ill., but resided principally in Alton prior to her marriage. She has become the mother of two children. The elder, Ira D., is associated with the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., being chief clerk in the general office. The younger son, Hazard K., is bookkeeper for C. P. Norris, of Carlyle.

A firm friend of the principles of the Democracy, Mr. Kingsbury has frequently been chosen to represent his fellow-citizens in positions of honor and trust. From 1872 until 1880 he filled the position of State's Attorney, having been first ap-

pointed and afterward elected to that office. Under the general incorporation act he was the first Mayor of Carlyle, and his administration was marked by municipal reforms and improvements that materially promoted the prosperity of the place. Among the other positions he has filled may be mentioned those of City Attorney and City Clerk. Interested in educational matters, he has been a member of the Board of Education and has contributed to the advancement of the schools of this city.

Socially, Mr. Kingsbury is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Scott Lodge No. 79, at Carlyle, in which he has held the various offices with the exception of that of Master. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and has been Senior Warden of the church since its organization twenty-eight years ago. The first service ever held in this city was at his home, and his wife was then the only communicant. She is still devoted to the interests of the church, and her sons are also identified with that denomination.



HENRY BECKEMEYER. Clinton County contains among its agriculturists none more worthy of mention in this volume than the gentleman of whom we write and who owns and operates a valuable farm on section 27, Wade Township. He is a noble type of our self-made men. He started out in life with no adventitious aids of name and fortune to insure success, but he had what is better, a clear brain and steady nerve and plenty of courage to do and dare, a high ambition and tenacity of purpose to enable him to carry out whatever he undertook and a capacity to do it well. These have been the open sesame to make fortune's doors swing wide for him and he has entered into her domain and taken what rightly belongs to all who persevere to the end in spite of obstacles.

As his name indicates, Mr. Beckemeyer is of German descent. His father, Christian Beckemeyer, was born in Minden, Prussia, in May, 1813, and fol-

lowed the occupation of a farmer. His wife, whom he married in Minden, was a native of that place and bore the maiden name of Christina Poss. In 1857 he emigrated to America, and in November of that year settled in Merrimac Township, St. Louis County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1863 he came to Clinton County and settled on section 21, where he followed his chosen occupation. In his old age he again visited the home of his childhood, and in the companionship of those of his comrades who still survived, reviewed the incidents of the past. In December, 1880, he died at the home of our subject. His widow still lives and makes her home with her children.

In the family there were nine children, six of whom are now living, namely: Christian, Henry; Christina, who is married and lives in Wheatfield Township; William, August and Harmon H. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church, in which denomination the father was an active worker both in the Old Country and in the United States. He assisted in building the church at Carlyle and was one of its Trustees. In his agricultural enterprises he was very successful, and at his death bequeathed a farm to each child. He was a well informed man, a friend of the public school system and gave to each of his children excellent educational advantages. Two of his sons served in the Civil War, Henry and Ferdinand. The latter was a member of the Eighth Illinois Infantry and died while in the service.

The subject of this sketch was born in Minden, Prussia, September 21, 1841, and came to America in 1857. He received a good German education, and after coming to this country became proficient in the English language. In June of 1861 he enlisted for three months as a member of the St. Louis County Home Guards, and with his company guarded bridges on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and also scouted the country. In March, 1862, he again enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company G, Second Missouri Heavy Artillery, and for three months was stationed at St. Louis. Later he went to Rolla, Mo., and thence in February, 1863, came back to St. Louis, where the regiment was organized into Battery D, Second Missouri Light Artillery. Ordered

to Little Rock, Ark., the regiment was there assigned to the Seventh Army Corps under General Steele, and our subject, as Corporal, took part in various skirmishes, first under General Steele and later under General Reynolds. Though never wounded nor taken prisoner he was unfortunate in that he was seriously ill from May until October of 1864, and to this day suffers from the effects of that sickness. After having served for three years he was discharged, on the 1st of March, 1865.

In 1866 Mr. Beekemeyer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Schroeder, a native of Breese Township, Clinton County, and a daughter of John Schroeder, one of the earliest settlers of that township, but now a resident of the village of Breese. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Beekemeyer has resulted in the birth of eleven children, as follows: John; Fredericka, who married Charles Schuehmann; and has one child; Mary, the wife of George Schuehmann; August, Frederiek, Frank, Otto, Emif, Anthony, Bertha and Martha.

Settling upon section 21 in 1875, Mr. Beekemeyer there engaged in farming for five years, since which time he has resided upon his present farm. Since coming here he has enlarged and improved the residence and in 1888 built a barn at a cost of \$600. From his father he received one hundred and sixty acres, and to this he has added by purchase until his landed possessions now aggregate seven hundred and eighty and one-half acres of good land. He still personally superintends his farm, but the labor of tilling the soil and gathering in the harvests is in the hands of his sons, active and energetic young men, of whom the parents may well be proud.

In religious connections Mr. Beekemeyer and his family are members of the Evangelical Church in Carlyle Township, in which he has served as Trustee, and the children take an active part in Sunday-school work. In the building of the church he was a generous contributor, and to other projects has also contributed as able. He takes considerable interest in the great national issues of the age and gives his support to the Democratic party. With the exception of three years he has served as Commissioner of the Highways ever since 1877. During much of the time for the past twenty

years he has been Director of School District No. 3. Socially, he is identified with the Carlyle Post, G. A. R.



ROBERT F. SMITH. Jefferson County is greatly indebted for its present wealth and high standing to the sturdy, intelligent and enterprising tillers of the soil, who have been instrumental in developing its vast agricultural resources. As a worthy member of its farming community, who has contributed towards its material advancement, and has been very prominent in its social and religious life, it gives us pleasure to represent Mr. Smith in this volume. He has long been associated with the agricultural interests of Bald Hill Township, and has built up a comfortable home here on section 14.

Our subject was born in Tennessee in May, 1839, and is the youngest child in the family of Robert and Martha (Emmert) Smith, the former of whom was a native of Virginia. Robert Smith emigrated to Tennessee when a young man, where he followed the occupation of a carpenter and also farmed on a small scale until the time of his decease, which occurred in 1867. His wife departed this life in her native state, passing away in 1842.

Robert F. Smith was only three years of age when deprived of the care of his mother, and when old enough to go to school was permitted to attend the house of learning only a short time. He spent his entire life until reaching his majority on the home farm and then began life's struggle as a farmer, in which work he was engaged on the outbreak of the war. In November, 1861, he became a Union soldier, enlisting as a member of Company G, Second East Tennessee Infantry, and was mustered into service at Somerset, Ky. During the three years of his army experience he participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, and was with General Burnside during his engagements in Tennessee. He was a member of the company which pursued Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, and succeeded in capturing

ing that notorious person near the Pennsylvania line. Mr. Smith was captured at Marysville, Tenn., but was held a prisoner only three days, when he escaped. He was mustered out in November, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn., as Corporal of his company.

Returning home, our subject remained only until the fall of 1865, when he came to Illinois and located on a place near his present residence and immediately engaged in farming. His place comprises one hundred and twenty acres of highly cultivated land, every acre of which is either devoted to grain or stock raising. The lady to whom our subject was married in 1868 was Miss Margaret, daughter of R. J. and Alvina (McMullen) Allen, residents of Tennessee. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, of whom the eldest, James, died when two years old. John M., Edward and Samuel make their home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all who know them agree that they are Christians in every sense of the word and practice Christianity in their daily lives. Socially, our subject is connected with Goode Lodge No. 744, A. F. & A. M., of Franklin County, and is also a member of Stephen Place Post No. 581, G. A. R. He is a pronounced Republican in politics and lends ready aid to his party.



JOSEPH H. NEWTON, M. D. Among the prominent physicians of Jefferson County is the subject of this sketch, who is recognized as a man of superior attainments and one well calculated to add fresh laurels to the profession to which he has devoted his time and talent. His practice is both extensive and lucrative, and his patients honor and respect him as only those are regarded who are the fortunate possessors of some means of benefiting and improving the condition of those who are under their care. Dr. Newton is residing in Marlow, which has been his home since 1866.

Our subject was born in Robertson County,

Tenn., in 1837, and was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this county. They were Anderson and Sabula (Parsons) Newton, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. The parents were married in Tennessee, where were born three of their five children. Those besides our subject are, Meredith J., a resident of Weber Township, this county; Sarah A., Mrs. W. B. White, who is now deceased; and Anderson and Nancy J., who died young. After coming to this county, the parents of our subject located in Weber Township, where the Doctor has since made his home.

Henry Newton, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a North Carolinian. Anderson Newton departed this life in Jefferson County in 1862, when in his fifty-second year. He was a thoroughly honest and honorable man and was widely known throughout the county.

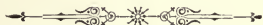
Joseph H., of this sketch, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and after completing his education in the district school, was a teacher for nine winters. Later he read medicine under the instruction of Dr. Welborn, of Hoylton, this state, and in 1864 he served his country for four months, but was never assigned to any regiment, his discharge being occasioned by illness.

In July, 1864, Mr. Newton was married to Lavinia, daughter of George and Rebecca Starner, and the young couple immediately removed to Logansport, Ill., where the Doctor engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1866, however, he came to what is the present town of Marlow, where he is enjoying an extensive practice. As a private citizen he is highly esteemed for his public spirit, personal example and interest in all that is beneficial to the members of the community and county at large.

To Dr. and Mrs. Newton was born a family of ten children: Eva C., Alluna, Ada S., Annie E., Walter H., Kate and Henry (twins), Leda, Della and Van Cleve. Ada died when ten years of age, and Henry died in infancy.

Dr. Newton in 1890 opened a general merchandise store in Marlow, where he handles all kinds of produce and carries a large stock of drugs. In politics he is a Republican, and has been the recip-

ient of many public offices of trust. He is greatly interested in advancing the cause of education, and for twenty-three years has been a member of the School Board.



ABNER M. WOODWARD, who for many years was a successful and prominent agriculturist of Odin Township, Marion County, was at the time of his death carrying on a prosperous trade in the hay, grain and lumber business in the village of Odin. He was a public-spirited citizen, widely known and highly esteemed, and entered into rest November 3, 1890, mourned by a host of old-time friends.

Mr. Woodward was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 23, 1825, and was the son of Horace and Clementina (Lloyd) Woodward, natives of New Jersey. The parents were reared and married in their native state, after which they removed to Ohio. Religiously the Woodwards were Quakers, and the father of our subject was "churched" for marrying a lady who was not of that sect. The old Woodward farm in New Jersey was purchased from the Indians, the deed being made out on parchment. The farm has always been in possession of some member of the family, and on it still stands the old brick residence which was erected in an early day. The mother of our subject was the elder of two daughters born to her parents, her sister being Mrs. Giles Richard, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Abner M. Woodward was deprived of his father's care when quite young, and the family being in limited circumstances, he was compelled to aid in their support. He was very desirous of obtaining a good education, and after completing the studies of the common schools of his native place, he entered an academy near Middletown, Ohio, where he completed his education. In 1845, when twenty years of age, he removed with his mother and brother Lloyd to Des Moines County, Iowa, near Burlington, their household goods being transported by water, but the family making the trip

overland in wagons. There he purchased a tract of land and turned his attention to farming until 1849, when, like thousands of others, he "caught" the gold fever and went to California, the journey consuming six months. On arriving in the Golden State, he entered a mine near Hangtown and Coloma, and was engaged in searching for gold for five years, meeting with fair success. At the expiration of that time he returned home, making the return trip by way of the Isthmus and New York.

March 4, 1847, Mr. Woodward and Miss Sylvia, daughter of Joel and Hester (Wakefield) Scogin, were united in marriage. Her father was born in Ohio, where also her birth occurred, while Mrs. Scogin was a native of the Blue Grass State. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodward were born five children. Clemma, Nellie and Bell are deceased. Edward Woodward, the younger son, was given a fine education, and after being graduated from the State University at Champaign, Ill., went to Jacksonville, where he took a thorough business course in the Jacksonville Business College. Returning home at the close of the term, he assisted his father in his various lines of business for one year, when he died. Horace N., the only living child, succeeded his father as senior member of the firm of A. M. Woodward & Co.

After his return from California, our subject gave his entire attention to the cultivation of his farm until 1862, when, the Boston Freedmen's Association wishing to demonstrate to the people that the negroes would work for wages, Mr. Woodward was selected to go south, rent a plantation and hire negro help. This he did, leasing land from Mrs. James K. Polk, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., which he operated greatly to the satisfaction of the company for two years. Then going still further south, he was similarly engaged near Vicksburg, Miss., and although his plans worked admirably as far as the negroes were concerned, his own life as well as that of his family was so greatly endangered that he did not remain very long, but returned north, where he ever after made his home.

After his southern experience, Mr. Woodward sold his property in Iowa, and coming to Marion County, this state, purchased land in Odin Town-

ship and again settled down to the peaceful pursuits of farm life. He remained upon that tract for eighteen years, and in 1883 removed into the village, where, as before stated, he engaged in the hay, grain and lumber business in company with N. B. Morrison. He was a man of untiring energy and was sufficiently shrewd to grasp at every opportunity offered for the bettering of his financial condition. He prospered in his mercantile business and invested money in property, until at his decease he owned five hundred acres of valuable land.

Mr. Woodward was ever ready to aid in all matters of public enterprise, and was one of the projectors and was Treasurer of the Odin Coal Company. Socially he was a prominent Mason, belonging to Odin Lodge No. 503. He was a true-blue Republican in politics, and was well posted on the issues of the hour.



JOHN F. STEPHENS. Throughout Washington County there is no citizen who to a higher degree enjoys the confidence of the people than the subject of this sketch, for many years a resident of Ashley Township. His estate is situated on section 32 and comprises two hundred and sixty acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. A comfortable residence, with all necessary outbuildings, such as barns, granaries, corn cribs, etc., add to the value of the land and make it one of the most attractive places for many a mile.

Born in East Tennessee in 1823, our subject is the sixth in order of birth among the children of David and Lurana (Duncan) Stephens. Concerning his lineage little is known. It is thought that the Duncans are of Pennsylvania origin, but the descent of the Stephens family cannot be traced. Among the citizens of Washington County there are perhaps very few who have met with greater adversities or been called upon to conquer more difficult obstacles than has John F. Stephens. Orphaned by his mother's death when he was only five years of age, his early years were spent in a

hard struggle for the necessities of existence. The advantages which the children of this generation accept as a matter of course were unknown to him. He was unable to attend school, but being a thoughtful, diligent lad, he acquired a fund of knowledge more valuable than many high school graduates possess.

Working in the employ of various farmers in youth, Mr. Stephens at the age of twenty-one commenced to till the soil for himself. The year 1849 witnessed his advent into Illinois, and he then settled in Washington County near his present farm. In 1852 he moved to this place and here he has since resided, devoting his attention to the raising of stock, grain and fruit. At the time he purchased this farm it contained few improvements, but as he has been able he has added first-class improvements and thereby increased the value of the estate.

In 1844 Mr. Stephens was united in marriage with Miss Levina, daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Blair) Ray. The Ray family is of Virginian origin. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens became the parents of twelve children, of whom four are deceased. Those who survive are: Sarah, who married Ira Houser and lives in Washington County; David, who married Fannie Schwartzenbarger and resides in Washington County; Alfred, who is unmarried and lives with his parents; Marinda, wife of James Houser, of this county; Harrison, who married Addie Law and lives in Franklin County, this state; Charles, who chose as his wife Agnes Clark and makes his home in this county; Marcus, who is single and lives with his parents; and Floyd, of Washington County, who married Bettie Ratlike. The children are well educated and are useful and honorable citizens of their several localities.

The family met with a deep bereavement when the faithful wife and devoted mother was called from earth. Another serious affliction fell upon Mr. Stephens in 1875, when he lost his eyesight and has been totally blind ever since. To a man of his energetic and industrious nature this loss was a severe trial, but he has trained his other faculties to partially recompense him for the loss of sight and is much more active and energetic than might be expected. Ever busy and indus-



A. Clark

trious, he still superintends the management of his place, though his manly and capable sons relieve him from the burden of heavy manual labor. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, and maintains an intelligent interest in matters of public import. His religious home is in the Free Will Baptist Church.

HENRY CLARK. Illinois sent many brave, patriotic and self-sacrificing men to the front during the Civil War, among whom was our subject, who won great honor as a soldier and rose from a private to the rank of Second Lieutenant of his company. During his more active years he was one of the most prominent farmers of township 4 north, range 1 east, and rendered good service in the aid he gave other agriculturists in promoting the growth of this part of Marion County. He is now living retired in Patoka, to which place he removed in 1876.

Our subject, who was born July 8, 1842, in Clinton County, this state, is the son of Abner and Kittie M. (Lord) Clark. The father was a native of Delaware, and was born in January, 1812. He grew to manhood in that state, received a good education, and made agriculture his life occupation, giving special attention to fruit-growing. On coming to this state about seventy-five years ago, he located in East Fork Township, Clinton County, and accumulated fifteen hundred acres of land, which he cultivated to good advantage, becoming one of the well-to-do farmers of that section. He attained the age of seventy-six years, four months and twelve days. A public-spirited man, he was greatly interested in school affairs, and for fifteen years served efficiently as Director of his district.

The mother of our subject, who was also a native of Delaware, was a most estimable lady, and was descended from an old and prominent family of that state. By her union with Abner Clark she became the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living. They are, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Squire Gaultney, of Clinton County; Abner, who married Miss Ellen Maddox and lives in Clinton County, Ill.; George, who married Jane Carter

and resides in Clinton County; John, who married Kate Edwards and is a resident of Allen County, Kan.; Henry, of this sketch; Thomas, who lives on the old homestead, and who married Mary E. Hill, and Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Rice, of Clinton County.

Henry Clark grew to manhood in his native county, and after receiving a good district school education aided his father in carrying on the home farm until the outbreak of the late war. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted his services with the Union army, joining Company A, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and bears the distinction of being the third man to enlist from his section of Clinton County. He accompanied his regiment on their journey to Belleville, and on the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment returned home. Later he helped raise Company K, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, of which he was elected First Lieutenant. Being too young, however, he never received his commission, and joining Company I, of the same regiment, went with his comrades to Camp Yates, Ill., thence to Cairo. He was about the only man in his company who thoroughly understood military tactics, and although not commissioned, acted as officer of the day for some time.

While in the army our subject participated in the battle of Belmont, which was fought November 7, 1861, and did active service in many noted engagements up to July 22, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., and conveyed to Andersonville Prison. Being a line officer he was not compelled to enter the prison, but voluntarily did so, as he wished to be with his brother, John, who was an inmate of that foul den. After sixty-three days in Andersonville, he was exchanged, in September, 1864, under what was known as the Sherman Exchange, after which he was detailed to guard seven hundred rebel prisoners. These he took to Chattanooga, and while there received his honorable discharge and returned home. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant June 20, 1862, on account of valiant service rendered before Vicksburg.

January 1, 1865, Mr. Clark married Miss Eliza, the daughter of Joseph and Kittie Foster, natives

of Ohio. By this union Mr. Clark became the father of a son, Harry, who died in his youth. His first wife died in July, 1866, and October 8, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna Butler. He has been a resident of Marion County since 1874, and is the possessor of three hundred acres of valuable land in East Fork Township, and six hundred and twenty acres in township 4, range 1. He also owns eighty acres in Fayette County, this state, forty acres in Odin Township, Marion County, a house and lot in Washington County, Ill., and a fine residence in Patoka, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Clark is greatly interested in the upbuilding of his community, and aids whatever measures he deems will be of benefit to public interests. He is at present Chairman of the Loan and Protective Association of Patoka, which is accounted one of the most substantial and reliable associations in Marion County. Socially, as might be expected, he is a prominent Grand Army man, and in politics is a staunch Republican. With his wife he is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in all things is looked up to by his fellow-townsmen. As one of the wealthiest and most progressive citizens of the county, we take pleasure in presenting this biography to our readers.



HON. W. A. J. SPARKS, one of the eminent men of Illinois and an honored citizen of Carlyle, was born near New Albany, Ind., November 19, 1828, and is a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were of English descent, and were among the very earliest settlers of Virginia. His parents, Baxter and Elizabeth (Gwin) Sparks, were both natives of the Old Dominion. During the War of 1812 the father was in the military service defending the pioneer settlers of the frontier against the hostile Indian tribes.

About 1805-06 he came west, settling upon and improving a farm in Harrison County, Ind., about nine miles west of the present city of New Albany. There he continued to live (except a short time in New Albany) until 1836, when he again removed westward and settled on a farm in Macoupin County, Ill. There his life career was closed in 1840. Three and a-half years afterward the mother passed away.

In a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch was the youngest, and his boyhood years were mainly passed amid the primeval scenes of Illinois, his education being gained in the log "temple of learning" near the home of his father. At the death of his mother he was thrown upon his own resources, and securing employment upon a farm, was thus engaged for several years. He then began to teach school, and continued in that occupation until he had saved enough money to pay his tuition in college. In 1847 he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., and there prosecuted his literary researches with diligence, graduating in 1850 with the degree of B. S.

His schooling finished, Mr. Sparks came to Carlyle, where after having taught school for three months he began the study of law with Chief Justice Breese, afterward his neighbor and life-long friend. He continued his studies under the tutelage of Judge Breese until 1851, when he was admitted to the Bar, and at once began the practice of his profession in Carlyle. Two years later, President Pierce conferred upon him the appointment of "Receiver of the United States land office" at Edwardsville, Ill., which position he held until all the lands were sold and the office closed.

His duties as Receiver terminated, Mr. Sparks returned to Carlyle and resumed his professional duties, continuing thus engaged until his retirement from the Bar about 1874. In 1856 he was chosen an elector on the Buchanan-Breckinridge ticket as a representative of the Eighth Congressional District, and at the same election he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature in the Twentieth General Assembly, representing the counties of Bond and Clinton. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate to represent in the Twenty-third General

Assembly the Fourth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clinton, Bond, Fayette, Perry, Washington and Marion. He was a prominent member of both branches, and took part in the principal debates, serving with credit to himself as well as to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and also took a prominent part in furthering the present school law, which was enacted during his term of service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sparks has been an active and leading member of the State Conventions since 1851, and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention held at New York in 1868, and the convention at Chicago in 1884, in both of which he took an active part. He also served in Congress, representing the Sixteenth District of Illinois, which embraced the counties of Bond, Clinton, Fayette, Clay, Marion, Montgomery and Washington, and served his constituents with such faithfulness and efficiency that he was elected to succeed himself for three additional terms, making his entire period of service eight years, or from 1875 to 1883. He served as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and was Chairman of the Committees on Military Affairs, Expenditures of the Interior Department, Indian Affairs and the Revision of the Laws. His service was marked by close attention to all matters of business before the House, and he was noted as a hard-working, able and influential Congressman.

During his entire life Mr. Sparks has been an active member of the Democratic party, and has taken a lively interest in all the campaigns, being regarded as one of the ablest stump speakers in the state. Doubtless no one in Illinois is better known as a public political speaker than he. Under the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed in 1885 "Commissioner of the general land office," at a time when that office was perhaps the most responsible as well as the most difficult to manage in the United States, for the public mind was filled with the idea that the Government lands were being absorbed by railroad companies, large corporations and syndicate combinations, as well as by numerous speculating schemes, land grabbing

rings, and individual land speculators, in contravention of the laws.

Mr. Sparks made active war against these rings and combined corporate interests, in order that the public lands might be preserved, as had been contemplated, for their appropriation by honest settlers for homesteads. By his efforts he saved many millions of acres for the public good, and was regarded as one of the most faithful and able commissioners the general land office ever had. Many of the great leaders in the country, such as Judge Davis, E. B. Washburne, et al., and the metropolitan press generally, heartily endorsed his acts while he was fighting these rings. Mr. Washburne, General Grant's personal friend, in a public letter said as follows: "The general land office for the last fifteen or twenty years has been, according to my judgment, the most corrupt that ever existed in any Government on the face of the earth. For years and years the 'land grabbers' and 'land jobbers' seem to have had full sway there, and it is quite time that they were rooted out, and I am glad to see that an Illinois man like Mr. Sparks has had courage to attack these stupendous abuses. Mr. Sparks deserves to be commended for his action, and for one I wish to bear him my sincere thanks."

Judge Davis, in a letter addressed to Mr. Sparks concerning his official acts as Commissioner of the general land office, writes: "I congratulate you most sincerely on your success, and I congratulate the country too. The office is one of the most important and requires a high order of capacity, and what is more, it requires an honest man, which I know you to be." In another letter to Mr. Sparks, he says: "Millions of the public domain have been seized and stolen, and frauds have been perpetrated and are now continually coming to light, proving how vast and reckless this organized plunder has been. Do not be deterred in your grand work by malicious opposition or insidious injustice."

Judge Gresham, in a letter dated December 2, 1886, addressing Mr. Sparks as "Commissioner of the general land office," says: "It is hardly necessary to repeat what I said to you when you were in Chicago a few weeks ago, that I thought you

were the right man in the right place, and that your valuable services were appreciated by all right-thinking people." Gen. John A. McClermand, in a letter dated June 6, 1885, to Mr. Sparks, writes: "I congratulate you, and especially the public, on your appointment to an office which in its immediate functions, more than any other, pre-eminently concerns the social and political welfare of the whole people. I refer to the superintendency and disposition of the public domain. * * * In conclusion, I hail your appointment for another reason, if you will permit me to say it. It gives assurance that the heroic spirit of the founders of Illinois and of the earliest agents of her growth and glory, has survived in one of her sons, fearlessly and worthily incarnating it."

On the 15th of November, 1887, Mr. Sparks resigned the office of Commissioner of the general land office, and President Cleveland, in accepting his resignation, in quite a lengthy autograph letter, uses this language: "I desire to heartily acknowledge the value of your services in the improved administration of the land department which has been reached, and to assure you of my appreciation of the rugged and unyielding integrity which has characterized your official conduct."

On June 21, 1888, in the House of Representatives in Congress, during a discussion regarding the public lands, Mr. Holman of Indiana, popularly known as the "Watch Dog" of the Treasury, and the "Father of the House," said, "The judgment of the country, Mr. Chairman, is, I think, that in the employment of its officers and agents, the administration has been, as a rule, singularly fortunate. Whatever else may be said about the administration of Grover Cleveland, I think that all men of both political parties throughout the country accord to his administration an honorable purpose and a desire to secure to the people the blessings of good Government, and I feel sure, sir, that the public judgment in reviewing the multitude of men who have held offices under this administration and the services rendered by each, if it selected one that rendered a service of special and enduring value to the people, reflecting special honor on the Government, whose integrity rose above all question, and who left the public service with the

regrets of millions of people, that public judgment would without hesitation designate General Sparks of the state of Illinois (applause), so recently at the head of the great bureau of public lands. I need not stand here, sir, to defend General Sparks. No man of this period has established himself in the confidence of the people of the country for rugged integrity and firmness of character of exalted devotion to the public service, that man is the late Commissioner of the general land office (renewed applause).

"Mr. Chairman, the sun in his course round the globe has not shone upon a man of purer heart, more sterling integrity, or of a higher sense of duty than General Sparks of Illinois. It is not necessary, I repeat, to vindicate General Sparks. He is vindicated by all men who esteem high qualities and honorable and valuable public services. The only charge that ever has or can be made against General Sparks as an officer of the Government, was that he was too strongly devoted to his duties and too intensely abhorred injustice and fraud. Mr. Chairman, men from both sides of the Chamber, something unknown in our past experience in this body, and perhaps the past history of Congress, Democrat and Republican as well, impressed with the high value of the services General Sparks has rendered to his country, urged that his resignation should not be accepted.

"Notwithstanding the embarrassment which they realize arose from General Sparks' conflict of opinion on questions of the administration of the land laws with the head of the Interior department, public interests demanded that the people should have the benefit of his services. Let another instance be found in the history of our body where its members in the appreciation of the services of a man who had served on this floor with distinguished honor and credit, both to his state and himself, impressed with the value of his labor under the administration, had appealed, without regard to political differences, for his remaining in office, notwithstanding the embarrassment of the public service by a conflict of opinion between the head of a great bureau and the chief of the department. The condition of that, the greatest of the bureaus of the Government, the general land of-

face, charged with the interests of our public domain, the existence of countless organized schemes of wealth and corporate power to rob the people and obtain by fraud the lands which should be their future homes, demanded the presence of such a man as General Sparks."

General Sparks left the service of the United States with the regrets of the whole people, who love honor and purity in public office, and with the regrets of the Chief Magistrate of the country. All coming generations will appreciate the value of his labors and hold him in high esteem. General Weaver, late Populist candidate for the Presidency, then in Congress, on the same occasion said: "I hope the committee will make ample appropriation to enable the Interior department to protect the residue of the public domain from fraudulent entries. I want to say one other thing in defense of the late Commissioner of the land office, General Sparks of Illinois. A more conscientious and able public servant never occupied that position. Very few have ever occupied any position in this Government who were abler than he. Not only that, but I want to say here that if in this administration has made a mistake, it was in allowing General Sparks to retire from that bureau. With his magnificent courage and his incorruptible honesty, he was fighting a continent of thieves almost unsupported, single-handed and alone" (applause).

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, then in Congress, on the same occasion said: "Mr. Chairman, in the brief time allowed me, I want to say a few words in answer to the eloquence which has been poured out here in opposition to what is called the 'spy' system, inaugurated under General Sparks. General Sparks himself needs no vindication. If there ever was an aggressively honest man in a public office, if there ever was an upright, fearless, unselfish man, determined to do his whole duty to the people of the United States against monstrous combinations of capitalists and railroads, against land 'sharks,' land 'thieves' and land 'grabbers,' cattle rings and alien free-booters, that man was William Andrew Jackson Sparks, an honest man and a sterling Democrat." Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Ran-

dall, of Pennsylvania, Hon. William M. Springer, R. W. Townshend, of Illinois, and others, spoke to the same effect.

For over forty-three years General Sparks has substantially been a resident of his present home, Carlyle, and is one of the oldest settlers of the place. He is now retired from all active duties and is spending his declining years in his pleasant home, which is one of the finest residences of the town. As in former years, he is deeply interested in political and public affairs. His name has frequently been mentioned as candidate of his party for Governor, and doubtless he could have secured the nomination had he put forth the energy and ability that he possesses; but as he himself says, he is well satisfied to fill the position of a private citizen.

General Sparks has been happily wedded for thirty-nine years, his marriage to Miss Julia Parker, of Edwardsville, Ill., having occurred April 16, 1855. They have had no children of their own, but have reared and educated a nephew and several nieces, one of whom, Miss Sadie Norton, now resides with them. Mrs. M. J. Alexander, widow of the late Col. G. C. Alexander, a sister of Mrs. Sparks, has made her home with them for nearly a score of years. General Sparks is not a member of the church, but his wife and other members of his family are devout members of the Catholic Church.



HERBERT S. SMITH. An honorable position among the agriculturists of Spring Garden Township, Jefferson County, is held by the gentleman above named, who is the possessor of one hundred and twenty acres on section 10. The well tilled acres are devoted to raising mixed crops and the ordinary amount of stock, both grain and animals being of good quality. The estate is improved with the various outbuildings, and the manner in which it is kept indicates to the passer-by that the land is occupied by a family of enterprise and good judgment.

Our subject is a native of the township in which he is living, and was born May 4, 1855. Of the

parental family of ten children, only seven are living. Those besides our subject being: Harriet, Mrs. A. Knowles; Florence, the wife of F. M. Knowles; Kirby, an engineer in Mt. Vernon; Anson C., who resides in Moore's Prairie; Nora, the wife of R. D. Raone; and Cora, Mrs. William Rohrer, of Guthrie, Okla.

The parents of our subject were Jesse H. and Eliza (Bliss) Smith, the former of whom was born in Tennessee in 1823, and who accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois when a lad of seven years. They located in Spring Garden Township, where the father spent his entire life. He was therefore one of the earliest settlers of this region, and when ready to commence farming on his own account, entered a tract of land from the Government, from which he developed a good farm and on which he resided until his decease, in June, 1892, when sixty-eight years of age. He was one of the enterprising and representative men of his locality, and at one time was Coroner and Sheriff of Jefferson County. He was also Supervisor and Assessor of Moore's Prairie Township, and was very influential in church affairs, being a prominent member of the Baptist Church. In the community where he so long made his home he was widely and favorably known, and in the history of his adopted county he occupied a high place.

Mrs. Eliza (Bliss) Smith, the mother of our subject, was born in Vermont, and came west with her parents when a young girl. She was the daughter of Noah Bliss, who on coming to Illinois made his home in Jefferson County. Mrs. Smith died many years ago, when in her thirtieth year. Grandfather Isaac Smith was a native of North Carolina and fought as a soldier in the War of 1812. He settled in Tennessee when quite young, and in middle life came to Illinois, where he was one of the pioneers and where he lived to an advanced age.

H. S. Smith, of this sketch, attended the district school of Moore's Prairie Township, and when reaching his majority, located upon the farm, where he lived for ten years. About that time his marriage with Miss Eleanor Gano took place. The lady was the daughter of Richard and Messaline (Fugate) Gano, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Smith was one in a family of four children, of whom

those living besides herself are: Daniel and William, both of whom are residing in Nebraska.

Soon after his marriage, our subject purchased the farm upon which he is still living in Spring Garden Township, and which comprises one hundred and twenty acres of well tilled land. In politics he votes with the People's party. He is a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and earnestly endeavors to practice in his daily life the grand principles in which he believes. He has always manifested a great interest in local affairs, and in 1890 was elected Supervisor of his township, of which position he is still the incumbent.

AUGUST A. GAJEWSKI, one of the most prosperous business men of Dubois, is the gentleman above named, who owns a commodious two-story business house, and has a large trade both among the people of the village and throughout the surrounding country. His financial ability is unmistakable and has secured for him an excellent business during the few years in which he has been thus engaged. He is of German birth and was born June 24, 1866.

August and Frances Gajewski, the parents of our subject, were likewise natives of the Old Country, where the former was a bricklayer by trade. They reared besides our subject the following children: Frances, now deceased; Amelia, Mary, Annie and John. The last-named son emigrated to America in 1868 and since then has made his home in Milwaukee, Wis., where he is an extensive builder and contractor.

The parents of our subject set sail for America in 1873, and made their first home in Milwaukee, where the father worked at his trade for a short time. That same year, however, he removed his family to a farm, located six miles east of Dubois, where they made their home for five years and then disposed of the estate and returned to Milwaukee. After a two years' residence in that city they came to Dubois, where August Gajewski, Sr., departed this life in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven

years. The mother is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Bendrick. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

August A., of this sketch, remained at home and aided his father in the farm work for five years after coming to America, at the end of which time he returned to Milwaukee and became an employe in the furniture store of the Parlor Frame Company, with whom he remained for four years, beginning with a salary of \$2 per week. He advanced step by step to the responsible position of shipping clerk, for which he was paid \$9 per week.

In September, 1885, Mr. Gajewski came to Dubois and entered the store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Bendrick, as clerk, and was soon afterward taken in as partner. When this connection was dissolved he purchased tics for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, after which he engaged in business for himself. He is very popular in his locality and was elected Constable of Dubois in 1887, which position he held for four years. April 25, 1888, he was appointed Postmaster of the city and served in that capacity until November 19, 1893.

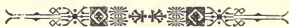
A short time after being assigned to the above position our subject opened up a small restaurant in connection with a general mercantile store, to which he has added until now he is the proprietor of a large two-story building, both floors of which are stocked with goods. He carries a stock valued at \$8,000, and in addition to general merchandising deals in all kinds of farming implements and machinery. In the fall of 1891 he erected a large store house, in which he keeps all his heavier goods.

June 28, 1893, Mr. Gajewski suffered a heavy loss by having his store robbed, the safe being blown open and a large amount of money taken therefrom. Some of the funds belonged to the postoffice, some to the Champion Machine Company, and \$600 had been placed there for safe-keeping by the village of Dubois, of which he was the Treasurer. It is but justice to him to say that he made good the entire loss, although the village Trustees offered to be responsible for their stolen property. December 9, 1893, his store caught fire

from flames in an adjoining building and it was only after the most arduous exertion that the building was saved. His goods were considerably damaged, but the loss was entirely covered by insurance.

The lady whom our subject married June 25, 1887, was Miss Mary Norris, and to them have been born three children, namely: Sylvester A., Maximilian and Clara A. Mr. Gajewski has been the recipient of official honors by his fellow-townsmen, and besides being Town Clerk for two years was Village Trustee for one year, and Treasurer for the same length of time.

The history of our subject shows how a boy possessed of ability, honesty and industry can overcome poverty, master a new language, become acquainted with the customs and habits of a people wholly different from those of his native land, and when only twenty-eight years of age can be called wealthy and of upright character.



ARTHUR O. OEHLER, editor and proprietor of *The Sun*, was born December 18, 1854, at Highland, Madison County, Ill. His parents were John U. and Anna (Farner) Oehler, of Switzerland, who came to this country in 1849. The subject of this sketch passed his early years in the vicinity of and at Highland. He attended and was graduated from its public schools. Afterward he was employed as a clerk and for a short time was engaged in the mercantile business.

On withdrawing from this pursuit Mr. Oehler attended college for a time. He has always been a student, and has for years pursued a systematic course of reading. He speaks and writes fluently the English, German and French languages. It can be truly said that his mind is well trained by reading and independent study. For nineteen years he was a public school teacher, beginning at the bottom in both country and graded schools and steadily working himself up till he held principalships in both town and city schools.

The schoolroom becoming too confining, Mr. Oehler decided to enter upon another occupa-

tion. In 1893 he bought out the *Trenton Gazette*, *Trenton Herald*, and *Presbyterian*. He consolidated them into one paper, and on Friday, July 7, the first edition of the new paper, *The Sun*, made its appearance. He has a knack of picking up news, and is a ready writer, with a well trained mind. He adopted as his motto: "The newest paper in Clinton County." This fact he constantly keeps before him, and tenaciously carries out.

From his ancestors Mr. Oehler has imbibed the love of freedom so characteristic of the mountain-loving Swiss, and his prayer has ever been to be spared from bigotry and prejudice in whatever form it might present itself. He is a member of several orders and societies. He belongs to the Evangelical Church, and in politics is a liberal Republican. He was married March 29, 1883, to Miss Lina Gravins, of Marine, Ill. Their union has been blessed with three girls, Alice and Anna being twins, nine years old, and Melia, aged six. Mr. Oehler is much attached to his family, and finds delight in spending his spare time in the midst of the family circle.



JOHAN T. WELLING. The enterprise with which the name of Mr. Welling is indissolubly connected is one in which the citizens of Germantown feel a just pride and is, in fact, one which will compare favorably with any other in Clinton County. A man of versatile ability, he has displayed not only keen judgment and energy in his business transactions, but an extraordinary amount of ingenuity in setting up his machinery and running his plant.

Both as a manufacturer of and dealer in furniture and coffins, Mr. Welling conducts an extensive business, and also carries a complete stock of hardware, paints, oils, glass, stoves, tinware, trunks and valises, belting and packing, guns, pistols, books, accordeons, clocks, jewelry and sewing machines. He also carries a full line of wall paper, shades, pumps, wheelbarrows, hay tools, picture frames, baby carriages, and nails and glass.

The store building occupied by Mr. Welling is

constructed of brick and iron, and is two stories in height, with basement; it is 45x48 feet in dimensions. The factory is 45x117 feet in dimensions, and the warerooms occupy 2600 square feet of floor space. In 1884 he purchased a steam engine, and in 1891 introduced a new engine, twenty-five horse power, which cost \$1,000 to set up. There is also a thirty horse power steel boiler. The sawmill was bought in 1886, at a cost of \$800. Twenty-five different machines may here be found for manufacturing furniture.

The proprietor of this flourishing enterprise is a native of Holland, having been born there in 1851. He is the son of John Welling, Sr., who emigrated to America in 1852 and settled at Brighton, Ill., where he followed the trade of a tailor. In 1857 he came to Clinton County, where he has since resided. The subject of this sketch remained in Germantown until fifteen years of age, when he went to Carlyle and there learned the trade of a carpenter. While in that town he assisted in building the large Catholic Church there. Later going to Breese, he assisted in building the steeple and completing the large church at that place, and later aided in the erection of the flour and saw mill at Germantown.

In St. Louis Mr. Welling learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and millwright, and after a sojourn of six years in that city returned to Germantown, reaching this place in November of 1873 with a cash capital of \$400. He constructed a small building which he utilized as a factory. He then manufactured a horse power wheel sixteen feet in diameter, all of wood, and afterward made the other requisite machinery. His next step was the purchase of a blind horse for power. At the time of the opening of the factory he was \$3,000 in debt, the money having been borrowed at eight per cent. interest. At no time, however, did he find it necessary to give a mortgage or trust deed to secure his loan. In his business he has had no partner except his wife, who from the first has been his efficient helpmate, co-operating with him in every undertaking. She drove the horse, polished the furniture and otherwise aided him in the business. It is not strange, therefore, that his own industry, seconded by his wife's good management,



RESIDENCE OF L. N. BEAL, MT. VERNON, ILL.



RESIDENCE - FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES OF J. T. WELLING, GERMANTOWN, ILLINOIS.

should have brought him to more than ordinary success.

After having conducted the furniture business for some time, Mr. Welling bought a small stock of hardware, which was placed on a table and offered for sale. From that beginning he has worked his way upward until his stock of hardware is now the finest and most complete of any in Clinton County. About four years ago he built and fully equipped a sawmill upon his present property. The building he now occupies was erected around and over the old factory, after which the latter was removed. At present he has about \$25,000 invested in the enterprise.

On the day of his marriage, September 29, 1874, Mr. Welling remarked to his young wife, "Now we begin," and from that time he has had the active assistance of this estimable lady. She bore the maiden name of Katie Kemper and was born and reared in St. Louis. Seven children blessed their union, Mary, Mina, Henry, Clara, Theodore, Annie and Conrad. Mr. Welling and family are members of the Catholic Church and he is one of the prominent members of that religious organization. In their pleasant home he and his wife entertain their host of friends, and fortunate is the guest who receives an invitation to dinner, for Mrs. Welling is noted for the excellence of the viands with which her table is provided. In her cellar is the most complete assortment of preserves, jellies and canned fruits that the writer has ever been permitted to see. In addition to his residence and factory Mr. Welling owns thirty-five acres of timber land and also several lots and three residences in Germantown.



SYLVESTER C. GARRISON. This gentleman is the owner and occupant of a fine tract of land located in Irvington Township, Washington County, which in its improvements and general appearance will compare favorably with any estate in the county. He is a native of Clinton County, and was born March 9, 1851, to David A. and Mary M. (Fowler) Harrison, who reared a family of five children, two of

whom died in infancy. Our subject is the second of those now living, his sisters being Phoebe E. and Viola V.

David Garrison was born in Tennessee, and was brought to Clinton County, this state, by his parents when only four years of age. He was educated in the common schools of the latter place, and remained with his parents until establishing a home of his own, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits. He was married a year after attaining his majority to Miss Mary M., daughter of Milton Fowler, who a number of years ago occupied a high place among the educators of Arkansas. Mr. Garrison was a staunch Democrat in politics until late in life, when he joined the Greenback party. He held the office of Township Treasurer for twenty years in his locality, and was Supervisor for two terms. Going to Arkansas, he was then engaged in farming for a year, and then returned to Clinton County, where he purchased property and reared his family. He was a member of the Christian Church, with which denomination he was connected for many years. He was a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, and was well liked by the entire community.

Sylvester C. Garrison, of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Clinton County and received the advantages of a district school education. He remained at home until his marriage, with the exception of two years spent in Arkansas and a short time in which he was engaged in canvassing for maps in Iowa and Wayne County, this state. After returning home he commenced farming on his own account, and when twenty-four years of age purchased his present farm, where he makes a specialty of fruit-raising. He devotes forty acres of his place to the cultivation of strawberries and also has a fine pear and apple orchard.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin and Mr. Garrison were united in marriage August 6, 1874. The lady was a daughter of Jackson and Julia Baldwin. She has become the mother of eight children, all of whom are living, with one exception; they are, Howard, Roy, Erma, Grace, David Grover Cleveland, Lizzie and Sylvester. Maude is deceased. Mrs. Garrison made her home with her uncle, James Baldwin, until her marriage, her parents having

died when she was quite young. She was born February 4, 1854, in Washington County, this state, and completed her education in the college at Irvington. She is an active member of the Christian Church and is greatly respected by all who know her.

In politics our subject is a strong Democrat, and is interested in everything that will advance the community in which he makes his home. He has held the offices of Highway Commissioner and School Trustee. In religious belief he is a member of the Christian Church. In fact he is a man whose sketch will do honor to our volume and prove interesting to his many friends, who hold him in the highest possible esteem.



REV. ALEXANDER RICE. Since his early youth this gentleman has manifested a degree of enterprise which has redounded to his credit and resulted in worldly prosperity. He is at present living on a fine farm on section 36, Bolo Township, Washington County, although until within the last year he has been engaged in ministerial work, having been ordained an Elder of the Baptist Church in 1862.

Our subject was born in Perry County, this state, September 1, 1834, and is the son of Abner Rice, who was born in Robertson County, Tenn., February 23, 1810. He came to Illinois when a young man of twenty years and located in Perry County midway between Pinckneyville and Nashville, where he resided the remainder of his life. His father, Joshua Rice, and family came to this state the same year and located in the above neighborhood. The family spoken of comprised eight children, James M., Joshua M., Jerusha, Sarah J., Susan, Nancy, Martha J. and Abner S.

Grandfather Joshua Rice was a man possessed of more than ordinary education and for many years taught school. He filled the office of Assessor of Perry County for some time and was also County Collector several terms. He was very prominent

in politics in his day and departed this life in 1854, when in his sixty-seventh year.

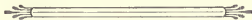
Abner Rice, the father of our subject, served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War for three months, during which time he participated in the battle of Bad Ax, where his brother-in-law, Alexander Hutchings, was killed. When ready to establish a home of his own he was married, in 1833, to Miss Lucinda Hull. They made their home on Rice's Prairie and there reared their family of seven children, which included Richard M., Zebedeo II., Alexander (of this sketch), Nancy J., Sarah B., Lucinda and James M. James, who departed this life in 1892 in Texas, was a soldier in the late war for four years; Richard also served his country for three years, during which time he took part in twenty-three hard-fought battles; Zebedeo also saw one year of soldier's life.

Alexander Rice was reared to man's estate in Perry County and received a good common school education, which he has improved upon by a life of constant study and reading and is now one of the best informed men in the county. The lady whom he married in 1855 was Miss Maria W. Shelpan. She died eighteen months later, and in 1858 he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Jeremiah Rice, who was a native of Tennessee but emigrated to Illinois in 1828 and located in Washington County, just four miles south of Nashville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rice has been born a family of five children, of whom Abner J. and two infants unnamed are deceased. Mary J. was born in August, 1868, and has been given a fine education, being a graduate of Ewing College, where she also received thorough musical training. Alexander Z. was born June 1, 1871, and after completing his high school education entered the law school at Valparaiso, Ind., where he is a student at the present time.

Mrs. Rice departed this life December 4, 1891, at the age of fifty-four years. She was a devoted member of the Missionary Baptist Church. With that denomination our subject has been connected since sixteen years of age, having then joined the congregation of which his father was minister. As before stated our subject was ordained to preach in the Baptist Church in 1862, and since that time

has been active in religious work until the past year, when on account of failing health he was compelled to abandon his labors. His work in that direction was confined to Washington and Perry Counties, where he organized many churches and administered the ordinance of baptism to as many as one thousand persons. At the present time he has charge of the church with which he united when a boy. He has led a very busy and useful life and has accomplished a vast amount of good.



DREW TUFTS. Among the publications that have contributed to the development of the resources of Marion County, enhanced its material, moral and social interests and exerted a powerful influence in behalf of the cause of justice, prominent mention belongs to *The Democrat*, the organ of the Democratic party in Centralia, and one of the leading papers published in this part of the state. Mr. Tufts, the editor, is a young gentleman of great ability, and is admirably qualified, both by nature and training, for the successful prosecution of his chosen work. In addition to the duties of this position, he is also filling the office of private secretary to Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Gill.

Referring to the ancestry of the subject of this sketch, we find that the Tufts family is of Scotch descent and was represented in America during the Colonial days. Our subject's father, Samuel P., was born near Boston, Mass., June 28, 1827, and was a son of Almanza Tufts, whom he accompanied to St. Louis, Mo., at the age of about eighteen years. Thence he removed to Wisconsin and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he joined an Illinois regiment and served through the entire conflict, after which, retiring from the army, he proceeded to California and for some years engaged in gold mining.

Returning to Illinois, Samuel P. Tufts located in Centralia in 1854, about the time of the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad to that place. He engaged here in building and general

carpenter work until the opening of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the service of the Union and marched to the front as Lieutenant of his company under the command of General Oglesby. At the close of the war he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. His connection with *The Democrat* dates from the year 1869. The office was burned down in 1870 and in the following year the property was purchased by him, after which he continued editor and proprietor of the paper for more than a decade. In 1883, receiving an appointment in the House Postoffice at Washington, D. C., he turned the management of the paper over to his son. He made his home in the Capitol City until 1886, when he resigned and shortly afterward accepted the position of Postmaster at Centralia, continuing to serve in that capacity until 1889. Later he embarked in the general produce business at this place. In July, 1893, he again received the appointment as Postmaster at Centralia and is now filling that position with the same marked fidelity to duty and energy of disposition that has characterized his incumbency of other offices.

In the family of Samuel P. Tufts there were seven children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Gay L., Drew, Elsie and Zerelda D., all living in Centralia. The eldest, Gay L., was born in Centralia April 16, 1860, and was reared and educated in this city. In 1893 he became associated with *The Democrat*, with which he is still connected. The subject of this sketch was born in the city where he now lives, January 27, 1864, and received his education in the common and high schools of Centralia, graduating from the latter in 1882. He entered the office of *The Democrat* as assistant editor and has been associated with the paper ever since. A member of the Southern Illinois Press Association, he is now serving as its Secretary, and is also Vice-President of the Illinois Press Association. Socially he is identified with the Helmet Lodge No. 26, K. P., at Centralia, and has passed through all the chairs, being a Past Chancellor-at this writing.

In 1893 Mr. Tufts was chosen private secretary to Hon. Joseph B. Gill and still serves in that capacity. He is a member of the senatorial com-

mittee of the Forty-second District and has served as delegate to various state, congressional and county conventions, dating back as far as 1886. In the Democratic National Convention of 1892 he was alternate delegate. At various times he has been connected with the management of the county campaigns, which he has managed with great skill and adroitness, being considered one of the most successful workers in his party.

The Democrat was founded in 1871 by Samuel P. Tufts and was at that time a seven-column weekly paper. On the 30th of May, 1893, was issued the first number of the *Daily*, which is a six-column folio and is published every evening. The circulation is large, the advertising patronage liberal, and the paper is conceded to be the leading Democratic publication in this section of Illinois.



EDWARD COLMAN PACE, Cashier of the Centennial Bank of Ashley, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ill., September 25, 1832, and in order of birth is the fifth of nine children comprising the family of Joel and Pamela (Daniels) Pace, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. A short time before the territory of Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, the father came hither and at once became prominently connected with the public affairs of Jefferson County. For a period of thirty-seven years he served as County Clerk, County Judge and County Recorder, and was long numbered among the most influential men of the county, where his death occurred. His estimable wife preceded him to the grave.

In the schools of Mt. Vernon the subject of this sketch received a practical education, conducting his studies in the winter seasons, while his summers were devoted to farm work. At the age of twenty he left home and began in business for himself. For a time he assisted in the survey of the Illinois Central Railroad, working with the corps of engineers, and remaining thus engaged until the

work of that line was finished. He then went to Springfield, Ill., and embarking in the mercantile business, continued thus interested for a few years. Removing to St. Louis, Mo., he accepted a position in a wholesale clothing house, where he remained for three years.

From St. Louis, Mr. Pace returned to Mt. Vernon, where he conducted a general dry-goods business until the breaking out of the late war. He then came to Ashley, where he has since resided with the exception of four years, 1872 to 1876, when he was engaged in the commission business at Cairo, Ill. The banking house of Pace Bros., with which he is now connected, is one of the most prominent private banks in the county and has established a solid reputation in financial circles. While the details of his business occupy his attention largely to the exclusion of other matters, he nevertheless finds time to keep posted upon events of current interest, and is a man of broad information.

In 1859 Mr. Pace married Miss Mary A., daughter of Roswell and Lucretia (Beecher) Woodin, prominent people of New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Woodin was a sister of the renowned Judge Edwin Beecher, of Fairfield. Five children were born to bless this union, four of whom are now living. Lucretia, who married Albert Lewis, resides in Cairo, Ill.; Berintha E., wife of O. M. Waters, lives in Mt. Vernon, where Mr. Waters owns and manages a drug store; Mary W. is the wife of Charles A. Wall, a son of Judge Wall, of DuQuoin, Ill.; Albert E. resides with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Pace are members of the Methodist Church.

Socially, Mr. Pace is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and enjoys the distinction of being the only thirty-third degree Mason in southern Illinois. At present he is Past Grand High Chief of Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and also Grand Captain-General of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. His judgment concurs with the principles of the Democratic party, in which he is a prominent and active worker. He has served his district as representative on the Board of Equalization for four years, and was one of the Illinois members of the World's Fair Board of Commissioners. He is now and for a number of years has

been a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

In a career honorable alike to himself and to the community, Mr. Pace has shown those valuable traits of character without which success is unattainable; and the perusal of this biographical sketch leads one to believe that he is a man of sound judgment and high worth, whom his fellow-citizens may well hold in respect and esteem. Well informed in financial matters, he is admirably adapted for the responsible position which he has occupied for many years.



BF. W. KELLER. This name will be at once recognized by our readers as that of one of the leading farmers of Dubois Township, Washington County. He was born in the province of Nassau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 1, 1832, and is the son of William Keller, who was likewise a native of that province and was born in 1809. The latter was a blacksmith by trade, and when reaching mature years married Miss Margaret Weidman.

The family of William Keller included six sons and three daughters, of whom our subject, Ernest, William and Henry came to America in 1854. The two former came west to Illinois and located in Belleville, where they were later joined by Henry, but William was never heard from again. The remainder of the family crossed the Atlantic in company with their parents in 1855, and coming directly to the Prairie State, located on a farm of six hundred and forty acres in Effingham County. There the father died in 1877, and his sons Henry, Reinhart and Edward still live on the old place. Susan married Adam Weorheim and lives in Centralia; Margaret, Mrs. Valentine Schmitt, was living in San Francisco at the time of her decease, in 1890.

The father of our subject was a soldier in the German army from 1826 to 1832, and with all the members of his family was connected with the Lutheran Church; he assisted in the organization of the society in Effingham. His good wife died

April 1, 1879, which was the birthday of her eldest child, and the day she was buried was the anniversary of the birth of her youngest-born.

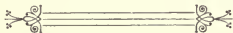
For a short time after coming to this state our subject worked at his trade of a blacksmith in Belleville and thence removed to St. Louis, where for nine months he worked at his trade. Then returning to Belleville he spent the following six months as a blacksmith, and at the end of that time we find him in Smithtown, seven miles from the above place, where he erected a shop and carried on his trade for a twelvemonth. He then began farming, which he followed for the next five years in that place.

Disposing of his property in Smithtown, our subject removed to Nashville, this state, in the fall of 1860, and there worked at his trade for six months. In 1861, however, he came to Dubois, where he has since made his home and for ten years plied his trade. He then spent a decade as a general merchant in that city, but since 1881 has given his attention exclusively to farming.

Prior to emigrating to America, Mr. Keller was married in Germany, January 1, 1853, to Miss Eva Dasch, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt and was the daughter of Christian and Susan E. Dasch. Her father was a stone mason by trade and reared a family of three children, of whom Mrs. Keller was the eldest and is the only one now living. Catherine died in infancy, and Paul departed this life in the Old Country in 1875. Mr. Dasch died in his native land in 1848, when in his eighty-fifth year, and his good wife departed this life in 1863, aged seventy-six years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keller have been born six sons and four daughters, Frederick Ernst, Bernhardt C. W., Philip E., Bernhardt F. W., John H., Reinhardt, Emma M. E., Anna L., Wilhelmina M. and Magdalena K. Of these, Ernst, Bernhardt (1st), Philip E., John H., Reinhardt and Anna are deceased. Our subject and his wife are devoted members of the Evangelical Church in Dubois. In politics the former is a Democrat and has been very prominent in township and county affairs, attending all the local conventions. He has been Justice of the Peace for over sixteen years, was Supervisor and Collector for two years each, and

is also a Notary Public. He is one of the most successful and wealthy farmers of his township and occupies a high place among its citizens.



ALVIN GILBERT. How frequently is it the case that natural ability and energy combined accomplish truly wonderful results, raising a man from poverty to the importance and publicity that wealth brings. The subject of this sketch commenced life with virtually nothing so far as finances go, and has by dint of good judgment, pleasing address and energy amassed quite a comfortable fortune. At this writing he is living upon his valuable farm, including six hundred and forty broad acres on section 25, Blissville Township, Jefferson County.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 3, 1839, and is the youngest child of Eli and Susan M. (Gale) Gilbert. The father was a native of Washington County, N. H., and was born in 1789. He was a cloth dresser by trade, and the year of our subject's birth he emigrated to Illinois, making the journey down the Ohio River in a flat-boat to Shawneetown, whence he came overland to Jefferson County. After coming to the Prairie State, he turned his attention to farm pursuits, which he followed in connection with operating a store at Williamsburg, and later at Ashley, this state, until his decease. His property was located where our subject now resides, and was embellished with all the improvements of a first-class estate. He died in 1875, at the age of eighty-six years; his good wife had departed this life some years previous.

Alvin Gilbert received his education in the country schools, and remained at home assisting his father in cultivating his estate until reaching his twentieth year, when he began farming on his own account at his present place. Two years later he removed to Ashley, where he was engaged in clerking in his father's store for two years, and then returned to his farm. For some time he has been interested in dealing in stock, and buys and

ships each year a earload of mules. He has one of the finest farms in the county, and his life has been an eminently useful and successful one.

Alvin Gilbert and Miss Anna M. Watkins were united in marriage June 4, 1859. The lady is the daughter of Jacob R. Watkins, a native of Virginia, who came to Illinois in 1853. Their union has resulted in the birth of six children, as follows: Walter J., who married Miss Linnie Dodds and is a resident of this county; Thomas E., who married Isabel Crane and also lives here; Orloff Watkins, who died when twenty-five years of age; Linnie, who married Walter Philips and makes her home in this county; Maggie and Maude, who are at home with their parents. At the time of his demise, Orloff W. was engaged in the clothing business at Mt. Vernon, and was a prominent Knight of Pythias.

Though not a member of any denomination, our subject rather inclines toward the Universalist belief, while Mrs. Gilbert is a member of and regular attendant at the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in politics, and is interested in local and national issues, and as a liberal-spirited citizen is ever ready to aid in all matters of public enterprise. Although never aspiring to office, he has been Collector of his township for two terms, and is quite prominent in local affairs.



JAMES H. NORTON, the owner of a beautiful fruit farm of fifty acres in the suburbs of Ashley, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in June, 1840, and is the second of a family of four children. His parents, Thomas and Minerva (Poulter) Norton, were also natives of Mercer County, where their entire lives were passed, the father dying in 1850, and his wife four years prior to his demise. James had limited advantages for obtaining an education, and was only ten years of age when his father's death left him alone in the world.

With friends of the family the orphan boy made his home until the age of fourteen, when

he started out in the world for himself, and since that time has been independent and self-supporting. For three years he was employed as a farm laborer in Kentucky, after which he removed to Indiana, where he was similarly engaged for a period of two years. Later he became an employe in a sawmill, where he remained for three years. The owner of the mill moving to Texas, he also went to that state in 1859, and worked in the mill until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Indiana.

Soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Norton enlisted, in the fall of 1861, as a member of Company F, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and was mustered in at Indianapolis. For three years he saw active service with his regiment, which first made the West Virginia campaign under General Landus. Thence they marched through the Shenandoah Valley with General Shields. After the battle of Winchester, they were transferred to General McDowell's corps at Fredericksburg. Mr. Norton took part in the engagements at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, marched from the latter point to Culpeper, then participated in the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg. His last engagement was the capture of the Weldon Railroad in Virginia. There he fell into the hands of the enemy, but escaped in a few days and made his way back to the Federal lines. In October, 1864, he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his period of service.

Returning to Indiana, Mr. Norton embarked in the mercantile business at Franklin, in which he continued for one year, and later conducted farming pursuits for a twelvemonth. In the spring of 1867 he came to Illinois, and settling in Washington County, has since made this place his home, with the exception of four years (1872-1876), when he was engaged in merchandising in Richmond, Ind. His principal occupation in life has been that of an agriculturist, and in that calling he has met with praiseworthy success, his farm on section 26 being one of the most valuable in Ashley Township.

In 1866 Mr. Norton was united in marriage with Miss Martha J., daughter of William and Emily (Ward) Clark, the former a member of a Maryland family, while the latter came from New

Jersey. To the union of J. H. and Martha Norton have been born three children, all living: Frank M., William Perry and Nellie. The eldest is a prominent teacher in Washington County and a very promising young man. Perry is interested in the fruit business with his father. Nellie, an accomplished young lady, resides at home. The parents of Mrs. Norton are both living, though at a very advanced age.

In his social relations Mr. Norton is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to Post No. 342, G. A. R., at Ashley, in which he is a prominent member. Politically, he is a Republican in state and national affairs, but is independent in local elections, casting his ballot for the candidate whom he deems best qualified for the office, irrespective of party ties. At the present time he is serving as a member of the Board of Education of Ashley, and is also Supervisor of Ashley Township.



PETER SEIBERT, a retired farmer residing in Ashley, is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Darmstadt, August 12, 1821. He is the third among the children born to the union of Diedrich John and Rachel (Stork) Seibert. The father, who engaged in agricultural pursuits in Germany, emigrated to America in 1834 accompanied by his family, and proceeding direct to Illinois, settled in St. Clair County, where he engaged in farming. There his death occurred during the early part of the '70s. His good wife had preceded him to the grave.

In the excellent schools of Germany the subject of this sketch gained the rudiments of his education and acquired a thorough knowledge of the German language. When the family emigrated to the United States he accompanied them hither and grew to manhood upon his father's farm in St. Clair County, meantime gaining a thorough knowledge of the details of rural life. Working on the home farm for his father until the age of

twenty-seven, he then began life's struggles for himself. For his life occupation he chose the calling in which he had been reared, that of agriculture.

Removing to Jefferson County, Ill., in the spring of 1855, Mr. Seibert there engaged in farming for ten years. From there in 1865 he came to Washington County and settled on a farm situated two miles from Ashley. There he engaged in the tilling of the soil for many years, and as he understood thoroughly the best methods of fertilizing the soil, as well as the proper rotation of crops, he made a success of his life work. The soil was placed under a high state of cultivation and a substantial set of farm buildings was erected, suited to the comfort of the family and the needs of the stock.

In 1892 Mr. Seibert retired from farming pursuits and came to Ashley, where he and his estimable wife are enjoying peace and plenty. In the best sense of the word, he is a self-made man, as his present prosperity is due to his untiring industry and perseverance. He is now the owner of five hundred and twenty acres of valuable land situated in Illinois and Kansas. As every loyal citizen should do, he takes an interest in matters affecting the prosperity of the people and the growth of the city. Having given his careful consideration to the great political questions of the day, he advocates the principles of the Republican party and never fails to deposit his ballot for its candidates.

The lady who for nearly a half-century has been the devoted helpmate of Mr. Seibert was in maidenhood Augusta Mary Kalaska, a native of Saxony, Germany, where also were born her parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Friday) Kalaska. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seibert was solemnized May 25, 1848, and resulted in the birth of nine children, of whom we note the following: Caroline, who married Edward Merniek, died February 18, 1891; George W., a mechanic by occupation, married Matilda Robinson and lives in Oregon; Charles, who married Eliza C. Selwind, makes his home in Perry County, Ill.; John W. married Ettie Lowe and lives in Kansas; Emma, the wife of S. C. Jack, resides in Washington

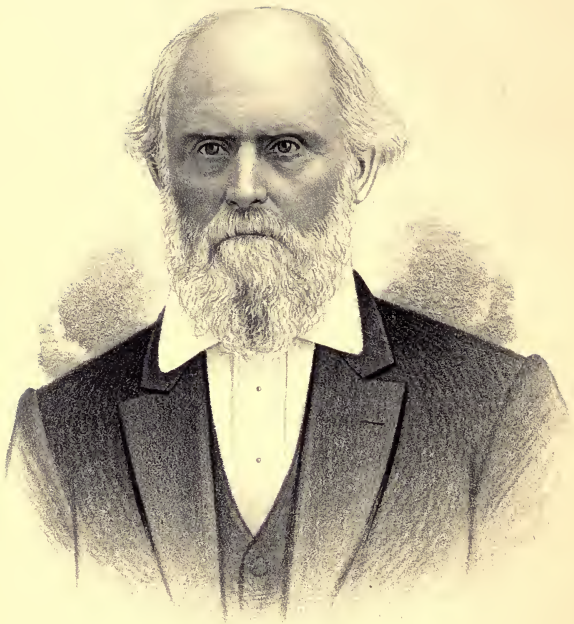
County, this state; Henry G. married Kate Meffert and is a resident of Washington County; August F., twin to Henry, is unmarried; Albert chose as his wife Emma Creal and lives in Washington County; Edmund P. and his wife, who was formerly Hesper Weinel, are residents of Washington County. Mrs. Seibert was christened in the Lutheran Church, but is now identified with the German Reformed Church, of which Mr. Seibert is also a faithful and prominent member.



JOSEPH HENRY, more familiarly known as "Uncle Joe," is well known and honored by the people of Jefferson County, not only as one of its pioneers, but as one of its most worthy citizens. He is at present residing on section 13, Weber Township, where until recent years he was engaged in general farming. Mr. Henry was born in Hopkins County, Ky., March 4, 1819, and was the youngest member of a large family of children born to Joseph and Lucy (Shumacke) Henry. The father was born in Ireland, while the mother was a native of Virginia. Their sons and daughters bore the respective names of Sarah, Thomas, Polly, Nancy, Rachael, James, Lucy, Baily and Joseph. All grew to mature years and became the heads of families.

The father of our subject was a farmer in Kentucky, but not a slaveholder. Joseph, of this sketch, was reared to manhood in the Blue Grass State, and was there married November 1, 1838, to Miss Alvira J. Crow. They made their home in Kentucky for about ten years, when they came to Williamson County, this state, where they engaged in farming. Mr. Henry also bought and shipped leaf tobacco, in which branch of business he was very successful.

In 1850 our subject came to Jefferson County with his family and located on timber land, which was placed under good cultivation only by the very hardest kind of work. At that time Indians still lingered here; they were frequent callers at his house and were always hungry. Deer, wild tur-

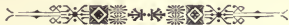


B. M. POSEY.

keys and all kinds of game were plentiful, and the family did not suffer for fresh meat of that description. He now owns six hundred and forty acres on section 13.

Mrs. Henry was the daughter of John and Nancy (Hutchinson) Crow, natives of Virginia. Her brothers and sisters were: Betsy, William, Louisa, Alzada, Nancy, Tiny, Wesley and Caroline. After emigrating to Kentucky, Mr. Crow located on a farm, which he developed and which was worked by slaves. He was a very religious man and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The mother of our subject departed this life when he was quite young, and from the time he was twelve years old he has made his own way in the world. He has been very successful as a trader and farmer, and pays the largest school tax of any man in the township. He has given his children good educations and fitted them in every way possible to fill honorable and useful positions in life. In politics our subject has always voted with the Democratic party. Mrs. Henry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



BENNETT M. POSEY, who is a prosperous farmer of Clinton County, is the owner of one of the most valuable estates of Lake Township. His farm comprises six hundred acres adjoining Posey Station and here, surrounded by all the comforts of life, he is passing his declining years. He is so vigorous that a stranger would not suspect his age to be seventy-six; such, however, is the case, for he was born on the 2d of May, 1818. For the past twenty-eight years he has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both by his eloquent exhortations and upright life honors the religion which he professes.

The father of our subject, Chesley Posey, was born in the state of Georgia January 7, 1789, and died October 5, 1818, when in the prime of manhood. His occupation was that of a farmer, and

he also worked at the trade of a carpenter and builder. On the 10th of December, 1810, he settled in St. Clair County, Ill., and there remained until his death, eight years later. Though not a member of any religious organization he lived an upright, moral life and had the respect of all who knew him. His wife, whose maiden name was Mattie Maddux, was born in the state of Delaware in 1788 and survived her husband for many years, passing away October 1, 1852.

In the parental family there were three sons and two daughters, namely: Bennett M., Jabez, Jubel, Betsy and Mary, all of whom are deceased excepting the subject of this sketch. Jabez and Jubel were soldiers in the Mexican War, the former being Corporal of Company A, Sixth Illinois Infantry, and the latter enlisting as a private in the same company. Both died while en route to the war in 1847. Jubel left a wife and children now living in Missouri.

The boyhood years of our subject were passed with his mother in Clinton County, and as he was the youngest child and the others left home to commence in life for themselves, it was his duty to remain and care for his widowed mother. As may be imagined his education was limited to a brief attendance in the common schools, three months altogether, but through self-culture he became well informed. His life occupation has been that of agriculture, a calling for which he is admirably adapted by nature and training. As above stated, he is the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land, which represents the result of his energetic efforts and excellent management.

On the 6th of October, 1842, Mr. Posey was united in marriage with Miss Celia Ann, daughter of Haden and Lesea Watts. They have reared a family of three children. The only son, Jabez Hix, was born June 18, 1861, was graduated from McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., in 1883, and died at his home February 19, 1888. He was a young man of considerable ability and was greatly mourned when he died. The elder daughter, Sarah J., married J. W. Crocker, residing near Posey Station, and they are the parents of two sons and a daughter. The younger daughter, Mary Susanna, became the wife of Rev. William McKendree Elle-

good, now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Thebes, Ill.

As a citizen Mr. Posey has ever maintained an interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of his community, and believing that the principles of the Republican party will best enhance the welfare of our country, he invariably votes the ticket of that party. He has never been solicitous for official preferment, but has occupied a number of local positions of trust, including that of County Supervisor, in which capacity he served for some time. In 1886 he was Census Enumerator for Lake Township. He was the first Postmaster at Posey, which office he resigned after having held it for two years and four months.



THOMAS S. CRAWFORD. Of southern birth and parentage, this gentleman was for many years a prominent and successful business man in different cities of the south. His health being poor, he traveled extensively, and by change of climate and continued sojourn in mild and genial lands endeavored to regain his wonted vigor and strength. Since coming to Ashley, his health has greatly improved and he therefore cannot say too much in praise of our equable climate. Nor has his success here been merely one of restored health, but in addition thereto he has achieved a financial prosperity which he justly merits, and is numbered among the successful merchants of the village.

A native of North Carolina, Mr. Crawford was born June 17, 1852, and is fourth in order of birth in the family of J. W. and Mary A. (Cox) Crawford. He was but two years old when his mother passed away, and during the same year his father moved to Alabama, where his death occurred in 1861. He was a native of Marion Court House, S. C., and both he and his wife were members of old families of the Carolinas. Orphaned at the early age of nine years, Thomas S. was obliged thenceforth to be self-supporting, and thus his advantages were meagre. For three consecutive years it was his custom to work five months in or-

der to pay his tuition and board for the same length of time. In that way his schooling was obtained but he has since been an extensive reader and has become well informed.

At the age of thirteen Mr. Crawford commenced clerking in a general store, remaining there for five years, after which he was engaged as a drug clerk for one year. Next we find him in the drug business for himself, and after one year thus spent he moved to Echoboth, Ala., where for a twelve-month he was similarly occupied. Later he settled upon a plantation, which he managed, and at the same time conducted a successful mercantile business there. After a few years he disposed of the enterprise, and in 1877 came to Kimmunity, Ill., where for a short time he owned and carried on a store. Sojourning a short time in Farina, he then returned to Kimmunity, later went to Flora, and from that place he came to Ashley in 1882. These various removals were necessitated by poor health.

Having spent nine years in Ashley, Mr. Crawford moved to Alabama in 1891 and engaged in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business for fifteen months. Returning thence to Ashley, he built a business house and embarked in the mercantile trade, in which he has since continued with marked success. He is a man of honorable character and high standing in this community, with the best interests of which he has been identified during the entire period of his residence here. By his manly, straightforward course in all his business dealings and in his social relations he has gained a warm place in the regard of his fellow-citizens.

October 1, 1873, Mr. Crawford married Miss Bettie Fitzgerald, of Alabama, who died thirteen months after their union. In 1875 he was again married, choosing as his wife Miss Alice W. Wills, of Alabama. Of this union there is one living daughter, Edna B., who is at present a student in Tuskegee College, in Alabama. Mrs. Crawford was a most estimable lady, and her death, October 13, 1893, was mourned by a large circle of friends.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church Mr. Crawford is a prominent member and Class-leader. Socially he is a member of Clay Lodge No. 153, F. & A. M., of Ashley, and the Knights of Honor No. 1540. As a citizen he stands high, his courteous

manners, intellectual culture and good habits entitling him to esteem. The views of the Democratic party and the principles for which this political organization stands meet with his hearty support, but he has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his energies and time to his business interests.



DAVID FOUTS. Among the citizens who have contributed their quota toward the development of Washington County may be properly mentioned this gentleman, who is so well known for his integrity as a citizen. He was for many years an active and successful farmer of Jefferson County and carried on his operations with more than ordinary thrift and sagacity. He became prosperous in the pursuit of his calling, improving what is considered one of the model farms of the county. Desirous of giving his children good educational advantages he removed to Irvington, where he lives respected and esteemed.

Our subject was born in Clark County, Ind., November 3, 1820, and is of German and Irish descent. His father was born in North Carolina in 1782 and there resided with his parents on a farm until the time of his marriage, when he commenced life for himself and thereafter followed agricultural pursuits. He was a man of more than ordinary education and was a devoted member of the Universalist Church. He served as 'Squire of his community for about twenty years, and during that period was also Inspector of Elections and Supervisor.

In that early day, when Indian outbreaks were common, the father of our subject was elected captain of a company of militiamen and was thereafter known as "Captain" Fouts. At Collins' Station, where there were only a few families, twenty-one were massacred by the Indians in 1811. In those perilous times Jacob Fouts aided greatly in defending the homes of the early settlers. The lady whom he married in 1807 was Miss Mary, dange-

ter of Thomas Dugan, a prominent farmer of North Carolina, where he died when only thirty-seven years of age. Mrs. Fouts was born in 1788, was given a good education, and resided with her parents until her marriage.

The parental family numbered ten children, of whom Sarah, Elizabeth, Cynthia, Lemuel, Jane and an infant unnamed are deceased. Those living besides our subject are Isabella, Mary and John. The mother of these children departed this life in 1872 in Illinois, and her husband died while residing in Indiana in 1860, his death occurring very suddenly when away from home. They had lived in one house for over a half-century.

David Fouts received his common and high school education in Clark County, Ind., and when attaining his twenty-seventh year left home and engaged in the mercantile business in New Washington, that county. He was thus employed for about seven years, when on account of ill-health he disposed of his interests in that place, and emigrating to Jefferson County, purchased four hundred acres of land and engaged extensively in grain and stock raising. After eleven years spent on his farm, in 1866 he moved into the village of Irvington, his object being to give his children better advantages for obtaining an education.

January 3, 1850, David Fouts and Miss Elizabeth J. Gudgele were united in marriage, and to them were born four children, of whom an infant and Mary F. are deceased. Those living are Jacob O. and Isabella R. Mrs. Elizabeth Fouts was the daughter of Allen and Rebecca (Robertson) Gudgele, natives of Clark County, Ind. She was educated in the common schools of the Hoosier State and remained under the parental roof until her marriage with our subject. She takes a prominent part in the workings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she has been connected for many years, and socially belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah.

In politics our subject is a staunch Republican and uses his influence in the interests of that party. Although a member of the Methodist Church at Irvington, he is a Universalist in belief. He has been of much benefit to the community in which he now resides and is a willing contributor to all

worthy causes. He is indeed a self-made man and has undoubtedly achieved unusual success, having a comfortable fortune and a host of warm friends.



JASPER BRADDY. Among the citizens who have contributed their quota toward the development of Jefferson County, and who by patience and perseverance have made it what it is, may be properly mentioned this gentleman, who is well known for his integrity as a citizen. He has been for many years an active and successful agriculturist of Farmington Township, and on section 35 carries on his operations with more than ordinary thrift and sagacity. He is prosperous in the pursuit of his calling, establishing what is considered one of the model farms of the county, which includes one hundred and twenty acres.

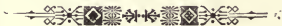
Mr. Braddy was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1840, and was only an infant of twelve months when his parents came to Jefferson County and located in Farmington Township, where Jasper has since continued to live. The parents were Jessc and Lovisa (Parker) Braddy, natives of Tennessee, whence they later went to Missouri, where they were married. Their family comprised nine children, of whom we make the following mention: Elizabeth is the wife of Calvin Williams; our subject, who is the next in order of birth, is a twin brother of Newton, who is residing in Wayne County, this state; Susanna married John Trotter, who was killed during the late war in a battle fought in Louisiana; she was later married to Jacob Turner, and on her death left one child. Benjamin Braddy, the next in order of birth, was also a soldier in the late war and died while in Alabama; Martha J. married John Estes, and on his death became the wife of John Droak and is now residing in Texas; John H. makes his home in Wayne County, and Jesse is a farmer in Weber Township, this county.

Grandfather Benjamin Braddy was a native of South Carolina, whence he emigrated to Tennessee

in an early day, and later made his home in Missouri, where his decease occurred. Our subject grew to mature years in this county, and in November, 1861, became a soldier in the Union army, enlisting as a member of Company K, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was in the service during the entire period of the war, and when mustered out, in September, 1865, had participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Nashville and Pleasant Hill, at which latter place his brother-in-law, Mr. Trotter, was killed.

After the establishment of peace, Mr. Braddy returned to his home in this county, and the following year was married to Miss Huldah Redburn, by whom he became the father of eight children. They are: Laura, Mrs. Joseph Crask; Fannie, the wife of Thomas Campbell; Willie and Jesse, twins; Annie, Mrs. Harvey Hall, of Missouri; Lovisa, Delia and Rufus. After the death of Mrs. Braddy, in 1889, our subject was married to Miss Dora Burnett, and to them were born the following six children: Lona, Minnie, Frank, Effie, Emma and John R.

Our subject has been a farmer all his life and located on his present estate in 1889. In his political relations he is a staunch Democrat, and for twelve years held the office of Justice of the Peace. In the spring of 1893 he was elected Supervisor of Farmington Township, which position he fills very acceptably. He is a member of the Baptist Church, with which denomination his family is also connected. Socially he is prominently identified with John Trotter Post No. 103.



JONAS THON. Although not one of the earliest settlers of Ashley, Mr. Thon well deserves representation among the pioneers of this thriving village, having made his home here since the year 1856. At the time of coming to this place the population was small and the improvements few, but it has been his privilege to witness and aid, from year to year, the development of its commercial interests and the prog-

ress of its material resources. Now in retirement from active business, he and his family reside in their beautiful home surrounded by every comfort that money can procure.

A native of Prussia, Mr. Thon was born in what is now the province of Nassau, July 13, 1832, and is the youngest child of Reinhard and Sophia (Knefelia) Thon, both of whom lived and died in Prussia. He acquired a practical education in the common schools of his native land, which he attended until fourteen years old. At an early age he imbibed the habits of industry which have been the secret of his success in life. When leaving school he learned the gardener's trade, and was thus engaged until 1849, when he took passage on a vessel bound for America. Arriving in this country he settled in St. Clair County, Ill., but owing to illness, which prevented him from working at an outdoor employment, he learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed until 1855.

Going to St. Louis, Mr. Thon purchased a grocery business in that city, where he remained for one year. Thence he came to Illinois and settled in Ashley. His first occupation was that of a shoemaker, and for twelve consecutive years he was thus employed. He gradually enlarged his stock of shoes until he carried a full and complete assortment in that line. To this he added in 1879 a well selected stock of general merchandise and conducted a lucrative and profitable trade until 1892. Then, owing to poor health, he disposed of his establishment to his sons and sons-in-law, and has since that time lived retired. The flattering success which he enjoyed was largely due to his excellent judgment and honorable dealings; such was the geniality of his manners and the honesty of his transactions, that he won the confidence of all with whom business relations brought him in contact, and was numbered among the substantial and progressive merchants of the county.

January 12, 1856, Mr. Thon was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Keiser, who was born in Hohenecke, Bavaria, and came thence to America in 1854, at the age of sixteen years. To this marriage were born nine children, of whom the following are now living: Mary, who married Henry

C. Peek, a successful business man of Ashley; Sophia, the wife of W. L. Martin, who also is engaged in business at this place; Clara, who resides with her parents; Otto, who is a merchant of Ashley, and Fred, a clerk in the Ashley mills. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Thon are Universalists.

Socially Mr. Thon is a member of Clay Lodge No. 153, F. & A. M., of Ashley, of which he is Past Master. He is also a charter member of Ashley Lodge No. 302, I. O. O. F., and is Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch in the encampment. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never aspired to office, although he has held a number of village and school offices.



JOHAN W. BORN, agent for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad at New Baden, was born in New Memphis, Clinton County, Ill., February 17, 1867. His father, who was born in Prussia in 1832, emigrated to America in 1842, and settled at New Memphis, Ill., where he has since resided upon a farm. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Eliza Outhouse and was born near Damienville, Ill., in 1846, becoming the wife of Mr. Born in 1866.

In the parental family there were seven children, namely: Nancy Jane, Elvira, Rosa, John W., Sarah E., Ida B. and Nora Ellen, of whom five are now living. The political views of Mr. Born, Sr., have brought him into connection with the Democratic party and he is a staunch advocate of its principles and candidates. With his wife he holds membership in the Lutheran Church. They are a worthy couple, whose many noble qualities of head and heart have won for them the confidence of people among whom they have lived for so many years.

Upon the home farm the subject of this notice spent the years of boyhood, receiving a practical education in the district schools. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn telegraphy, and for five years was thus employed with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. At the expiration of

that time he resumed agricultural pursuits and spent the ensuing five years in tilling the soil. Since that time he has been agent for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad at New Baden.

The marriage of John W. Born occurred November 12, 1890, and united him with Miss Eliza Liebig, the daughter of George P. and Margaret Liebig, wealthy members of the farming community of St. Clair County, Ill. Two children bless the union: Emma D. and Ida L. As did his father, Mr. Born upholds the principles of the Democratic party, but is not active in political affairs. He is an efficient, capable young business man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.



LC. MATTHEWS, Postmaster at Sandoval, was born May 25, 1848, in Jefferson County, near Walnut Hill, Marion County, Ill. His parents, A. J. and Hulda (Swafford) Matthews, were natives respectively of Tennessee and South Carolina, the former being a descendant of an Irish family that has been represented in the United States since the old Colonial days. The parents were both brought to southern Illinois in infancy, and later went to Greene County, where they were reared to mature years. The families of which they were members being poor, they had few opportunities for gaining practical educations, but spent their childhood days on the wild and unsettled prairies of Illinois, by which experience they were fitted for the battles of pioneer existence in Marion County. They were married in Greene County when A. J. was but nineteen years old.

After a short time spent in Greene County, the parents came to the vicinity of Walnut Hill, where success rewarded their efforts. In 1848 they purchased two hundred acres lying six miles south of Salem, to which place they removed a few months after our subject's birth. Although the father attended the district schools, yet his thorough business knowledge and broad general information were mainly self-acquired. After having lived near Salem for about twelve years, he removed to

a farm just east of Centralia, where he devoted his attention strictly to farming and accumulated several hundred acres of land.

The religious connections of A. J. Matthews and his good wife were from early years with the Christian Church. They reared eleven of the twelve children comprising their family, Absalom dying at the age of six. The others are, Jane, Sarah, John (who died while studying for the ministry), Andrew, Samantha (deceased), L. C., Achilles L., Anna (both deceased), William, Mattie and W. S. The father of this family has always been a very enthusiastic Democrat, although not an aspirant for official positions. Since the death of his wife, in February, 1893, he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Davis, near Centralia.

At the age of eighteen years the subject of this sketch became self-supporting, and utilized the education he had received in Centralia and Carbondale by following the profession of a teacher. He was thus engaged in the winter, the summer seasons being devoted to farm work. When twenty-six years old he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Sugg) Lydick, natives respectively of Ohio and Marion County, Ill. Here Mrs. Matthews was born and in this vicinity her entire life has been passed. She is the mother of a daughter of ten years and a son of eight, bright and intelligent children, of whom the parents may be justly proud.

After his marriage Mr. Matthews received from his father a tract of land worth \$1,200, and this he cultivated in the summer seasons, while during the three following winters he taught school. In 1883 he purchased a piece of land where the village of Fairman now stands. There he bought the store and small stock of goods, enlarging the latter until he had a large and complete assortment of all goods to be found in a first-class country store. He built and operated a blacksmith shop and grain elevator, and in three years sold five car-loads of Moline wagons. During the last four years he was thus engaged, his annual sales averaged \$50,000.

In order to give his children better advantages, Mr. Matthews disposed of his interests at Fairman

and moved his business and family to Sandoval, where he now conducts a large feed and grocery store as well as a livery stable. He is also interested in the real-estate business with Judge Charles F. Patterson, of this place, and owns valuable town property besides about three hundred acres of farming land under cultivation. In May, 1893, he was appointed Postmaster at Sandoval, but did not take possession of the office until the following July. Socially he is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Sandoval. His political views bring him into connection with the Democratic party, and upon the ticket of that political organization he has been elected to many of the local offices of the township.



URI K. HURD, M. D. This gentleman occupies a high place among the medical fraternity of Marion County, and in addition to the duties devolving upon him as a well known physician, he superintends the operation of his fine two hundred acre farm, located on section 10, Odin Township. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Morgan County in the year 1817 to Silas and Sophia (Hill) Hurd.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Daniel and Mary (Hamilton) Hurd, the former of whom was probably born in New York and was of English descent. Silas Hurd emigrated to Morgan County, Ohio, from Rutland County, Vt., about 1813. He was born in the latter-named county in 1792, and soon after his marriage with Miss Hill removed to Ohio, as above stated. That lady was a daughter of Frederik and Abigail (St. John) Hill, natives of the Green Mountain State, where also her birth occurred in the year 1793.

The father of our subject arrived in Ohio with but limited means, and although purchasing eighty acres of wild timber land was not able to pay for it until some little time thereafter. He was very successful in his farming operations, and later added forty-five acres to his estate, on which he continued to reside until quite advanced in years. Then removing to Zanesville, he made that city

his home until his decease, which occurred October 29, 1859. His good wife survived him a few years, when she too passed away at Zanesville. Silas Hurd was a Whig in politics.

Dr. Hurd, of this sketch, was the eldest but one in his parents' family of eight children, his brothers and sisters being Daniel, Julia, Charles, Eli, Adeline, Alta and Silas, Jr. The last-named and our subject are the only members of the family surviving. Uri K. remained with his parents until reaching his majority, in the meantime fitting himself to teach school, which he began doing when in his eighteenth year.

April 16, 1845, Dr. Hurd and Miss Augusta Guthrie were united in marriage. The lady was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1826, and was the daughter of Erastus and Aehsah (Palmer) Guthrie. Her father was born in the above county in 1798, while the mother was a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie were well-to-do farmers during their earlier years, but in 1833 the former established himself in the dry-goods business in Deavertown, Ohio, and later was interested in an iron foundry. In 1855 Mr. Guthrie was chosen a member of the General Assembly of Ohio. As may be supposed, he was very prominent in his locality. He was a strong Abolitionist, and aided many slaves to escape through the underground railway. In religion he was a Universalist.

Our subject began reading medicine with Drs. Johnson and Dawes, and after four years spent in studying the best medical works, he was given a certificate to practice. This was in 1845, and Dr. Hurd immediately began the practice of his profession at Deavertown, Morgan County, Ohio, where he resided for nineteen years. In 1863 he sold out his interests in the Buekeye State, and coming to Marion County, has since that time resided in Odin Township.

Dr. and Mrs. Hurd have had born to them one son, Louis, who married Lymna Maxfield and makes his home in Dubuque, Iowa. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, and has been engaged in practice in the above city for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hurd have four children, Walter G., Marian O., Norman and Carol.

The wife of our subject is a devoted member of

the Christian Church, while the Doctor worships with the Congregationalists. In his political relations he is a strong Republican, and for several terms was President of the Town Council.



HENRY B. DAVIS, a minister of the Baptist Church in Bluford, has devoted the greater part of his life to the salvation of others and in his chosen field has greatly prospered. Not only is he highly esteemed by those of his own church, but his name is a synonym for honesty and upright character wherever he is known.

Our subject is the son of David B. and Christina (Peel) Davis, natives of North Carolina, and was born October 31, 1840. The parents were married in their native state, where they reared a family of three children: Mary A., Riley and Jasper. In 1839 they came west to Illinois and located in Weber Township, Jefferson County, and in the course of time had eight children added to their family. Bloomon is residing in Salem, Marion County, this state; David makes his home in Ogden, Utah; Evan is a farmer near Centralia, near which place James also makes his home; Melissa is the wife of Jasper Crane, of Marion County, and Artie is now Mrs. James Huff, of Weber Township; Jasper and Riley died when quite young.

The father of our subject came to Weber Township when the dwellings of the inhabitants were few and far between, and here made his home until 1892. He was a popular and energetic citizen and accumulated considerable property, his success, however, was not attained without difficulties, and his life verified the old belief that everything is possible to the man possessing energy and good judgment.

Reese Davis, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, and like many of his descendants, also came to Illinois, where he departed this life at the advanced age of

eighty-four years. He reared a large family of children, nearly all of whom lived to remarkable ages. Great-grandfather David Davis was born in Wales and came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, at which time he located in Virginia, where his family of children were reared to mature years. He was a sea-faring man and the owner of a vessel which plied the Atlantic, carrying people from the Old Country to the United States. His sons figured prominently in the affairs of Virginia, as did the family of Richardsons, from which the great-grandmother of our subject was descended. Reese Davis was a planter in North Carolina, where he and several of his brothers were large slave-holders. The representatives of the Davis family in this county are quite numerous, and many of them took an active part in defending the Old Flag during the late war.

H. B. Davis, of this sketch, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and being the eldest son living, was obliged to work very hard in clearing and opening up the new home. He attended the common schools, and in 1864 became a student in Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton. Later he entered the Chicago University, from which institution he was graduated with the Class of '71, and for fifteen years thereafter taught school in this and adjoining counties. He has also been engaged for a number of years as a minister of the Baptist Church and is a popular man, an energetic citizen and a self-sacrificing minister. He is a strong believer in Prohibition principles, which party he supports by his influence and vote.



EMIL G. HOFSSOMMER, the son of a pioneer of Breese, is doing his share in sustaining and enhancing the reputation of this village as one of the most thriving and progressive towns of Clinton County. Although still on the sunny side of life's prime, his hand has been felt in many of the enterprises inaugurated for the benefit of the community, and his influence has been potent in the promotion of public-spirited measures. Possessing the enthusiasm and energy characteristic of youth, together with the deliberate judgment



D. A. Seely

that usually comes only with maturer years, he is well fitted to make a success of his chosen occupation, that of lumber dealer, contractor and builder.

The parents of our subject, Casper and Catherine (Dunkel) Hofsommer, were natives of Germany, whence the father emigrated to America about 1848, locating in the neighborhood of Breese. For six years he followed the occupation of a huckster, after which he located upon a farm five miles northeast of the village, where he remained for two years. Thence he removed to a farm situated just north of Breese. He is now (1894) in his seventy-fourth year and resides in Breese. Through energy and perseverance he has accumulated a large amount of land, upon which he has for years engaged in raising stock and large crops of grain.

It has been said that the trials and hardships the pioneers encountered in their struggles in building up this country strengthened their character and better fitted them for the cares and responsibilities of after life, making them have a warmer side for their fellow-men and creating a willingness to lend a helping hand to those who are in distress. This has been true in the life of Casper Hofsommer and his good wife, who have gathered many warm friends around them in the years they have lived in this state. They are worthy Christian people and are members of the Lutheran Church, in which faith they reared their children. The sunset of life finds them serenely waiting life's great end, in freedom from the cares and labors that crowded them in the heat of day, in a home whose comforts have been procured by the ample competence that is the fruit of their united toil when they were young. The father, a Republican in politics, has been a man of retiring nature throughout his entire life, and has always preferred the quiet round of farm life to the annoyances incident to public positions.

In the parental family there are seven children, viz.: William J., of Breese Township; Casper, a resident of the village; Katie, wife of Fritz Koch; Georgiana, who married Otto Koch; Emil, Reinhardt and August, the two last-named residing in St. Louis. Emil was born in this county in 1869, and was reared upon the home farm, receiving a

good education in the common schools and later attending the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, for one scholastic year.

In 1892 Mr. Hofsommer embarked in the lumber business at Breese, and also commenced the trade of a contractor and builder. In partnership with Henry W. Schroeder, he has already gained a well merited success and has established a lucrative business, giving steady employment to five or six men. For several years he has managed the business interests of his father, which, together with his own enterprises, afford him little leisure time. In political matters he gives his support to the Republican party, the principles of which he supports with his ballot whenever the occasion is offered.



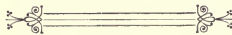
JESSE A. DEES. There are few men of the present day more successful or more worthy of honorable mention than the subject of this sketch, who is one of the oldest residents of Jefferson County. A record of his life fully illustrates what may be accomplished by determined will and perseverance, for through his own efforts he has risen to a position of wealth and is widely and favorably known throughout the entire county. He is at present residing on section 28, Blissville Township, where he has over fifteen hundred acres of finely improved land.

Mr. Dees was born in South Carolina June 11, 1808, and was sixteen years of age when he came to Jefferson County. In youth he received a very limited education and was a mere lad when he began to work out on farms by the month. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1837, when he purchased eighty acres of land comprised in his present fine estate. He bravely persevered to overcome every obstacle that lay in his pathway and finally achieved success solely by the exercise of his muscle, and it may well be his pride to say that he is self-made.

On attaining his majority Mr. Dees married Miss Naomi Hughes, a native of Randolph County, this state, and to them was born one child that died unnamed. Mrs. Dees, who is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a most

highly respected lady and moves in the best circles of society in the community. Soon after their marriage our subject and his wife commenced housekeeping in a little log cabin with no floor except the ground, while the roof was made of clapboards. He was a great hunter, and as wild animals were very numerous in that then thinly populated country he killed many a bear, deer, etc.

Besides raising the different varieties of cereals, Mr. Dees has given considerable attention to breeding stock and has kept constantly on his place from one hundred to two hundred head of cattle and mules. His estate contains substantial and well appointed buildings, and his home is replete with all the comforts of life. Here he and his good wife expect to pass the remainder of their days enjoying the fruits of their early toil. He is glad to assist in any way in promoting the interests of his township and has done valuable service when holding the various township offices which at different times he has been called upon to fill. Socially, he is a prominent Mason and a member of the lodge at Ashley. In politics he is a strong Democrat.



MONROE KERSTINE. The thrifty and successful German-American element of Washington County finds a worthy representative in the subject of this notice, who for nearly thirty years has been a prosperous business man of Ashley. By his energetic and resolute force of character, as well as by his executive ability, he has not only advanced his material success, but has given a great impetus to the growth of the village, and is still actively forwarding various enterprises for its advancement in important directions.

A native of Prussia, Mr. Kerstine was born on Christmas Day of the year 1837, and is the fifth in order of birth among the children of Jacob and Ernestine (Krauch) Kerstine. The father spent his entire life in Prussia, where in 1867 he died with that dread malady, the cholera. Between the ages of seven and fourteen years, Monroe attended the

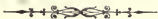
schools of Prussia, graduating at the latter age. Afterward he assisted his father in the mercantile business in their native home until 1860, when, having resolved to emigrate to America, he crossed the Atlantic, and landing in this country, proceeded direct to Illinois. His first home was in De Soto, Jackson County, and for two and one-half years he engaged in selling goods through the country. He then opened a general store in Benton, Franklin County, Ill., where he conducted a large trade for three and one-half years.

Coming to Ashley in 1866, Mr. Kerstine has since been engaged in the general mercantile business at this point. His stock of goods is varied and complete, including everything to be found in a first-class city store. As his manners are genial and his business transactions honorable, he has won the confidence of the people of Ashley and the surrounding country. His large trade proves his popularity as a merchant. He is one of the most energetic and capable citizens of Ashley, and his residence and store building are of the most modern plan of architecture. In every sense of the word he is a progressive citizen, useful, efficient and public-spirited.

In the year 1870 Mr. Kerstine was united in marriage with Miss Florence A., daughter of Col. Jeff and Serlina Stephenson, of Ashley. Five children were born of this marriage, as follows: Bessie, who married Gus Michiels, of Mound City, Ill.; Prudence, Lena, Carrie and Charles, who are at home with their father. Mrs. Florence A. Kerstine died in 1880, and two years later our subject was again married, choosing as his wife Miss Anna Brunn, who was born in Murphysboro, Ill., of Prussian parentage. One child has blessed this union, Harry, who is a student in the Ashley schools. In religious connections Mr. and Mrs. Kerstine are members of the Jewish Church.

The social connections of Mr. Kerstine are varied and important. For the past seventeen years he has been a member of Clay Lodge No. 153, A. F. & A. M., of Ashley. He is identified with Ashley Lodge No. 302, I. O. O. F., in which he has been through all chairs and is Past Grand. He has also been through the chairs of the encampment, and is Past Chief Patriarch of that degree. A member

of the Royal Templars of Temperance, he is the present Secretary of that organization. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, but has never aspired to office. No man has taken a warmer interest in the advancement of the material resources of the community, and none have given a more cordial support to the enterprises calculated to aid its progress, socially, morally and financially.



FRED KOCH. Among the younger representatives of the agricultural community, whose efforts have already resulted in the attainment of a position among the substantial citizens of the county and who will undoubtedly in the future secure a constantly increasing material success, we take pleasure in presenting the name of Fred Koch, a young gentleman residing on section 6, Meridian Township, Clinton County.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 20, 1863, and is a son of George and Mary (Potts) Koch, natives of Germany. He was only eighteen months old when he was brought to Clinton County by his parents, who settled in Meridian Township. His education was gained in the neighboring district schools, and as he is a thoughtful reader and close observer, he has gained a wide range of knowledge of men and things, and is recognized as one of the well informed young men of the community.

Remaining with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Koch was then united in marriage with Miss Lucy Fluti, the daughter of John and Louisa (Depka) Fluti. Mrs. Koch is an amiable and accomplished young lady, who has resided throughout her entire life in Clinton County, her parents having come hither from Germany. Three children, Bertha, Fred and Harry, have blessed the union of our subject and his wife. The religious home of the family is in the Lutheran Church, in which faith Mr. Koch was reared.

The family of which our subject is a member comprised eight children, of whom he is the youngest. Four of the number died in childhood, the survivors being as follows: George, who lives

in Meridian Township, Clinton County, and who is married; Alvena, who is the wife of Fred Wedekamper; Anna, who married August Curdt, and Fred, the subject of this sketch. The latter at present superintends the management of his father's farm, which includes one hundred and forty-seven acres of finely improved land, embellished with a suitable line of buildings and divided by good fencing into pastures and fields of convenient size.

Mr. Koch has a high reputation as a man of honor and unimpeachable integrity, and by his upright life and untiring energy is a credit to our citizenship. He is an ardent Republican in his political views and is one of the most intelligent and liberal supporters of his party. Clinton County may well be pleased to number among her citizens a man so intelligent, upright and public-spirited as Mr. Koch, and he justly merits the high regard in which he is held.



CAMPBELL W. RAGAN. Among those to whom Jefferson County owes a debt of gratitude for their share in the development of her great agricultural resources and in the various affairs through which the interests of society are advanced, the name of Campbell W. Ragan, who was formerly one of the wealthy agriculturists of Mt. Vernon Township, should not be passed unnoticed. Besides valuable property in the city of which he is the owner, he is also the possessor of one hundred and fifty acres in Mt. Vernon Township.

Mr. Ragan was born in Blount County, Tenn., in 1835, and is the fourth in order of birth of the eight children born to Richard and Brazilia (Stalling) Ragan. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of South Carolina. The former accompanied his parents, John and Eliza J. (Hood) Ragan, to Tennessee when quite young and there grew to mature years and was married. John Ragan served as a patriot in the War of 1812 and during that period participated in the battle of New Orleans.

The brothers and sisters of our subject are, Na-

thaniel, who died in Mississippi leaving two children, Richard N. and Lizzie. Eliza, Mrs. Daniel Leet, of Wayne County, this state; Martha, now deceased, who was the wife of Vaughn Rudd, of Missouri; Margaret, who married Mathew Walters and departed this life in 1876; Brazilia, who married Obø Copeland, of Jefferson County; John R., who died in 1863 from the effects of injuries received while in the Union army; and Minerva, Mrs. Hiram Miller, who lives in Lebanon, Mo.

Campbell W. Ragan, of this sketch, was eighteen years of age when he came to this county, where he has since made his home. He began life with little but his natural ability, and allowing nothing to discourage him, worked industriously. He is now well known throughout the community and is the possessor of a considerable fortune. In 1856 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Maxey, who was a native of Tennessee and who came to Illinois two years prior to her marriage.

Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ragan five are living, namely: Samuel, a resident of Mt. Vernon; Eliza J., Mrs. W. P. Pigg, of Ewing, Franklin County, this state; Allen, who also makes his home in Mt. Vernon; Edward, who is living at home; and Mary, now Mrs. William Whitsell, living in this county. Nancy, James, Ida and an infant are deceased.

Our subject made his home in Mt. Vernon until 1857, in which year he removed to Moore's Prairie, where he was engaged in farming for the following five years. In 1862 he again changed his location, this time establishing a home just east of the city, where he owned a large tract of land comprising two hundred and fifty acres, the greater part of which he cleared and improved himself. This he has since sold and now has in his possession one hundred and fifty acres in Mt. Vernon Township.

The record of our subject as a local official extends over ten years, and his reputation as a conscientious and efficient public servant in the various positions to which he had been called is undeniable. He has been Township Assessor seven terms, and for four years filled the office of Justice of the Peace. Politically he has always been a staunch Democrat. With his family he is a member

of the United Baptist Church, and is held in good repute by all who know him, and he has many sincere friends throughout the community.



WILLIAM A. DAVIS. Through his connection with public affairs as Clerk of Jefferson County and also through his long association with the agricultural interests of McClellan Township, as the owner of a finely improved farm on section 1, the subject of this sketch has become widely and favorably known over this section of country. In every enterprise to which he gives his support he maintains a deep and unwavering interest, and his efforts have resulted in the promotion of the material welfare of the township.

Mr. Davis is a native of this county, having been born in the township where he is at present residing, January 16, 1846, and is the third child in order of birth in the family of Clinton S. and Susan (Wells) Davis, natives respectively of Smith County, Tenn., and Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Davis both accompanied their parents to Illinois when quite young. The former are still living, making their home in McClellan Township, the father being seventy-six years of age and the mother in her eighty-fourth year.

The early education of our subject was received in the schools of this county, and although his advantages were not of the best he improved his spare moments and became one of the well posted men of his section. When eighteen years of age he began teaching in the district schools, following the occupation of a pedagogue during the winter season and working out on farms in the summer until reaching his thirtieth year. Then Mr. Davis devoted his entire time and attention to agriculture and is now one of the leading farmers of Jefferson County.

Mr. Davis is a man possessed of excellent judgment, and in 1884 his fellow-citizens honored him with the appointment of County Treasurer to fill an unexpired term. Four years later he was

ected Circuit Clerk of the county, which position he filled for four years, and when his successor assumed the duties of the office he remained as his assistant for eighteen months. When township organization went into effect in Jefferson County, Mr. Davis was the first Clerk, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has also served five years as Supervisor of his township, and is recognized as a man of extended influence in his community.

The lady who became the wife of our subject November 29, 1870, was Miss Nauey G. Davis, daughter of Joseph and Rebeeca Davis, natives of Tennessee. Their union has been blessed by the birth of the following seven children: Susan R., who was born October 20, 1871; Clinton, November 8, 1875; Norman, January 8, 1879; Willis, July 16, 1881; Maude, February 26, 1884; Nellie, July 25, 1887; and Johnnie P., November 24, 1889. In March, 1890, Mrs. Nauey G. Davis departed this life, and in February, 1891, our subject chose as his second wife Miss Mary J. Crosno. Her parents were Joseph and Lorinda (Howard) Crosno, natives of Tennessee. By his second marriage Mr. Davis had one son, Reuben R., who was born January 16, 1892, and died July 23, 1893, and a daughter, Nauey Lorinda, born November 27, 1893.

Mr. Davis is thoroughly posted in politics, and while a Democrat in national issues, in local affairs always votes for the man whom he considers will best fill the office.



ADAM KUHN. Among the thriving establishments of which Dubois possesses her due proportion may be mentioned the general merchandising house of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. During the years in which he has been its proprietor it has grown in popularity and he has acquired a thoroughly established reputation as a man of business tact and honor. Besides carrying on this enterprise he is the proprietor of the Dubois Coal

Company, which is operated on his own land in part.

Like many of the best residents of Washington County, our subject was born across the water, his eyes having first opened to the light in Prussia in 1841. He is the son of Adam and Mary Kuhn, the former of whom was a miller by trade and a farmer by occupation. His family consisted of ten children, of whom the eldest, Anna, died when quite young. The others besides our subject were, Martin, John, Gertrude, Peter, Joseph, Barbara, Mary and Isabella. The latter is also deceased.

Adam Kuhn and his children, with the exception of Peter, Isabella and our subject, came to the United States in 1853. They first located in Fayette County, Ind., where they were joined in 1856 by the three other members of the family. Remaining there until 1858 they then came to Dubois and later settled on a farm near the city. Here the entire family made their home excepting John, who remained on the old homestead in Prussia. In 1882 the latter visited his relatives in America; he departed this life in 1890. The father of these children died in 1862, and the mother in 1875.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until 1870, when he moved into the village of Dubois and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, which he has conducted with great success ever since. He is one of those men whose energy and talents will allow of their engaging in various branches of business with profit. In 1882 he purchased a half-interest in the Dubois Coal Company and soon thereafter became the sole proprietor of the mine. The shaft is three hundred feet deep and the vein of coal is six feet in thickness. The mine has the great advantage of being perfectly dry, and the fifty men to whom Mr. Kuhn gives employment can mine, screen and car about two hundred tons of coal per day. The product of the mine is of fine quality and is disposed of to the Illinois Central Railway Company.

In 1876 Adam Kuhn married Miss Mary A. Schwind, by whom he has four children: Emma, Clara, John A. and Arta. He has been remarkably successful in worldly affairs and owns considerable real estate, including his large two-story

business house, fifteen dwellings in the village of Dubois and one thousand acres of fine farming land in Dubois Township. He is very liberal minded and supports all worthy enterprises. He has been School Treasurer since 1872, and has also held the offices of Treasurer and Trustee of the village.

Politically Mr. Kuhn is a staunch Republican and a firm believer in the principles promulgated by that party. He is very popular in his community, deals fairly with everyone, lives a life of the strictest integrity, and has gained not only the respect, but the high esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances. During the winter of 1893-94 he supplied with food, clothing and coal as many as twenty families belonging to the laboring men, who through no fault of theirs were without work and means.



JOHIN B. HESTER. Probably no citizen of Ashley is more widely or favorably known than the subject of this sketch, the efficient and popular Postmaster at this place. His name is also indissolubly connected with the Geiger-Hester Implement Company, which was incorporated in 1891 under the laws of the state of Illinois, and which has since conducted a profitable trade among the people of Washington and adjacent counties.

Born in Todd County, Ky., May 1, 1848, our subject is the third child of Benjamin R. and Margaret H. (Henry) Hester. The father, who was a native of North Carolina, migrated to Kentucky when a young man, and embarking in the leaf tobacco business, continued thus engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War. Like many other well-to-do southern gentlemen, that memorable event crushed him financially, robbing him of his entire fortune. Desirous of establishing a home in Illinois, he came hither in 1866, and in company with John W. Wescott, organized the first Methodist Church South ever established in this state. This pioneer church was situated in the village of Ashley, and as its Presiding Elder he served faithfully

until the time of his death, in 1890. In religious matters he ever evinced a deep interest, and was numbered among the prominent ministers of his denomination. His home was one in which both friends and strangers were sure of a cordial welcome and the best entertainment he could give, while to enterprises of genuine worth he was a generous contributor. No appeal to him for aid was ever slighted, and the poor, when worthy, found in him a friend and helper. His wife was a member of an old Tennessee family, and passed away in 1892.

In the schools of Todd County, John B. Hester received a fair education. The opening of the war at the time he was a student at Allensville, Ky., terminated his education rather abruptly, and the knowledge he has since acquired has been through self-culture. After the war his father was left impoverished, and John, like other boys of the Blue Grass State, was obliged to become self-supporting. In early life he began the business of trading in live stock, and has since followed that occupation with excellent success. In 1866 he accompanied his father to Ashley, which has been his home for a period of almost thirty years. As above mentioned, he has been connected with the Geiger-Hester Implement Company since 1891, and has served as Postmaster since 1893, having been appointed to that office under the administration of President Cleveland.

September 1, 1880, John B. Hester and Miss Emma Mosher were united in marriage. Mrs. Hester is a daughter of James and Percy Mosher, natives of New York State, but afterward residents of Washington County, Ill. Three children were born of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy. The others are, Edna D., who is now attending school at Omaha, Neb.; and Herbert H., who resides with his parents. The family is identified with the Southern Methodist Church, in which Mr. Hester is a Steward.

As we have seen, Mr. Hester has had his own way to make in the world, and that he has been successful in so doing is evident to all. He possesses a fair share of energy, acumen and thrift, and these, with other attributes, have contributed to his prosperity. Socially he is a member of Clay Lodge No. 153, F. & A. M., of Ashley, and is also

identified with the Knights of Honor. He is a man of intelligence, well posted upon general affairs and manifests commendable public spirit. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and is numbered among the active workers of his party.



WILLIAM S. DAVIS, whose sketch now claims attention, is one of the representative citizens of Williamsburg and is a gentleman highly respected for his upright character. He is a native of this county, having been born in Dodd's Township, March 5, 1837, and has been a continuous resident here with the exception of two years, which he spent in Perry County, this state.

William and Mary (Black) Davis, parents of our subject, reared a family of twelve children, of whom he is the sixth in order of birth. They were natives of Green County, Ky., where their marriage occurred, and thence they went to Nashville, Tenn., where they made their home for a few years prior to coming to Illinois. When locating in the Prairie State they made their home in Jefferson County, where they engaged in farming, which was their occupation until the time of their decease, the father dying January 7, 1857, and the mother several years later. William Davis, Sr., was an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and he preached the Gospel in connection with his farming interests during his more active life.

William S., of this sketch, received only limited advantages for obtaining an education and for a short time attended the subscription school. He was kept busy on his father's farm until reaching his majority, when he began working for himself, and for three years made his home with his brother, L. G. Davis. At the expiration of that time he established a home of his own and began farming on his own account.

In October, 1864, Mr. Davis became a Union soldier, and as a member of Company E, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, was mustered into service at Atlanta, Ga. He participated in numerous

kirmishes and served on guard duty until May 12, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Quincy on account of a wound which he received near Savannah, Ga., at which time his left hand was shot away. He also contracted a lameness during his army life which has since incapacitated him for hard labor of any kind.

The lady whom our subject married, February 16, 1869, was Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of A. P. and Palmyra (Cockram) Whitlow. Their union has resulted in the birth of seven children, only two of whom are living. Margaret Josephine, who married James W. Morgan, is living in Mt. Vernon; Earl W. resides at home with his father. September 26, 1884, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Davis departed this life. Two years later our subject married Miss Martha T. Arnold, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Arnold, natives of Tennessee, who at the time of her marriage were residing in this county. Mrs. Martha Davis died January 31, 1888, of heart disease.

The lady whom our subject chose as his third wife, and whom he married July 18, 1889, was Miss Missouri E., daughter of William and Amelia (Johnson) Brayfield. Mrs. Davis is a devoted member of the Free Will Baptist Church and her life is that of a true Christian. Socially Mr. Davis is connected with Marion Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Colman Post No. 508, G. A. R., at Mt. Vernon. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has been ever since the outbreak of the late war.



GEORGE W. BLAZIER. This name will be at once recognized by the majority of our readers as that of one of the leading agriculturists of Jefferson County. In addition to general farming he is conducting a thriving business as the owner of a saw and grist mill. His estate covers eighty acres of land on section 26, Bald Hill Township, which his energy and good judgment have placed under excellent tillage.

Our subject was born in Franklin County, Ind., in September, 1843, and is the eighth in order of birth of the family of eleven children born to

David and Emily (Ervin) Blazier. The father removed from Ohio to the Hoosier State in an early day, and there followed his trade of stone and brick mason. Later he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he prosecuted to some extent, together with farming on a small scale, until his decease, in 1852. Mrs. Emily Blazier was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Indiana, where she met and married the father of our subject and where she resided until her death, which occurred August 10, 1882.

George W. attended the district school near his home for a short time, but his father dying when he was quite young, he was obliged to abandon all thoughts of obtaining an education and aid in the support of the large family. When reaching his majority, he began working out for other people, being variously engaged at whatever labor he could command the most wages.

August 6, 1862, our subject became a Union soldier, and joining Company C, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, was mustered into service at Indianapolis. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and the various other struggles in which his regiment was engaged, and while in Kentucky, was only saved from being captured on account of being on guard duty, as almost the entire regiment were taken prisoners. After three years of hard service, Mr. Blazier was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and during that period received a wound in his left side and arm, which causes him much suffering at the present time.

At the close of the war Mr. Blazier returned to his home in Indiana, where he resumed work and remained until 1871, when he came to Illinois and followed farming in Perry County for a twelvemonth. At the end of that time he removed to this county and located near where he is at present engaged in superintending the operations of his fine farm and also is carrying on a saw and grist mill.

February 15, 1872, Mr. Blazier and Miss C. E. Ward were united in marriage. The lady is the daughter of Daniel and Susan (Youngblood) Ward, residents also of this county. Their union was blessed by the birth of five children, Daniel D., Bertha Ann, John Wesley, Ida May and Charles

Edward. Mrs. Blazier died July 1, 1890, and the lady whom our subject chose as his second companion and to whom he was married March 4, 1894, was Mrs. Margaret (Downer) Ash. By her union with Mr. Ash, there were born two children, Henry and Zena May.

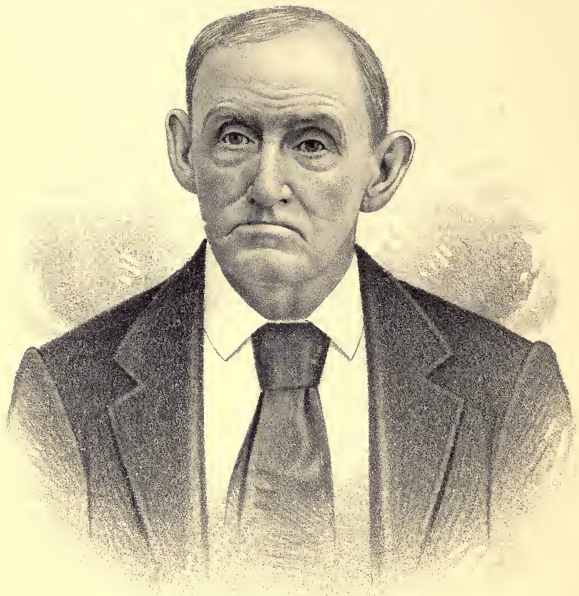
Our subject is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his good wife worships with the Baptist congregation. Socially he is connected with Stephen Place Post No. 581, G. A. R., and in politics is a true-blue Republican. He is greatly interested in educational affairs in his locality, and is now serving as an efficient member of the Board.



DAVID BAKER, M. D., is a fine representative of the young physicians of Jefferson County, and is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Waltonville. He is a young man of marked enterprise and ability, and an honorable and remunerative career appears to lie before him in the field of medicine.

Our subject was born August 22, 1871, in the above county and is the son of Andrew B. and Melvin A. (Abner) Baker, likewise natives of Jefferson County. The parents reared a family of three children, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others being John P. and Cora E. The mother received a fine education in the schools of the neighborhood, and died when only twenty-eight years of age.

A man of patriotism and valor, the father of our subject served in the late war as a member of Company B, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, in which he enlisted in September, 1861. He served his country faithfully and well during the entire period of the war, participating in the battles of Murfreesboro, Iuka, Corinth, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek and all the engagements fought by Sherman's army on the march to the sea. Upon the establishment of peace he was discharged from service, in August, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.,



James J. Jones

and after being mustered out returned to his home. He is now a highly respected resident of Waltonville. His political adherence is given to the Republican party, and as may be expected, he occupies a prominent position in Grand Army circles.

William Baker, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Tennessee and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He fought as a soldier in the Mexican War. In 1829 he came to Jefferson County, where he became a large land owner and lived until his decease, at the age of sixty-four years.

David Baker was reared on his father's farm and received his primary education in the district schools. He taught school for three years, and on attaining his twentieth year entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he completed a course of study. April 3, 1893, he was graduated from the Barnes Medical College in St. Louis with the highest honors of his class. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Waltonville, where he is rapidly building up a large and lucrative trade. He is an ardent young Republican and is influential in the political life of his community.



JAMES JONES. A traveler in Jefferson County sees many attractive homes. Not only in the thriving towns, but also in the agricultural districts the evidences of prosperity and good taste are plentiful on every hand. On section 23, Spring Garden Township, lies a valuable farm of eight hundred acres which investigation proves to be the estate of James Jones, who is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in this vicinity. Prior to giving each of his sons good farms he owned one thousand acres in the above township.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Jones was born in Todd County, November 9, 1825. He was the eldest of the two children born to William and Crissy (Gibson) Jones, the other member of the family being his brother John, who is a prominent

agriculturist of Moore's Prairie Township. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Jones were natives of Tennessee, and the father when a young man went to Kentucky and carried on farm pursuits in Todd County, where his decease occurred when about thirty years of age. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Mary Gibson, also natives of Tennessee. The former was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, serving through the seven years of that conflict. His later life was spent as a pioneer in Kentucky, where he died at the age of three-score years and ten. Grandfather George Jones was a Virginian by birth and also served as a patriot in the Revolutionary War. Both himself and wife, Agnes Jones, attained advanced years.

Our subject lived in his native county until reaching his seventh year, when, his father having died, he accompanied his mother on her removal to this state and settled in Spring Garden Township, Jefferson County. The surrounding country was very sparsely settled and he remembers distinctly having seen numbers of Cherokee Indians roaming about the woods. The land on which our subject's mother located was Congress land, for which she paid \$1.25 per acre.

In the work of clearing and cultivating the home farm James Jones aided very materially. Upon reaching his majority he started out to battle with life on his own account. In January, 1845, he married Miss Elizabeth Allen, a native of North Carolina, who died when in her fiftieth year, leaving a family of six children, viz.: Mary Allen. Mrs. Martin Knowles, who died in 1889; John, who resides in this township; Nathan, who departed this life in 1893; Crissy, who married William Caylor and makes her home in this township; Josiah, a resident of California, where also James D. makes his home.

The lady whom our subject chose as his second companion, and to whom he was married September 7, 1891, was Mrs. Matilda Jane Crawford, a daughter of James and Nancy (Riggs) Adams and the widow of Albert S. Crawford. Her parents were residing in Spring Garden Township at the time of her marriage but were natives of Missouri. By her union with Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Jones be-

came the mother of three children, Allie, James A. and Luther E.

Mr. Jones is one of the leading farmers of this section and is a genial whole-souled man, whom to know is to respect. He brings a well trained mind to bear upon all his work and possesses sound common sense and firm character, which are influences for good in his community. As before stated, he has owned as much as one thousand acres in this township and even now is one of the most extensive stock-raisers within its confines, and is also interested to some extent in fruit-growing. Besides his fine estate he is managing owner of a flouring mill at Spring Garden and also owns a half-interest in the sawmill in that village. Though not an active politician he votes the Democratic ticket and is a firm adherent to its principles.



HENRY B. HOLBROOK. Conspicuous among the young farmers of Dubois Township, Washington County, is the gentleman above named, who owns and operates a fine farm on section 27. He was born in Belleville, St. Clair County, July 2, 1859, and is the son of Henry Holbrook, who was a native of Sherborn, a suburb of Boston. The latter was a civil engineer by profession and received a fine education in the academies of his native place. Afterward he took a course in engineering and surveying, and on coming to Belleville, in 1845, completed his studies in that direction and at the same time taught school for several years in the city. He was at one time Principal of the schools and in that capacity gave entire satisfaction.

In 1846 Mr. Holbrook became acquainted with Miss Sarah M. Hough. The lady was born in New Hampshire, and after coming west to Belleville taught school; she was the assistant of Mr. Holbrook at the time of her marriage to him, March 1, 1848. Their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Emma, Mrs. Otto H. Wangelin, who resides in Colorado; Mary, the wife of Ruel Bartlette, who also makes her home in

Colorado; Henry B.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles T. Moore, of Nashville, this state; and John H., who resides on the home farm.

The father of our subject was elected Surveyor of St. Clair County about 1860, and after holding the office for two terms was appointed Deputy, in which capacity he served many years. He surveyed and laid out the greater part of what is now East St. Louis and made the preliminary survey for the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad through Illinois, which is now the Mobile & Ohio Road. He also surveyed the line for the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad as far as Georgetown and was very actively engaged in the profession for many years.

In 1854, through the influence of Governor Bissel, who was a personal friend of Henry Holbrook, the latter organized a company, composed mostly of Philadelphia capitalists, who entered thirty-two thousand acres of land lying in Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and other counties in southern Illinois along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. In the interest of this company, which was known as the McAlister & Markoc Land Company, the elder Mr. Holbrook moved to Dubois from Belleville in 1870 and settled on the old farm where his two sons now live. He was engaged in surveying the lands of the company and entered the various tracts in the Government land office and later acted as their agent disposing of the property. He was instrumental in building the Presbyterian Church in the village of Dubois, of which congregation he was an Elder the rest of his life.

The father of our subject took an active part in politics in St. Clair County, and was a prominent Republican. He departed this life August 10, 1884, on the home farm in this county, when sixty-two years of age. His good wife after his decease lived with the subject of this sketch until October, 1893, when she went to Colorado and has since made her home with her daughters. She was born June 10, 1821, in Lebanon, N. H., and is therefore seventy-three years of age.

II. B. Holbrook, of this sketch, received his education in the city schools of Belleville, and also aided his father in his business as a surveyor; he preferred farming to that line of work, and when ready to start out in life for himself became an ag-

rieculturist. He came to this place in 1870, since which time he has been engaged in tilling the soil, and at the same time operates a sawmill. In 1891 he was elected Supervisor of his township, in which capacity he is now serving a second term. Although a strong Republican, he has been elected to his various official positions by a large majority in a Democratic district. He was Collector for one term, and in the County Board is at present Chairman of the Committee on Education. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since sixteen years of age, and since the death of his father has filled the office of Elder in the congregation in Dubois. He has represented that body as a delegate to all the sessions of the Presbytery since his election to the latter position. He occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, being a good, whole-souled man, intelligent and moral.



JAMES T. GOODNER, a prominent citizen and druggist of Irvington, Washington County, was born July 26, 1826, near Millstadt, St. Clair County, this state. He is the son of Elijah and Mary (Gore) Goodner, natives of Germany, who were blessed with a family of seven children, viz.: Rosa Ann, James T., Martha, Elizabeth, Mary, William B. and Nancy Jane.

The father of our subject was born in January, 1804, in Tennessee, and remained with his parents until reaching his majority, in the meantime being educated in the schools of his village. When his parents came to Illinois he was nineteen years of age; he accompanied them on the journey, locating in St. Clair County, where he commenced his operations as a farmer. He was a hard-working, industrious man and accumulated a handsome property. In politics he was in early life a Whig, and in 1856 joined the ranks of the Republican party. In 1832 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but only followed that profession occasionally. The country when he located here was little more than a wilderness,

and deer, wolves and all kinds of wild game were plentiful. He entered his land from the Government, and there lived until his children had all grown to mature years.

In 1832 the father of our subject disposed of his farm in St. Clair County and came to this section, where he owned and operated a sawmill. A few years later he disposed of his plant and lived on a farm until 1854. Removing at that time to Jefferson County, he resided there until the close of the war, when he went to Belle Rive, and after the death of his wife made his home with our subject until his decease. He was deprived of his sight for thirteen years before his death, which event occurred in March, 1892.

The mother of our subject was a native of Tennessee, where she was educated in the common schools. She became the mother of thirteen children and died in 1856. Grandfather Conrad Goodner was a native of Tennessee and removed thence to St. Clair County with his son. James T. came to this county in 1833, and after completing his education engaged in farming in Hoylton Township. In 1868 he made his advent in Irvington, where he opened a drug store and also engaged in the sale of general merchandise, which business he is still conducting.

Mr. Goodner was married in April, 1856, to Miss Margaret Ann Logan, and their union has resulted in the birth of four children, of whom those living are, Luey, the wife of J. O. Fouts; and Rosina, now Mrs. E. R. Bingham. Mrs. Goodner was born in Tennessee, where she received a fair education; she resided with her parents, who were farmers, until reaching mature years. After her death, which occurred in 1866, our subject married Nancy Vernor, their union being solemnized in 1873. Mrs. Goodner died after having borne her husband one child, who died when quite young. She was the daughter of Mitchell Verner, a farmer of this county, and was of German descent.

Some years after the death of Mrs. Nancy Goodner, our subject was again married, choosing as his wife Mrs. Lucy Smith. Their union was celebrated in 1889, and has resulted in the birth of a daughter, Nellie. This lady was born in 1852, and is the daughter of Martin Newman, a promi-

nent farmer of this county. By her union with Mr. Smith she became the mother of two children, Thomas M. and Ida B. Mr. Goodner is a staunch Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Fremont. While residing in Hoylton, he served as Justice of the Peace. As one of the prominent business men of Irvington, he holds a prominent place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.



ALBERT C. WEBB, of Mt. Vernon, Master in Chancery of Jefferson County, was born in Franklin County, Ill., July 18, 1856. His father, Elijah T. Webb, was one of the first children born in that county, the date being January 4, 1818. He was a prominent Baptist minister and came of good old Virginia stock. The grandfather, Eli Webb, was born to the Old Dominion, and the family, which was of English origin, dates its residence in Virginia to early Colonial days. The descendants of Eli Webb are numbered among the prominent and leading citizens of Franklin County. He had eight children, who were married and who reared families of their own. His brother Lazarus had fourteen children, who grew to mature years and had families. Their descendants now number more than three thousand, and the greater part are now living in Franklin County.

Elijah Webb was a preacher of the Baptist Church during the greater part of his life. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and force of character and was also quite prominent in local politics. He served as County Surveyor and Assessor, and held other offices. He was instrumental in the building of Ewing College, was one of its first Board of Trustees, and devoted his energies, as well as much of his fortune, to making the institution a success. He died in 1879, at which time Ewing College lost one of its best friends. He married Nancy Clark, who was born in Franklin County, Ill., April 30, 1824; she was a daughter of John Clark, who was born in Kentucky in November, 1799. The grandfather, Jacob Clark, was born in North Car-

olina in 1761. Her father came to Illinois in an early day and followed farming; he served as Justice of the Peace, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars. Two of his sons, William and John, were also in the Mexican War and lost their lives in the service. Mrs. Webb died in 1884.

Our subject is the seventh in a family of ten children who grew to mature years. His sister Eliza is the widow of Hon. R. R. Link, late candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Prohibition ticket, who is now living in Ewing. Elizabeth is the wife of Willis B. King, an extensive farmer of Ewing. Emeline is the wife of William Picree, a soldier in the Civil War and a prominent farmer near Ewing. Matilda is the wife of Thomas Neal, a prominent stockman of Ewing, who is now Vice-President of the Royal Loan and Building Company of Mt. Vernon, and who was for twenty years Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Ewing College. Lewis M. is a physician and druggist of Ewing. Eli follows farming near that place. John C. is a druggist and a prominent politician of Ewing. Andrew D. is a member of the firm of Webb & Webb, lawyers of Mt. Vernon, is a graduate of Shurtleff College, of Alton, and is Secretary of the Royal Loan and Building Company of Mt. Vernon. Robert L. is a druggist of Ewing.

Albert C. Webb, whose name heads this record, acquired his literary education in Ewing College, being graduated therefrom in 1879, and then served as one of its teachers for two years, after which he studied law in the Washington University of St. Louis, graduating in 1885. He was at once admitted to the Bar and the same year opened an office in Mt. Vernon. He was for two years business manager of the *Baptist Banner*, a religious paper, and aided in the establishment of *The Progressive Farmer*, a powerful third-party paper of Mt. Vernon, but has not been connected with it for some years. He has conducted an extensive real-estate and abstract business, and is doing much toward bringing southern Illinois to the attention of the outside world, thus aiding in its development. Since December, 1893, he has served as Master in Chancery.

In 1886 Mr. Webb married Miss Cora, daughter of Robert W. Carpenter, a well known attorney of

Mt. Vernon. They have four children, Ralph D., Nell, Frank Clark and Albert Evarts. The parents are members of the Baptist Church and are highly respected throughout the community. In politics Mr. Webb is a Democrat, and at the election April 21, 1894, was chosen President of the Board of Education of Mt. Vernon. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Modern Woodmen of America. His life has been well spent. He is a worthy representative of an honored family, and by his many excellencies of character he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.



JACOB O. CHANCE, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and one of the leading and influential citizens of Mt. Vernon, has spent his entire life in southern Illinois, and has a wide acquaintance in this part of the state. He was born eight miles southwest of Salem, the county seat of Marion County, where his father, Reuben Chance, located in an early day. The latter was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1805. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Chance, was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1797 as a Baptist preacher. He was a man of good education and excellent ability and his entire life was devoted to the cause of Christianity. His death occurred in St. Clair County in 1840. He was twice married and by the first union had four sons, and by the second one son and one daughter. The eldest, David R., a minister of the Christian Church, went to Kansas during the border troubles, and to Texas during the Civil War. He died in the latter state. Four of his sons served in the Confederate army. Daniel lived for nearly sixty years in Iowa, and was a prosperous farmer. Joseph died when young, and Reuben, father of our subject, completes the family. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church, and helped his brother to organize the first church in Marion County. His death occurred in that

county, September 6, 1880. He married Catherine Ogle, who was born in St. Clair County in 1806.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Ogle, was a native of Virginia and a pioneer settler of southern Illinois. When quite young he was wounded by the Indians at Ft. Kaskaskia, and later in life he served as a Captain in the Indian wars. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chance, in 1850. The family to which he belonged was of English origin. Jacob Ogle, a half-brother of Mrs. Chance, is now living in St. Clair County, on the old farm where the family first located long before the state was admitted into the union. Mrs. Chance died April 17, 1875. She had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are yet living. Samuel S. served as County Clerk of Marion County for several years, and is now Deputy County Clerk. Joseph is a prominent farmer of Marion County. David D. is a successful farmer of Missouri; Elizabeth is the wife of Joshua Metcalf, and with her lives Rachel, who completes the family.

Upon the old home farm Jacob O. Chance was reared, and in the public schools was educated. In 1856 he entered the Circuit Clerk's office as an assistant, and in 1860 was elected Circuit Clerk of Marion County for four years. On the expiration of that period he was appointed Master in Chancery, and in 1869 was elected County Clerk, serving until 1873. During that time he read law and was admitted to the Bar, but has never practiced to any extent. He also made a set of abstract books for Marion County, and continued in the abstract business in connection with real-estate dealing until 1878, when he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Southern Grand Division of Illinois, located at Mt. Vernon, which position he filled for twelve consecutive years. In 1890 he returned to private life, and is now enjoying a well earned rest. He had previously purchased the old Governor Casey farm adjoining the city, and his beautiful home is there located.

On the 1st of February, 1866, Mr. Chance was united in marriage with Miss Emma O. Merritt, a sister of Gen. Wesley Merritt, who graduated from West Point and is now a Brigadier-General

of the Regular Army, stationed at St. Paul, Minn. Another brother, Thomas E., served in the two Houses of Illinois Legislature for twenty years, and Edmund L., of Springfield, is now a member of the General Assembly. The father, John W. Merritt, was a lawyer and a newspaper man of prominence and served for two terms in the State Legislature. Mrs. Chance received excellent educational privileges, having been a student in St. Joseph's Academy of St. Louis, and is a lady of culture and refinement. To our subject and his wife have been born two sons and two daughters: Merritt, who is in the Postoffice Department in Washington; Willie W., who is employed in the Interstate Commerce Department; Neone and Katie L.

Mr. Chance is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics has been a life-long Democrat. Since attaining his majority he has almost continuously been connected with public office, his merit and ability winning him political preferment. In the discharge of his public duties he has ever been found faithful and true, and Jefferson County recognizes in him one of its best citizens.



WILLIS IRVIN is classed among the intelligent, keen and thoroughly wide-awake farmers and stock-raisers of Jefferson County, who are contributing so much to its material prosperity. His fine estate of two hundred and eighty acres is pleasantly located on section 23, Moore's Prairie Township, and is one of the model farms in the vicinity, being kept up to the highest point in every respect and supplied with neat and well ordered buildings and every variety of the most approved modern machinery.

A native of Hamilton County, this state, our subject was born about four miles from his present residence September 29, 1842. He is the son of R. and Harriet (Allen) Irvin, the former of whom was born in Seneca County, N. Y., and came to Illinois with his parents when a lad of fourteen years. They settled in Hamilton County in 1819, where the grandfather of our subject, who was

also a native of the Empire State, was engaged in farming.

The father of our subject grew to man's estate in Hamilton County, of which he was a resident for many years, and where his marriage with Miss Allen occurred. He was a well-to-do farmer, and of his family of twelve children, Willis, of this sketch, was the fourth in order of birth. They were: Abram, John, Wilfred, Willis, Caroline, Jane, Esther, Julia, Mary, Margaret, Lydia and Ellen. The parents of these children were members of the Baptist Church. They came with their family to Jefferson County twenty years ago and located on Moore's Prairie, where the father died in 1882, and the mother departed this life three years later. In politics he was a staunch Republican after the formation of that party.

The mother of our subject was the daughter of John Allen, a native of Tennessee, who was a soldier in the War of 1812 and met his death in battle. His brother, Willis Allen, while residing in Williamson County, this state, was a member of the United States Senate, and his son, who bears the name of William, is a prominent statesman and politician of this section. He was a Member of Congress for several terms, and is now United States District Judge at Springfield.

Willis Irvin, like most of the farmer lads, received his education in the common schools near his home, and has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life with the exception of five winters, when he was engaged in teaching school in this and Hamilton counties. The lady whom he married, April 4, 1869, was Miss Martha Martin, a resident of Jefferson County and the daughter of Thomas and Emeline Martin, old settlers of this section, who were classed among the wealthiest farmers of the county. Mr. Martin was born in White County, this state, but spent the greater part of his life in Jefferson County, where his decease occurred, in Moore's Prairie Township, in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have had born to them the following children: Emma, Alva and Martin. The wife and mother died in March, 1876, greatly mourned by a large number of friends. Our subject is a devoted member of the Baptist Church, with which body he has been connected for many

years. The Republican party finds in him a most active worker. He is at present holding the position of Supervisor of his township, which office he is filling in a most creditable manner. As before stated, he owns two hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land, which bears all the improvements to be found on a first-class estate.



CAPT. JOHN A. LOGAN. This prosperous agriculturist of Washington County is a good type of the noble volunteers of the late war, who fought in the defense of our country with intrepid valor, regardless of the hardships and privations they were obliged to endure, until the loved Stars and Stripes once more waved over a free and undivided nation. For many years he has been closely associated with the great agricultural interests of Ashley Township, where he owns and operates a farm on section 23.

Referring to our subject's parentage, we find that he is the next to the eldest child of James and Lorinda (Dyke) Logan, both of whom were members of old and influential Tennessee families. The father, who was born in Tennessee, continued to make his home there until thirty years of age, when, in 1850, he came to Illinois and settled in Washington County. For a number of years he conducted agricultural pursuits here, but in 1866 removed to Kansas and there his death occurred in 1873. His wife survived his demise for some time, passing away in 1892.

Born in Tennessee January 14, 1841, the subject of this sketch was a lad of about nine years when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and his education was obtained principally in the district schools of Washington County. For a time he was a student in the Rielview schools. His boyhood years were spent upon a farm, and early in life he acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of farm work. When the days of the Civil War came on he was a youth of twenty years, and such was his loyalty to country and his eagerness

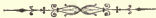
to defend the Union, that he was one of the first to march to the front against the Confederates.

Enlisting as a member of Company F, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, our subject was mustered into service at Springfield, Ill., and for the succeeding four years (lacking only one month) he remained in the army, rendering brave and loyal service to the Union cause. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Little Rock, Nashville, Franklin (Mo.) and Tupelo (Miss.). At the last-named battle he was in command of the non veterans. When the regiment was organized he was chosen Duty Sergeant, seven months later was commissioned First Lieutenant, and one month afterward was promoted to the Captaincy of the company, which position he occupied until he was discharged at the close of the Rebellion. At the battle of Shiloh he received a gun shot in the right hip and was obliged to retire from active service for two months or more. He took part in nearly all of the many battles and skirmishes in which his regiment participated, and as a soldier and officer has a record of which he may be justly proud.

At the close of the war Captain Logan returned to Washington County, where he has since engaged in farming. He is now the owner of about fifty acres of well improved land, constituting one of the most valuable farms in Ashley Township. In 1864 his marriage occurred, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Jacob B. and Margaret (Phillips) House, all natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. House both died in March, 1876, the latter on the 11th, aged seventy-two; and the former on the 18th, aged seventy-four. The union of Captain and Mrs. Logan was blessed by the birth of one son, Charles L., a resident of Nashville, Tenn., and at present engaged in the mail service. He married Nannie B. Sproul, of Rielview, Ill., and they are the parents of one son, Milburn S.

In religious connections Captain and Mrs. Logan are members of the Methodist Church. Socially he is identified with the Andy Hosmer Post No. 342, G. A. R., at Ashley. In politics he is in favor of the Republican platform, and gives to the principles of that party his staunch support. His fel-

low-citizens have chosen him to serve in various local offices, in all of which he has won the commendation of the general public. He has represented his township on the County Board of Supervisors and also served for two terms as Township Trustee.



NATHANIEL W. SPENCER, an extensive and successful fruit grower of Centralia, was born in Canada, on the shore of Lake Erie, in 1836. He was one of a family of five children, whose parents were Holderman and Candace (Allen) Spencer. The father and mother were both natives of New York, but removing to Canada, there remained until after the death of the former. The mother then came to Centralia and spent her last days with her son.

Our subject left his native land when only eight years of age. He came with Thomas Salcs to Illinois, and was reared to manhood in McHenry County. He saw Chicago when it was but a small village, and has seen many of the now populous districts of the state almost entirely uninhabited. The autumn of 1863 witnessed his arrival in Centralia. Here he engaged in railroading for some time, following that pursuit altogether for seventeen years.

Mr. Spencer has been twice married. In McHenry County he was married to Miss Anna Still, and to them were born five children, but all are now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Spencer chose Miss Fannic Still, a sister of his former wife, and their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Edna and Edith, who will graduate from the high school of Centralia in the Class of '94, and Perry and Frank. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for several years past he has served both as Trustee and Steward. He takes an active interest in benevolent and charitable work, and the poor and needy find in him a friend.

Mr. Spencer began fruit growing in 1879. He owns twenty acres of good land, nineteen of which

are devoted to fruit culture, while on the other acre he raises garden vegetables. He has succeeded in his undertakings, and in the markets of this locality finds a ready sale for his products. In politics he is a staunch Republican, who warmly advocates the principles of his party and does all in his power to insure its success. He has a beautiful home upon his fruit farm, supplied with the comforts of life, and there hospitality reigns supreme. He is one of the representative citizens of Centralia, and is highly respected by all who know him.



ADOLPH THOMAS. It has been the privilege of this gentleman not only to watch the growth of Clinton County for the past twenty years or more, but also to materially aid in its advancement as a great agricultural center, and he stands foremost among the farmers of Meridian Township. Though commencing in business with limited means, he has gradually enlarged his possessions until he now owns six hundred and twenty-seven acres of land as finely improved as any in the county. His home is pleasantly situated on section 14.

The life of our subject's father, John B. Thomas, is worthy of more than passing mention. He was born in Strasburg, France, June 24, 1801, and received a good education in his native language. Quite early in life he learned from his father the trade of a baker, and followed that occupation during the entire period of his residence in France, excepting seven years when he was in the French army. He took part in the French and Spanish wars occurring about 1825, and took an active part in many memorable campaigns. His brother August, for many years a Captain in the French army, is now on the roll of retired army officers, and in compensation for former services receives a pension of twenty-two thousand francs per year. Another brother was a professor in the schools of that country for many years.

Emigrating to the United States in 1838, John B. Thomas spent two years in New York City,



RESIDENCE OF N. W. SPENCER , CENTRALIA . ILL.



RESIDENCE OF ADOLPH THOMAS, SEC. 14 , MERIDIAN TP, CLINTON CO., ILL.

where he held the position of baker for the Astor House, then the finest hotel in America. Prior to coming to this country, he had disposed of his business in France and brought about \$1,000 with him across the Atlantic. His second location was at St. Louis, to which point he journeyed via canals and rivers, spending many weeks en route. From St. Louis he came to Illinois and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of improved land in St. Clair County. While a resident of that county he dealt extensively in real estate and was also a money loaner.

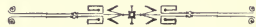
About 1870 Mr. Thomas sold his property in St. Clair County, and coming to Clinton County, purchased two hundred and forty acres in Meridian Township. For a number of years he carried on a store in connection with his agricultural operations, and also loaned money on real estate. Now the infirmities of old age forbid his active participation in the affairs that formerly engrossed his attention, but he is still vigorous and bids fair to become a centenarian. In his declining years he makes his home with our subject, where he is surrounded with every comfort that can promote his happiness.

Our subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Josephine Melzheim, was born in France in 1810. Her marriage took place in New York City in 1839, and resulted in the birth of four children, viz.: John; Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-one; Frank and Adolph. At the age of seventy-three years Mrs. Thomas passed away. In life a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, she died in that faith. This is also the religious belief of Mr. Thomas, Sr.

Born in St. Clair County, Ill., September 9, 1847, the subject of this biographical notice remained with his parents until he attained his majority, meantime enjoying such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. Upon starting out for himself, his father gave him some money and a team. In partnership with his brother Frank, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, but later buying his brother's share, he acquired the ownership of the entire property. To this he added from time to time until, as above stated, he now owns six hundred

and twenty-seven acres. Of this amount, fifteen acres are planted to apple trees, now in bearing condition. Other tracts are used for the pasturage of stock, in raising which Mr. Thomas has met with success. From the village of Shattue he makes large shipments of stock, grain and hay, and during the past year (1893) shipped over two hundred and fifty earloads of hay. His farm produces over twenty carloads of hay each year, there being about two hundred acres in hay. He also raises about two hundred acres of wheat, which yields from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. The other part of the farm is in pasture and used for other purposes.

In Sandoval, April 27, 1874, Mr. Thomas married Miss Mary Klein, a native of France, who at the age of eighteen came to this country in company with her parents, Sebastian and Mary (Ditch) Klein. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of whom two died in infancy. Those who survive are, Anna, Mary, August, Eugene, John, Adolph, Celia and Aliee. Our subject and his wife are devoted members of the Catholic Church, in which the former is serving as Trustee. In politics he gives his support to Democratic principles. With all that tends to promote the interests of his community he is in hearty sympathy. He is a Director and stockholder in the Sandoval Creamery, one of the most prosperous enterprises of that place.



SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, whose name is intimately connected with every enterprise tending to advance the financial, social or moral condition of the community in which he lives, and whose personality is closely interwoven with public affairs, is one of the most prominent citizens of Marion County and is well known in Centralia and Raccoon Townships. His farm is situated on sections 1 and 12 Centralia Township, and 6 and 7 Raccoon Township, and comprises about two hundred and sixty acres, of which two hundred are under cultivation, while

sixty acres are in timber. In addition to his agricultural pursuits he is a Notary Public, and has served as administrator of at least twenty estates in the county, discharging his duties satisfactorily in all instances.

With reference to the ancestry of Mr. Phillips we note the following: His father, Jonathan, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., February 22, 1799, and about the age of seventeen served as a private under General Jackson in the Indian Wars. In August, 1827, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Fowler, who was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., July 20, 1806. After a short sojourn in Tennessee, the young couple came to Illinois, on the 8th of October, 1831, and settled in Marion County, where Mr. Phillips purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. The land was covered with a heavy growth of timber and it required the most arduous exertion on his part to place the tract under cultivation. The country abounded in deer and wolves, and at times wolves would make bold to follow people, but never were known to do any particular harm.

In that early day St. Louis was the nearest trading post, and with the usual mode of conveyance—an ox-team—it required a week to make the trip. Eggs and chickens were taken to that city and exchanged for cloth and groceries. However, the most of the clothing worn by the family was spun and woven by the diligent, energetic mother, who, by her noble life, left an indelible impress upon the minds of her children. The home farm was carefully tilled and added unto, until at the time of his death the father owned six hundred acres of well improved land. His death occurred April 2, 1856, at the age of fifty-seven. His wife survived him many years, and passed away July 10, 1893, at the age of eighty-seven years lacking ten days. She was of German descent, her mother being a member of the well known Fyke family of Marion County. On his father's side our subject is of Welsh and Irish descent, and the family was early represented in Virginia, whence Grandfather Phillips removed to Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch is one of six children, the others being: James G. W., who married Margaret Sugg and died in 1856; William T., who

married Rebecea Allen and died in 1859; Nancy E., who became the wife of Isaac M. Phillips, a second cousin; Josiah R., whose death occurred in this county in 1863; and John P., who married Miss Ida B. Johnson, of Marion County; they are the parents of one child. For eight years he served as Supervisor and was also the incumbent of other important positions.

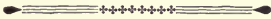
In Montgomery County, Tenn., Samuel F. Phillips was born on the 20th of October, 1829. At the age of two years he was brought by his parents to Illinois, and grew to manhood in Marion County amid scenes of pioneer life. In the clearing and improving of the home farm he bore his share and had few of the advantages offered to the boys of this generation. He was for a short time a pupil in the subscription school near his home, but his education has been mainly self-acquired, and through reading and observation he has become well posted upon topics of historical importance as well as current interest.

On Christmas Day of 1859 occurred the marriage of Samuel F. Phillips and his cousin, Nancy J. Phillips. The bride was born in Davidson County, Tenn., November 22, 1835, and in 1852 came to Marion County in company with her father, who here bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres. In the spring of 1859 she returned to Tennessee, whither Mr. Phillips went in the fall of the same year, and the marriage was solemnized at the home of her maternal grandparents, whose marriage, by a strange coincidence, had taken place just fifty years before that of their granddaughter. Mrs. Phillips is the daughter of Thomas C. and Eliza M. (Chadwell) Phillips, the former of whom died December 19, 1871, while the latter is still living.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips has resulted in the birth of nine children, as follows: William W., who married Melissa E. Rial and resides in Marion County; Sarah E., the wife of John H. McGuire and a resident of Centralia; (They have a daughter, Tressa.) Etta, a successful teacher, who has taught nine terms of school; Minerva P., Mattie B. and Allie, who are residing with their parents; Alpha, who lives in Centralia and attends the schools of that city; Samuel T. and George R.

This is a family of which the parents may well be proud, for the daughters are accomplished and amiable, and the sons intelligent and energetic.

In his political belief Mr. Phillips is a Democrat, has never voted any other ticket than that and never voted in any other township than Centralia. For twenty years he has held the office of School Trustee and was Assessor for two terms. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1861 he has held that office continuously for thirty-two years, when he was defeated in 1893 by the Republican candidate. The successful candidate, however, failed to file his bond and Mr. Phillips succeeded by law to the position, and in 1894 was re-elected to fill the vacancy. In addition to having served as Assessor for two terms, and filled the office by appointment on the death of the incumbent, he has been Deputy Assessor for eight terms. On the 14th of February, 1893, he was appointed Notary Public and still holds that position. He is a member of the Illinois Mutual Protective Association. In religion a Missionary Baptist, he is Deacon and Trustee of Zion Hill Church, to which his family also belongs.



HUGH FRANKLIN JOHNSON, an influential farmer residing on section 10, Lake Township, Clinton County, was born December 30, 1828, on Sugar Creek, three miles east of Trenton, Clinton County, Ill. His father, William, was born in Kentucky, and was a member of an old North Carolina family. The paternal grandfather settled in New Madrid, Mo., in 1808, and was residing there at the time the lands sank in 1811.

At an early day William Johnson settled at Fayetteville, on the Okaw River, but after having sojourned there for one year, he removed to Clinton (then Washington) County in 1816, and settled on Looking Glass Prairie. There he remained until about seven years prior to his death, which occurred in 1867. His wife, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Margaret Baty. She was born in Kentucky in 1793, and died in Clinton County, Ill., in 1850.

The subject of this sketch passed the years of boyhood and youth in a comparatively unevent-

ful manner. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Mary Lear. They became the parents of four children, of whom only one now lives, George T., residing with his father. The second wife of our subject was Mrs. Lottie Maddox, the widow of James Maddox. His third union was with Elizabeth, the widow of Jesse Cole, and two sons have been born to bless this union, Arthur and William.

The farm which Mr. Johnson owns and operates consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, embellished with suitable buildings for the storage of grain and shelter of stock. The place is well stocked with cattle and horses, and as a stock-raiser Mr. Johnson has been successful, finding this branch of agriculture both pleasant and remunerative. In his political views he advocates the principles of the Republican party, and has served in various official capacities with credit to himself. For about six years he has been Supervisor of Lake Township, and for twenty-one years has filled the position of Justice of the Peace. In educational matters he is deeply interested, and as School Director has been instrumental in advancing the welfare of the schools of the district. His religious opinions bring him into connection with the Methodist Church, of which he is a prominent member. Both as an agriculturist and as a citizen he is well and favorably known, and has a large number of friends throughout this section of the country.



JOHN D. SCHWIND. This gentleman is the son of a pioneer settler of Dubois Township, Washington County, and has spent the greater part of his life within its bounds. It can be justly said of him that he has grown up with the country, and his life in a great measure corresponds with the development that has gone on about him. He is now pleasantly located on section 20, amid such surroundings as cause him to be ranked among the well-to-do agriculturists of this section.

Our subject was born October 10, 1860, and is a son of John W. and Catherine Schwind, the

former of whom was a native of Germany, and followed the combined occupations of a brewer and farmer in that country. He served as a soldier in the German army for a period of six years, and when in his twenty-seventh year decided to emigrate to America. After coming to the New World, he made his home for a short time in St. Louis, whence he came to Dubois Township and located on the farm where he spent the rest of his life, and where our subject is residing at the present time. He entered this land from the Government and immediately began the arduous task of clearing away the heavy timber and improving a farm.

The parents of our subject were married in Germany, the maiden name of the mother being Catherine Bender. They reared a family of six children, George W., Mary A., Eliza C., Alvenia, John D. and Leonard, the latter of whom died November 23, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Schwind were members in good standing of the Evangelical Church, with which body their children were also connected. The father was a staunch Republican in politics, and died January 15, 1892, at the age of seventy years. His wife died on the previous day, January 14, and they were buried in the same grave in Chapel Hill Cemetery. They were classed among the very wealthiest farmers of Washington County, and stood side by side in the esteem of their many friends. The elder Mr. Schwind was Elder and Steward in the church which he aided in organizing, and was one of the principal contributors to its support.

Our subject received a more than ordinarily good education, and when only twenty years of age became part owner of the Dubois Coal Mines. The succeeding twelve years of his life were spent in attending to his interests in the mine, during which time he resided in Dubois. He has been a very active and successful business man, and in 1894 sold out his interest in the mines and purchased the home farm, which he is conducting at the present time.

December 27, 1888, John D. Schwind and Miss Mary Spangler were united in marriage. Their union has resulted in the birth of a daughter, Catherine, who was born July 24, 1891. Mrs. Schwind

is a native of this township, and was born November 18, 1860. Her parents are Peter and Catherine Spangler, well-to-do farmers, who are living in this township. Our subject is one of the most promising young men in the county, and as such it gives us pleasure to here record this brief history of his life.



WILLIAM NOLTING, a prominent citizen, and the founder of Nolting Station, Washington County, was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 22, 1837. His parents were William and Margaret (Phillips) Nolting, natives of Germany, who reared a family of five children, Charles, Louise, Minnie, Mary and William. William Nolting, Sr., lived with his parents in the Old Country until his marriage. In the meantime he learned the trade of a carpenter, and this he carried on together with the management of the home farm. He served in the German army for thirteen years, participating in the Russian and French War, and at one time was taken prisoner and confined in a large church, but by hiding himself therein he escaped the French. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and died after a protracted illness, when seventy-seven years of age. The mother of our subject was likewise a member of the Lutheran Church, and departed this life when three-score years and ten.

William, of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of his native country. When sixteen years of age, he was orphaned by his father's death. He remained in Germany, caring for his mother, until three years after attaining his majority, when he decided to emigrate to America. In 1860 he landed in Baltimore. After having been variously employed in the east, he went to St. Louis, Mo., near which city he was employed working on farms, and for a short time was driver on a street car. In 1865 he came to Washington County, where he purchased land and commenced farming on his own account.

Prior to coming to America, our subject was married in Germany to Miss Engel Garlah, and as

a result of their union there were born eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who survived are, Henry, Mary, Louisa, William, Frederick and Euliah. Mrs. Notling was born in Germany, April 25, 1836, and was the daughter of Dederick and Louisa (Fuller) Garlah, who reared a family of six children. They were both members of the German Lutheran Church, and spent their entire lives in Germany.

Mr. Nolting is variously employed, being the proprietor of a general store and a sawmill, and also operates a fine farm. He has given his children the very best advantages for securing an education, and is looked upon as one of the representative men of his community. His son Henry lives on the old farm and is married to Cragena Snyder. Louisa married Henry Hoke, a prominent farmer of Washington County. The second son of our subject, Peter William, has recently been appointed Postmaster of the Station, and from the present outlook it will not be long before Nolting will become an incorporated village.



IRVIN BELL. Within the boundaries of Washington County there is no farm bearing finer improvements than that upon which Mr. Bell makes his home. Situated on section 33, Ashley Township, the estate consists of ninety-five acres under a high state of cultivation and embellished with a substantial set of farm buildings, including a commodious and attractive residence, built in a modern style of architecture and furnished in a manner indicative of the refined tastes of the family.

Though a resident of Washington County for a comparatively brief period, Mr. Bell has already gained a prominent position among the agriculturists of Ashley Township and enjoys the respect of his large circle of acquaintances. He is one of the sons of the Buckeye State and was born in Champaign County July 7, 1840, being the fifth in

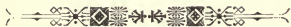
order of birth among the children of Daniel R. and Matilda (Pens) Bell. His father, who was born in Maryland, accompanied his parents to Ohio in childhood and there engaged in farming pursuits. Coming to Illinois in 1855, he settled in Logan County, where his death occurred in 1875. His wife, who was a native of Ohio, died at the residence of her son Irvin in Logan County in 1892.

In the common schools of Ohio and later in those of Illinois, the subject of this sketch gained a practical education. In youth he alternated attendance at school with work on the home farm, and becoming thoroughly familiar with agriculture chose it as his life occupation. At the age of twenty-one he began in life for himself and in Logan County engaged as a tiller of the soil, meeting with fair success as a farmer. In 1870 he removed to Kansas and there sojourned for ten years, but not being satisfied with the Sunflower State he returned to his old home in Illinois, where he resumed farming, remaining in that place until 1892, the date of his arrival in Washington County.

The marriage of Mr. Bell occurred in 1860, and united him with Miss Louisa J., daughter of Berman and Bashaby (Hedderiek) Boughan, natives of Ohio. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell, but they have been bereaved by the death of seven of the number. Winfield, a capable young man, and a resident of Washington County, married Elizabeth J. Meadows, a native of Illinois. The other children, Runey and Sadie, reside with their parents. In the social circles of the community the family is held in high esteem and is universally respected.

A man of superior intelligence, sound principles and blameless character, and an earnest supporter of what he considers right in every walk of life, Mr. Bell has exerted a wholesome influence in the community, with whose interests his own have become identified. Politically he has always voted according to his honest convictions, and believing the principles of the Democratic party to be the best adapted for the general welfare of the people, he has given his support to that political organization. However, he has

never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time to his family and his farm. In his social connections he is identified with Ashley Lodge, I. O. O. F.



JOHAN NEWMAN. Ashley Township is not without its share of fine farms for which Washington County is noted, and on one of these lives John Newman, a successful farmer and stock-raiser. The estate of one hundred and twenty-six acres lies on section 15 and has been his home for thirty-two years. During this period he has placed the land under a high state of cultivation, has erected substantial farm buildings, divided the property into pastures and fields of convenient size by good fencing and introduced all the improvements that characterize a modern and model farm.

Near Knoxville, Tenn., the subject of this sketch was born May 13, 1827, being next to the youngest child in the family of David and Elizabeth (Phillips) Newman, who it is thought were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1790 and died in 1840, while his wife passed away ten years later. In his boyhood our subject had only such advantages as were afforded by the old-fashioned subscription schools, but being an ambitious lad, he made the most of every opportunity and is to-day an intelligent man.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Newman enlisted in the Mexican War, becoming a member of the Second Illinois Infantry. For twelve months he was in active service in Mexico, where he was honorably discharged in 1847. Returning to Illinois, he began farm work in Washington County, where he has since resided. The success which has crowned his efforts is not the result of fortuitous circumstances, but has been attained through industry, frugality and excellent management. Of his home and family he may well be proud, and in justice it may be said of him that he is a kind husband, an indulgent parent and a Christian gentleman.

In 1848 Mr. Newman was united in marriage with Miss Hester Ann, daughter of Rev. Hansel

W. and Patsy (Carter) House, all natives of Tennessee. This union has resulted in the birth of ten children, but the parents have been bereaved by the death of four of the number. Of those who survive we note the following: John Wesley married Priscilla Barrett and lives in Texas; Mary E., wife of John E. Haun, resides in Washington County, Ill.; Anna Luella is the wife of George W. Higgerson and lives in Washington County; Katie Bell, who married Henry Soper, makes her home in Washington County; Martha Emily is the wife of Charles Hawkins, and they live in Ashley, Ill.; Charles Hansel is single and resides with his parents.

In their religious connections, Mr. Newman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Jacksonian Democrat. He has been successful in worldly affairs and also in gaining the esteem of his fellow-men, to whom his honorable character and kindness are well known. His land is well tilled, the buildings convenient, and the machinery first-class. As a practical farmer he does all in his power to promote the prosperity of his adopted township and is contributing to its material prosperity.



JW. FORD, a prominent and successful business man of Centralia, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., August 14, 1855.

He is a son of William Henry Ford, a native of England, who emigrated to America, sojourning for a time at New Orleans, but later settled in St. Louis. Prior to leaving his native land he followed the trade of carriage painter, and also engaged in renting carriages and coaches. In New Orleans and St. Louis he followed his trade, and after coming to Jefferson County, Ill., engaged for a time in farm pursuits.

Purchasing property in Centralia, William H. Ford moved to this place, but at the time the gold fever broke out in California he caught the contagion and started westward, crossing the plains with a wagon and ox-team. For five years he remained on the Pacific Coast, following his trade as well as engaging in mining. Upon his return

to Illinois he remained for a time in Centralia, whence he removed to Putnam County, Fla., and there he now resides on an orange plantation. His first wife, whose maiden name was Sylvia White, is deceased. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are still living, viz.: Mattie, a widow living in Centralia; Mattie, who is married and lives in Centralia; our subject, and W. H., who is in the employ of A. W.

The second marriage of William H. Ford resulted in the birth of one child, Frederick E., who is in the orange business in Florida. The father of this family is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has taken an influential position and an active interest. For some time he was Superintendent of the Sunday-school and leader of the choir. The subject of this sketch was reared in Centralia and attended the public schools of this place. At the age of seven-teen he commenced to learn the trade of a painter and decorator and paper hanger. For one year he was engaged as a painter for the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1891 he opened a wall-paper store in Centralia and now carries a full line of wall paper, window shades, window glass and room mouldings. During the busy season he employs five or six men in the paper-hanging business.

April 21, 1877, Mr. Ford married Miss Lucy E., the daughter of A. M. Beckham, and they are the parents of four children, who bear the names of Clyde H., Homer G., Glen and Carl. The political views of Mr. Ford bring him into connection with the Republican party, of which he is a firm and loyal advocate. With his family he is highly regarded in the social circles of the city.

SAAC G. GEE, M. D., of Mt. Vernon, was born September 19, 1841, in Simpson County, Ky., near Franklin, the county seat. His father, William, was a native of Brown County, Ky., and the grandfather, Sanford Gee, was born in Virginia, both of them being slaveholders in Kentucky. In 1852 William Gee removed from Warren County, Ky., to Perry County, Ill., and settled

cast of Tamaroa, where he became a prosperous farmer. His death occurred in the last-named place in May, 1891.

The mother of Dr. Gee was Malinda Bilingsby, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Bilingsby. At the present time she makes her home in Tamaroa. Our subject was next to the eldest of four sons. The eldest, John A., is a successful farmer and lives two miles east of Tamaroa. The next younger brother, Rev. William Sanford Gee, is a graduate of Shurtleff College and now a Missionary Baptist preacher at Portland, Oregon. The youngest brother, M. D., is a farmer in southern Kansas.

At the age of eleven years the subject of this sketch accompanied the family to Illinois. His early education was received in the district schools. In the spring of 1863 he commenced to read medicine with Dr. Sims, of Tamaroa, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Opening an office at Winfield, Jefferson County, he built up a large practice and accumulated a fortune. In 1892 he came to Mt. Vernon for the purpose of giving his children better educational advantages.

The landed possessions of the Doctor aggregate fifteen hundred acres in Perry, Franklin and Jefferson Counties, and at this writing (1894) he is settling up his father-in-law's estate, of which he is administrator and which is the largest estate administered upon in Jefferson County, the personal property alone amounting to nearly \$100,000. He has been very extensively engaged in the stock business and is also connected with the Royal Loan and Building Association. For fourteen years he officiated as Postmaster at Winfield, and for the same length of time was connected with the Board of Education. Aside from these he has held no political office, though he never fails to cast his ballot for the principles of the Democratic party.

December 26, 1867, the Doctor married Miss Elzina J., daughter of the late J. J. Fitzgerald, a pioneer of Jefferson County, who became one of the wealthiest men in the county, dying there in 1889. Mrs. Gee was born in this county and is a cultured and amiable lady. Five sons blessed this

union, three of whom were taken hence by death in childhood. Hall and Knox, the surviving sons, are students in the schools of Mt. Vernon. Specially, Dr. Gec is a Royal Arch Mason.



THOMAS L. MOSS. The life of our subject affords an illustration of the fact that he who is shrewd to discern opportunities and quick to grasp them will retain a high place in the regard of his fellow-men. A laborious, painstaking man, his was a life of diligence, honor and success, and when the sun of time sank below the horizon of eternity it was felt by all who knew him that a good man had gone to his final reward. He passed away March 15, 1890, on his farm in Shiloh Township.

Our subject was a native of Jefferson County, and was born in Shiloh Township in 1824. He was the son of Ransom Moss, a native of Virginia, whence he emigrated when a young man to Tennessee, and in an early day in the history of this county removed here. The parental family included seven children, of whom our subject is the second in order of birth. His brothers and sisters are, Lucilius, residing in Ashley; James F., a farmer of Jersey County, this state; John R., who makes his home in Mt. Vernon; Nancy, Mrs. James C. Maxey, who makes her home in Mt. Vernon; Betty, Mrs. John Ellis, and Amanda, the wife of John R. Piercy. The two last-named are deceased.

Mr. Moss was married in Jersey County to Miss Sarah Brock, and the young couple immediately located on the new farm, making their home in a log cabin in the woods, in which they resided until they were able to erect a more commodious dwelling. Mr. Moss was a remarkably strong man and a hard worker and by his correct mode of living gained for himself a popularity which he merited in every respect. A man of untiring energy, his success in life was proved by the fact that although he started without money or land, he accumulated one thousand acres, upon which he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a staunch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and aided

very materially in carrying on the good work of this vicinity.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Moss was born a family of seven children. Thaddeus C. is residing in this county; Mahala, Mrs. G. W. Smith, makes her home in Mt. Vernon; Rose, the wife of John L. Ferguson, is a resident of Shiloh Township; LaFayette B. makes his home on the old farm; Walter Douglas is living in Mt. Vernon Township; Mary E., Mrs. J. W. Maxey, is also living on the old homestead, and Elsie, Mrs. P. M. Johnson, is living in St. Elmo, this state. Although in early life a Democrat, Mr. Moss always voted the Republican ticket after the organization of that party. During the late war he secured the enlistment of and drilled a company, which was taken into the service by his brother, John R.

Thaddeus C. Moss, the eldest son of our subject, was born in Shiloh Township in 1845, and there grew to manhood and was given a good education. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company C, in the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment took part in Sherman's march to the sea, and participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona, Marietta, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was confined for two months in Libby Prison, and after the establishment of peace, returned home and lived with his parents until 1867, when he was married to Miss Elmora, daughter of William Thomas. Their union has been blessed by the birth of the following-named nine children: Robert, Rado, Mollie, Maude, Gale, Roy, Blanch, Nettie and Bessie M.

This son of our subject made his home in Shiloh Township until 1881, in which year he removed to Missouri, and here made his home. He was engaged in farming in Cape Girardeau County until 1889, when he returned to this county and purchased a quarter-section of land, which he devotes to mixed agriculture. He keeps a fine grade of stock on his place, and is looked upon as one of the prominent farmers of Jefferson County. With his family he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they are all foremost in good works and benevolent enterprises. Socially,



Yours Truly
Hugo Toll
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he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army post of Mt. Vernon.

The youngest son of our subject, W. D. Moss, was likewise born in this county in 1858, and grew to manhood on the old farm. He received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse, and remained under the parental roof until 1880, when he was married to Miss Ella, daughter of R. I. Coleman, a native of Gibson County, Ind. Their union has resulted in the birth of four children, Tony, Mamie, Moody and Walter. Douglas Moss is also engaged in agriculture, and for many years has given the greater part of his attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle and fine hogs. In the '60s, his father became the owner of the first pair of full blood Poland-China hogs ever brought into the county. In 1891 he purchased the old Judge Tanner property, which consists of sixty-five acres of valuable land, and which is beautifully located near the city of Mt. Vernon. He has one of the most attractive homes in the vicinity, which is the abode of hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Moss are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political relations the former is a staunch Republican.



HUGO PRILL, one of the leading and prosperous business men of Central City, now engaged in general merchandising, claims Germany as his native land. He was there born February 24, 1854, and in that country grew to manhood, acquiring his education in its best high and private schools. For some time he served in the German army, belonging to the Magdeburg Hussaren Regiment No. 10. When a young man of twenty-five he resolved to seek a home in the New World, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. He bade adieu to the Fatherland, crossed the broad Atlantic and became a resident of St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at various occupations which would yield him an honest livelihood and give him a start in life.

At length Mr. Prill came to Central City, and with the capital he had acquired through industry and perseverance in former years he established a saloon, which he conducted until 1882. In that year he sold out and engaged in the hotel business. In 1885 he erected Prill's Hotel in Centralia, which is a three-story brick building, one hundred and sixty feet long, and one of the largest structures in the city. For a number of years he there carried on the hotel business, but at length abandoned that pursuit, and in 1889 came to Central City and established the general store which he yet conducts. His brother is now carrying on the hotel.

An important event in the life of Mr. Prill occurred in 1884, when was celebrated his marriage with Miss Annie, daughter of Charles Kaiser, now of St. Louis. This worthy couple have a wide acquaintance in the community, occupy an enviable position in social circles, and are held in the highest regard by all who know them for their many excellencies of character and their sterling worth.

In public affairs Mr. Prill takes a very prominent part, doing everything in his power for the advancement of the best interests of Central City, and giving his hearty support and co-operation to all enterprises which are calculated to advance the general welfare. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, who warmly advocates the principles of his party, and for some time has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. May 5, 1894, he was again elected Central Committeeman of Centralia Township, receiving four-fifths of the votes cast, a fact which proves his popularity with the people. On the 7th of May the Marion County Central Committee met and again unanimously elected him Chairman. He holds the office of Police Magistrate and is now the efficient and popular Postmaster. His public duties have ever been discharged with a promptness and fidelity which have won him high commendation.

Mr. Prill's business interests are also quite extensive. When a young man he became a druggist, but has not engaged in the drug business since his emigration to America. He now carries an extensive stock of general merchandise and is enjoying a large and constantly increasing trade.

Besides his business he has valuable residence and business property in St. Louis, Centralia and Central City, and unimproved land in Missouri.

THOMAS A. CANTRELL. Jefferson County is pre-eminently one of comfortable rural homes, there being no large cities within its limits. The soil being wonderfully fertile and the facilities for market excellent, a great number of agriculturists secure a competence by the cultivation of a moderate acreage. One of the successful farmers of McClellan Township is Thomas Cantrell, who operates sixty acres of land on section 13.

Our subject was born in Hamilton County, Ill., September 6, 1837, and is one in a family of ten children born to his parents, Isaac and Nancy (Upchurch) Cantrell, natives of Tennessee. The father was a prominent farmer in Hamilton County, this state, whither he had removed and where he resided until his decease. The wife and mother also passed away in that county. Thomas A. being left fatherless when only three years of age, was obliged to support himself and mother as soon as old enough to do so, and was therefore given very few advantages for acquiring an education. He availed himself to the utmost of every opportunity for obtaining knowledge, and for a short time was a student in a pioneer school held in a log cabin with a puncheon floor.

Remaining on the home farm until reaching his majority, our subject then hired out to work by the day at anything he could find to do, and later, learning and following the plasterer's trade, earned the money which enabled him to get a start in the world. In 1875 he moved to Saline County, Ill., where he made his home until 1880, the date of his advent into Mt. Vernon, where he was engaged in working at his trade until purchasing his fine farm in McClellan Township.

May 3, 1863, Mr. Cantrell and Miss Harriet Swanner were united in marriage. The lady was the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Sneed) Swanner, of Saline County, Ill., and by her union with

our subject became the mother of three children. The only one now living, Sarah Almata, is the wife of Dink Mosier and makes her home in Saline County. His wife having died, our subject chose as his second companion Miss Sarah Smith, with whom he was united in marriage November 7, 1876. Mrs. Cantrell, who is the daughter of Wilson Smith, of Saline County, is a lady of amiable disposition and kind heart, and is a prominent member of the Christian Church. Of the two children born of this union one died in infancy, and the other, John W. T. C., resides with his parents.

Socially Mr. Cantrell is connected with Marion Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., at Mt. Vernon, and is also a member of Colman Post, G. A. R., of this city. In politics he always votes with the Republican party, and on that ticket he has been elected Constable on several occasions. A loyal citizen, he rendered his country valuable service as a Union soldier, and in August, 1862, joined Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered into service at Camp Butler, and during the entire period of the war was on guard and hospital duty.

JESSE R. HUGGINS. Nowhere in the Mississippi Valley can more beautiful farms be found than in the Prairie State, and in no section of it are any more attractive than in Washington County. On section 12 of Richview Township lies a body of land comprising ninety acres, which under the care of a progressive and intelligent farmer are very productive. The estate is a home of which any man might well be proud, and of the entire tract eighty acres are under a fine state of cultivation. Nearly three-fourths of the farm are planted to fruit trees, while the remainder is devoted to the pasturage of stock and the raising of grain.

A native of West Tennessee, Mr. Huggins was born in Weakley County May 29, 1837, and in order of birth is the fifth among twelve children comprising the family of Irbin Lloyd and Jane

(Purtle) Huggins, natives of Tennessee and of Irish descent. In 1845, the father, accompanied by his family, came to Illinois and settled in Johnson County, where he engaged in farming until the time of his death, in 1870. His good wife died two years later. They were a worthy couple, honored by all who knew them, industrious, persevering and energetic.

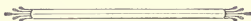
That the subject of this sketch had very limited educational advantages will be conceded when it is stated that he attended school only about two months altogether. However, by self-culture he has endeavored to make up for the lack of early training, and such has been his perseverance that he is now an intelligent and well informed man. His boyhood years were spent on the home farm working for his father. At the age of eighteen he began farming on shares, and throughout his entire life he has never followed any occupation save that of an agriculturist. He is one of the most prominent stock, grain and fruit farmers in Washington County, and in the last-named department of agriculture has met with flattering success.

August 17, 1854, occurred the marriage of J. R. Huggins and Martha A. Roberts, the bride being a daughter of John A. and Nancy Roberts, natives of Tennessee, but afterward residents of Union County, Ill. Of this marriage, four children were born, the two eldest being now deceased. Madison C., who married Ella Holcomb, is a graduate in pharmacy and is now engaged in the drug business at East St. Louis, Ill. Nancy Jane is the wife of Samuel Stephens, the owner of a lead mine in Joplin, Mo. After the death of his first wife Mr. Huggins was again married, in September, 1872, his wife being Eliza E., daughter of Thomas and Easter (Gaston) Dennis, of Jefferson County, Ill. This lady died in 1889, and the following year Mr. Huggins married Mrs. Sophronia (Cameron) Hills, of Washington County, an estimable lady, who is quite popular among the people of this township.

At the age of fourteen years Mr. Huggins joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1857 he was ordained to the ministry of that denomination, in which work he was engaged for a number

of years. He is at present Steward in the church, and his wife is also an active worker in that denomination. Socially, he is identified with Rich-view Lodge No. 462, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has served as Supervisor, Highway Commissioner and Treasurer of the township.

Among his friends Mr. Huggins is well known as a man of great benevolence. His father being well-to-do, he was entitled to about \$4,000 from the estate, but he generously donated his share to the other heirs. He also donated about as much of his first wife's estate, to which she was entitled from her father. In addition to this, he has given to his son one hundred and fifty acres of land, planted to fruit trees, and to his daughter he has given one hundred acres. Throughout his entire life he has never received a penny that he did not earn himself, and not only so, but he has been continually assisting others. His genial nature and uprightiness of character have won him many friends, and, with his wife, he ranks among the best people of the community.



HENRY BECKER has lived in Clinton County as boy and man for more than half a century, and is well known and universally respected. He has been a farmer throughout his entire active life, and that he has pursued his work to good advantage is proved by the fact that he is now the owner of two hundred and ninety acres of improved land and fifteen acres of timber land in Wade Township, together with one hundred and twenty acres, highly improved, lying in Santa Fe Township and sixty-one acres in Hanover Township. His homestead is situated on section 32 of Wade Township, and in a locality noted for its fine farms, compares with the best in regard to cultivation and the excellency of its appointments in general.

Of German birth and parentage, the subject of this sketch is the son of Ferdinand Becker, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1808. He

served in the German army and followed the trade of a wagon-maker. In 1837 he came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, whence in 1844 he removed to Illinois with his family and settled in Santa Fe Township, Clinton County, where he improved the farm now occupied by Frank Becker. His first marriage, which united him with Catherine Take, resulted in the birth of four children, now living, namely: Judge Fritz Becker, Henry, William (of Nashville, Tenn.) and Eliza. Of his second marriage there were the following children: Benjamin, Mary, Gertrude, Frank, Annie and Maggie. The father was a member of the Catholic Church at Hanover, and was one of the committee to build the edifice in this place.

Born in Hanover, Germany, in September, 1830, Henry Becker was a child of seven years when he accompanied the family to America. At the age of fourteen he came to Illinois and settled in Santa Fe Township, Clinton County, where he aided his father in the work of clearing and cultivating the farm. In March, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Schlarmann, who was born in Hanover Township, this county, in 1839, and was a daughter of Garrett Schlarmann, an old settler of that township. After his marriage Mr. Becker settled upon one hundred and fifty acres, comprising a portion of his present farm. It was then raw prairie land and required constant effort on the part of the owner to transform it into an improved farm, such as it now is. Here he engages in raising grain and stock, finding both departments of agriculture profitable and pleasant. His original home had only one room, and, as may be imagined, was not a comfortable abode, but the house in which he now lives is one of the most substantial rural residences of the township and was erected at a cost of \$1,500. All the necessary outbuildings have also been erected, and the general appearance of the place indicates thrift on the part of the proprietor.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Becker was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Huene, a native of Germany. They are identified with the Catholic Church, and in that faith are rearing their six children: Mary, August, Regina, Emma, Frances and Cillie. Mr. Becker is interested in

educational affairs, has given his children the best advantages, and has served for some time as Director of District No. 3. In politics a Democrat, he has been elected upon the ticket of that party to numerous positions of trust, including that of Overseer of Highways. Throughout his entire life he has been a hard worker, a man of tireless energy and great perseverance, and all that he has is due to his own unaided efforts.



JOHIN T. HENRY, a prominent and well known resident of Irvington, was born in Washington County January 19, 1836, and is a son of Samuel Y. and Mary (Carroll) Henry. The family is of Irish origin. The father was born in North Carolina in 1793 and was reared and educated in Sumner County, Tenn. He lived with his parents up to the time of his marriage and carried on farming as a means of livelihood. Soon after his marriage he emigrated to Randolph County, Ill., as he no longer wished to live in a slave state. The journey westward was made in a cart. After a time he located on a farm two miles east of the present site of Nashville, Ill., and there reared his family. His wife was a native of Tennessee and was a daughter of James Carroll, a prominent farmer. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Through their lives they endeavored to follow the Golden Rule, doing unto others as they would be done by.

In politics Mr. Henry was a Whig in early life, but on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and was always true to his convictions. A man of fine physique, robust and strong, he was ill only a very short time before his death, which occurred in 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife passed away in 1881, at the ripe old age of eighty-four. They traveled life's journey together for fifty-eight years, and their mutual love and confidence constantly increased as they shared with each other the joys and sorrows of life. Mr. Henry was an honored citizen,

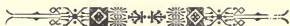
highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his excellencies of character won him the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. In the family were ten children, but Sarah, William, Jane, James, Elihu and Samuel are now deceased. With the exception of the last-named all were married at the time of their deaths. Those still living are, Margaret, Elizabeth, Adeline and John T.

We now take up the personal history of our subject, who is recognized as one of the leading business men of Irvington. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and in the common schools acquired his education. At the age of twenty-two he started out in life for himself and until 1874 followed farming, devoting his energies to the raising of grain and stock. In August, 1874, he came to Irvington, where he has since been engaged in business as a grain dealer, buying and shipping quite extensively.

December 24, 1857, Mr. Henry was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Cyrus Sawyer, a prominent farmer of Nashville. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a consistent Christian woman. She died leaving one son, James Henry, a commercial traveler residing in Chicago. In 1861 Mr. Henry married Emma, daughter of Ansil Benham, a harness-maker, of Galesburg, Ill. Her mother bore the maiden name of Lucy Aurelia Willard, and was born in Sterling, Mass., August 26, 1812. In early childhood she removed with her parents to Vernon, N. Y., and at the age of sixteen to Elmira, where in 1833 she became the wife of Ansil Benham. For a short time they lived in Starkey, N. Y., and then removed to Penn Yan, that state. In 1839 they became residents of Boone County, Ill., and in 1846 went to Galesburg, where Mr. Benham died in 1857, at the age of fifty-seven. He was an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church and was a most highly respected citizen. Mrs. Benham united with the Congregational Church at the age of sixteen, but with her husband joined the Presbyterian Church. She was ever thoughtful for the welfare of those around her, and her tender care made the early years of her children very happy. She possessed those kindly and generous impulses which won

her the love of all and made her example one well worthy of emulation. She passed away in April, 1887, at the age of seventy-four years, and many friends mourned her loss. She left two children: Mrs. Henry, and Miles A., of Cobden, Ill.

Mrs. Henry, was born on Garden Prairie, in Boone County, Ill., March 1, 1841, and when a child of two was taken by her parents to Belvidere. At the age of five she accompanied them to Galesburg, and after attending the common schools was a student in an academy and female seminary in that city. She is a lady of intelligence and culture and presides with grace over her hospitable home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henry have been born three children, Mary Adeline, Martha and Willard. In politics Mr. Henry takes an active interest and is a stalwart supporter of Republican principles. His life has been an honorable and upright one, and by his straightforward business dealings he has won universal confidence and respect. His entire life has been passed in Washington County, and he well deserves mention among its best citizens.



SAMUEL CHAMBERS, a farmer residing on section 32, Meridian Township, Clinton County, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., on the 3d of August, 1835. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his paternal grandfather, James Chambers, was born in the Emerald Isle, whence he emigrated to the United States at an early day. He married an estimable and industrious woman, who after his death supported their large family by weaving carpets. Our subject's father, James B., was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in 1804, and was about seven years old when he was orphaned by his father's death. Being one of a large family, and having in his youth to support himself and aid in the maintenance of the others, it may be imagined that his advantages were very limited. Indeed, the extensive information which he acquired upon almost every topic of historical importance or current in-

terest was due solely to his self-culture. Not only was he fond of reading, but in addition he possessed an excellent memory, which enabled him to make of his mind a storehouse of valuable knowledge.

In boyhood James B. Chambers engaged in driving horses on the Erie Canal and later became Captain of a boat, which he ran for six years. He married Miss Mahala, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Mandeville, and after that event settled upon a farm in Genesee County, whence in 1847 he removed to Lenawee County, Mich. There purchasing eighty acres of partly improved land, he made his home upon that place until his death, which occurred May 22, 1870. His wife survived him for nearly seven years. They were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Politically the father was a Democrat and held many local offices in his community.

In the parental family there were eight children that attained to mature years, three having died in childhood. They are, Rachel, who married James Collins, and after his death became the wife of Edwin Howell; Samuel, of this sketch; Seneca, who lives in Kaukauna, Wis.; Archibald, whose home is in Tuscola County, Mich.; William, who died at the age of twenty; James, now living in Douglas, Mich.; John, a physician of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Culver, a resident of Douglas, Mich. The subject of this sketch was twelve years of age when he went to Michigan, and his education was gained in the district schools of that state. He remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he commenced to work on a farm.

After working in the employ of others for three years, Mr. Chambers came to Clinton County, Ill., in October, 1857, and worked for a few months as a farm laborer. He then purchased eighty acres of railroad land at \$12 per acre, and to the improvement of that property he devoted his attention until 1863, when he returned to Oakland County, Mich. Three months afterward he again came to Clinton County, at which time he bought eighty acres of unimproved land comprising a portion of his present farm. He has since added forty acres and has also placed the entire tract under cultivation. Five acres are planted to an orchard, and

the remainder of the land is devoted to the raising of grain. For some years Mr. Chambers has also had on his place a large number of cattle and horses, and finds this branch of agriculture remunerative. Since purchasing the property he has here made his home continuously, with the exception of a brief sojourn in Michigan, during which time the farm was leased to tenants.

In 1860 Mr. Chambers married Miss Lucy A., the adopted daughter of Joseph and Lydia Chambers, and they became the parents of two children. Joseph F., an attorney in Los Angeles, Cal., and clerk of the Justice Court, married in Los Angeles Miss Euphemia Moffit, and they have one child, Rofena B.; Lucy A., who married Charles Filkins, lives in Northville, Wayne County, Mich., and has one son, Guy Chambers Filkins. After the death of his first wife Mr. Chambers married, in 1866, Alice A., daughter of Benjamin and Martia (Richards) Dimick. The grandfather of Mrs. Chambers, Daniel Richards, removed from the east to Michigan in a very early day, journeying up the river on a raft as far as Ypsilanti, where he was a pioneer. For some time he kept a tavern near New Hudson, that state, and the frame house erected by him was one of the first structures of the kind for miles around, and was called the Queen of the Prairie (as all houses were named at that time).

The father of Mrs. Chambers, Benjamin Dimick, was a cooper and carriage-maker by trade, and also followed the occupation of a carpenter. For many years he was overseer of the water works on the Michigan Central Railroad. His death occurred in July, 1892, at the age of seventy-four. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children, namely: Frances A., who married G. D. Thayer and is now deceased; Elmer G., also deceased; Mrs. Chambers; Jennie, the wife of L. E. Bissal; J. T., a resident of Michigan; and Clara, who married William Breining.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers has resulted in the birth of five children, as follows: Clara B., wife of F. J. Bulaski, an engraver residing in Ypsilanti, Mich.; William E., who received a good education in the schools of Ypsilanti and

is now following the profession of a teacher in Indiana; James B., who was also educated in Ypsilanti; Alice A. and Harry L., who reside with their parents. In religious affiliations our subject and his wife are prominently connected with the Congregational Church and are generous contributors to religious and benevolent projects. Socially Mr. Chambers holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Select Knights of America. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but his views have undergone a change and he now advocates Prohibition.



DANDAMUS TOPPING. A few years since there passed from life's active scenes a gentleman who had been actively interested in the development of the agricultural resources of Washington County. Mr. Topping was a man of many fine characteristics, thoughtful, discriminating and self-reliant, and both in farming and social circles was held in respect by all with whom he came into contact. His place was among the most intelligent and progressive of the farmers and stock-raisers of his community, whose interests he ever sought to promote materially and financially.

A native of Athens, Ohio, born in September, 1825, our subject was the eighth in order of birth among the children of Hezekiah and Catherine (Vorhees) Topping, natives of New Jersey. In his boyhood he was a student in the schools of the Buckeye States, but his attention was devoted principally to assisting his father on the home farm. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his parents to Illinois and settled in Perry County, where for a time he prosecuted his studies in the public schools.

Leaving home at the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Topping was thenceforth self-supporting and independent. For his life occupation he chose the calling with which he was most familiar, that of agriculturc. Both as a general farmer and as a stock-raiser he met with more than ordinary suc-

cess, and usually marketed his stock in the St. Louis market. At his death, in 1881, he left a beautiful and valuable estate, consisting of nine hundred acres in Washington and Perry Counties, which he had accumulated as a result of energy and industry. In politics he was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and while not an aspirant for office, was nevertheless quite active and influential in politics. Socially, he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious views were in accord with the doctrines of the Baptist Church.

The marriage of Mr. Topping occurred February 3, 1856, and united him with Miss Indiana Z. Watkins, a native of Ohio. Her parents, Jacob R. and Ann Eliza (Anderson) Watkins, were natives respectively of Delaware and Ohio, both families being honored and influential in the states named. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Topping resulted in the birth of eleven children, but five of the number are deceased. The others are: Marietta, wife of Henry Skaer, of Tamaroa, Ill.; Grace, William Henry, Ida M., Luella W. and Valinda B., who are with their mother.

The family residence is a beautiful rural abode, replete with all the comforts of life and furnished in a cozy and elegant manner, that indicates the refined tastes of the inmates. The home farm is superintended by Mrs. Topping, who is not only an amiable and accomplished lady, but a model business woman as well. She is a sincere Christian and an active worker in the Free Will Baptist Church.



WILLIAM H. NORRIS. There is in the business world only one kind of man who can successfully combat the many disadvantages and trials which confront him, and that is the man of superior intelligence and force of character. To this class belongs William Norris, a man who by strict integrity, shrewdness of judgment and good management has risen to the top round on the ladder of fortune. He is now the possessor of three hundred acres of land pleas-

antly located on section 36, Blissville Township, Jefferson County, and is regarded as one of the most extensive farmers and stock-growers of the county.

Our subject was born in Braeken County, Ky., January 11, 1845, and was the fourth child of Joseph and Rebecca (West) Norris, natives respectively of Kentucky and Maryland. The father of our subject was a farmer for many years in his native state, which occupation he also followed after coming to Jefferson County with his family in an early day. He departed this life March 13, 1856, when in his fifty-third year. His good wife survived him many years, dying November 18, 1881, at the age of sixty-four years.

William H. received a fair education in the district schools of this county, and when quite young began to aid his father in carrying on the home farm. After the death of his father he remained at home caring for his mother until nearly thirty years of age, when he purchased and operated a farm on his own account. He has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and now owns three hundred acres of valuable land, which he cultivates in a manner that will bring him in the largest returns. His residence, which is a commodious and conveniently arranged structure, is pleasantly located within one-half mile of Waltonville, a thriving town situated on the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad. Mr. Norris devotes twenty-five acres of his property to an apple orchard, which although quite young promises to be a valuable investment.

The lady who became the wife of our subject November 25, 1874, was Miss Mary J., daughter of Amos and Nancy (Redden) Wells, natives of Kentucky. Their union has resulted in the birth of three children, who bear the names of Ora R., Joseph H. and Stanley W. The members of the family are well known throughout this locality and are classed among the leading people of southern Illinois.

The Democratic party finds in our subject a faithful supporter. He has represented his township as Assessor, proving himself well qualified for that position by the able way in which he discharged the duties of his office. At present he is serving

as Justice of the Peace. He is highly respected throughout the community in which he resides, and with each passing year continues to add to the long list of his friends.



AUSTIN J. HOLIDAY. This prominent young business man is residing in Iuka, where he is engaged in the milling business, being part owner of the Iuka Roller Mills. He was born in Marion County, March 16, 1867, and is the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Allen) Holiday, natives of North Carolina and Illinois respectively.

Joshua Holiday was born March 20, 1816, and was a lad of eight years when he was deprived of the care of his father. Soon thereafter he accompanied his mother and the remainder of the family on their removal to Orange County, Ind., where he attended school for a short time. He had to work very hard and aid his mother in the support of the family, but being industrious and economical he soon accumulated considerable property, which rendered them comfortable. In religious connections he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years was Class-leader. He held the offices of School Director and Highway Commissioner, and in politics was a staunch Republican.

When in his twenty-fourth year Joshua Holiday married Miss Nancy Montgomery, by whom he became the father of seven children. Three years after her decease he chose as his second companion Miss Elizabeth Allen, and to them were born six children, of whom one died when young. Those living besides our subject are: Amanda F., the wife of Robert C. Shannon, a prominent farmer of Wayne County, this state; John A. L., who married Ada M. McLain and lives in Iuka Township; Homer B., residing on the home farm in the above township; and Samuel E., who married Allie Vaughn April 28, 1894, and lives on the old homestead. Mrs. Elizabeth (Allen) Holiday was born in 1828 in this state, and resided with her parents until her marriage. She is still living,



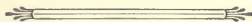
Thos Douglas

making her home with her sons, who operate the homestead.

Austin J. Holiday received his early education in the common schools of his district, after which he attended the high school in Salem. Later he became a student in the college of Fairfield, Wayne County, and after completing his education he entered the business world and engaged in mercantile pursuits in partnership with B. N. Beaver. Two years later Mr. Holiday purchased his partner's interest in the establishment, but in 1893, disposing of the entire stock, engaged in the milling business, and now owns an interest in the Iuka Roller Mills. The company is doing a prosperous business, making shipments of the product of their mills to the neighboring towns and villages.

Although a very busy man, Mr. Holiday has found time to hold office, and has served as School Director, Assessor and Collector of his township. He is now Supervisor, and in politics is a staunch Republican. In 1892 he was the candidate of that party for the office of Circuit Clerk, but was defeated, though by only a small majority. Religiously he adheres to the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. He makes his home in Iuka, where he ranks among the prosperous business men of the place, and as a young man of ability and push we bespeak for him a bright future.

May 1, 1894, A. J. Holiday was united in marriage with Miss Etha M. Cotter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fyke, of Iuka. Mrs. Holiday is a lady of culture and charming manners, and is highly esteemed by all who know her.



THOMAS DOUGLAS, a public-spirited citizen who has ably occupied the position of Constable of Sandoval for thirty years, is widely known throughout Marion County, and as a man of sterling integrity, commands the high regard of the entire community where he is at present engaged as a money loaner. Mr. Douglas is a native of Selkirkshire, Scotland, and his birth occurred December 31, 1830.

William and Agnes (Welch) Douglas, the par-

ents of our subject, were likewise natives of Scotland, and the former was the son of Thomas Douglas, who was a weaver by trade. The latter gentleman reared the following-named children: James, William, Nellie and Margaret. The father of our subject passed his entire life in Scotland, where he was a shepherd. He was a man of limited means, and although his father was wealthy at one time, the children were not benefited, as he lost his property by going security for friends.

The parental family included four children, those besides our subject being Agnes, who is deceased, Elizabeth and Ellen, both living in Scotland. William Douglas was a prominent member of the Old School Presbyterian Church and departed this life when in his thirty-ninth year. Thomas received his education in the common schools of his native land, and when a lad of fourteen years began to learn the trade of a brick-mason, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He worked at his trade in Scotland until 1851, when he decided to try his fortunes in the United States, and embarking on a sailing vessel, landed in New York.

Settling in Seneca County, N. Y., our subject followed his trade there for about a year, and then making his way to this state, began working on the Illinois Central Railroad as contractor. He was thus employed for a twelvemonth, when he removed to Mt. Vernon and later went south to New Orleans. After several months spent there, he returned to Illinois, and taking up his abode in Centralia, embarked in the grocery business. Two years later he came to Sandoval and was engaged for some time in working at the freight depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. Later he accepted the position of baggagemaster of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at the same place and continued to be thus occupied for some time.

Miss Alice, daughter of John Murphy, became the wife of our subject, and their union was blessed by the birth of five children: William C., Agnes M., and three deceased. The surviving son and daughter are finely educated, the former being graduated from the St. Louis Business College, while the latter completed her studies in the Belleville High School. Mrs. Douglas was a most es-

timable lady and her death was deeply mourned by a host of friends.

Mr. Douglas has traveled quite extensively and in 1887 made a tour of the western country, visiting the Pacific coast. Socially he is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 21 in Centralia, and as an Odd Fellow is a member of the encampment at Sandoval. In his political relations he is a staunch Republican and takes a leading part in local matters.



I B. BETTS, a representative citizen of Salem and the popular Circuit Clerk of Marion County, is recognized by all as a man of executive ability and clear judgment, and in his official capacity is rendering valuable service to the county. Mr. Betts was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 27, 1841, and is the son of Hon. Jordan Betts, a native of Loudoun County, Va., born in 1803.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Betts, was also a native of the Old Dominion and was a lad of fourteen years on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He in turn was the son of John Betts, Sr., a soldier in that war. The first representative of the family in America came from the frontier between France and Germany, and formed one of the "Mayflower" party, arriving here in 1620. The grandmother's name before her marriage was Nancy Self. She was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1762, and died in Ohio at the age of eighty-six years.

The mother of our subject was born in Virginia in 1806, and bore the maiden name of Nancy Smith. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gander) Smith, who moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1817. The grandfather died at the age of eighty-six years. His family consisted of seven daughters and eight sons, all of whom attained mature years and married excepting one, who died at the age of forty-five years. After his marriage Jordan Betts settled in Morgan County, that state, and there he opened up a tract of heavy timber land, which he improved. He came west to Illinois in the fall of 1864, making his

home in Fosterburg, Marion County, until 1875, when they removed to Vernon, and ten years later to Salem. Here Jordan Betts died in April, 1893. His good wife had departed this life in 1868, while residing in Fosterburg. It is a remarkable fact that our subject's father, as well as his grandfather, Thomas Smith, and grandmother, Nancy Betts, died at the age of eighty-six.

The parental family included six children, three of whom are living: Samuel S., Postmaster at Vernon; Elizabeth, Mrs. T. C. Moore, of Montrose, Colo.; and our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Betts were devoted members of the Baptist Church, and in the congregation at Bristol, Ohio, the father held the office of Deacon. He was always actively interested in politics and ever voted with the Democratic party. He was Justice of the Peace for nineteen years and was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1846, but was unseated by the Whigs, who were in power.

I. B. Betts was reared on his father's farm and educated at the schools of Sharon, Ohio. In 1862 he emigrated to Iowa, and for a number of terms was engaged in teaching school in Warren and Black Hawk Counties. Then, going south to Atlanta, Ga., during the late war, young Betts acted as Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department for six months. In the spring of 1865 he came to Marion County, and lived on the farm until 1876, when he moved to Vernon. He later came to Salem, where he held the office of Deputy Circuit Clerk for seven years.

December 21, 1867, our subject and Miss Rebecca E., daughter of John and Louisa (Gardener) Parsons, were united in marriage. She was born in April, 1847, in Belmont County, Ohio, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of four sons and two daughters, viz.: W. H., John J., Sarah A., Myrtie A., Grover C. and Paul B. She is a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a very estimable lady.

Socially, our subject is connected with Mt. Olive Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1890 was elected Mayor of Salem. He has frequently been a delegate to the different conventions of his party, and

served for fifteen years as Justice of the Peace. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to local and national welfare, and in the fall of 1892 was elected Circuit Clerk for a term of four years.



WILLIAM S. BUMPUS, a public-spirited citizen who has ably occupied various important positions of local trust, and is widely known throughout Jefferson County, has long been one of the leading and successful agriculturists of Dodd's Township. He is a man of sterling integrity, and commands the high regard of the entire community in which his busy life has been passed. In the spring of 1893 he removed with his family to the farm on section 34, where they are now living.

Our subject was born in Hanover County, Va., May 22, 1836, and is the eldest of the six children born to W. S. and Charlotte Bumpus. His brothers and sisters are, Martha, R. M., L. N., Sarah M. and P. R. They are all living in Spring Garden Township, this county, with the exception of L. N., who makes his home in Texas.

The father of our subject was likewise born and reared in Virginia, and there made his home until about 1838, when, having married, he removed with his family to Butler County, Ky., and engaged in farm pursuits. He made his home in the Blue Grass State until 1860, when he came to Illinois and located in Spring Garden Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-six years. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Charlotte Buckner; she was likewise a native of Virginia, and departed this life in 1888. Grandfather Evan Bumpus was a Virginian by birth, and spent his entire life in that state.

Our subject was quite young when his parents removed to Kentucky, where he was given a good education and remained until reaching his majority. Then having come to Illinois, he made a start in life for himself, and began working in a grist and saw mill on Moore's Prairie. He was thus em-

ployed at that place for two years, when he went to Spring Garden Township, where he found employment in a sawmill. In the meantime having saved his earnings he invested his money in land in that township, and for several years combined the occupations of a farmer and laborer in a sawmill. Later he established a mill of his own, and for a number of years carried on the most extensive business in that line in the county.

Mr. Bumpus made his home in Spring Garden Township for eighteen years, and in 1879 located in Dodd's Township, which place has since been his home. Here his first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, to which he subsequently added until he owned a large estate of three hundred acres. This he has reduced, however, by giving his two eldest sons a small farm when they were ready to start out in life. While residing on that farm our subject erected a handsome and commodious residence, in which the family made their home until the spring of 1892, when he disposed of his farm and removed to another tract of land which he owned near by. On this he has erected a comfortable dwelling, in which he hopes to pass his declining years.

While residing in Kentucky, Mr. Bumpus was married, January 11, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth T. Sharrer, who was born in that state December 28, 1836. She was the daughter of John and Rose Ann Sharrer, who reared a family of four children, only three of whom are living, namely: Mary A., Mrs. John Fitzgerald, residing in Kentucky, where also Antha, Mrs. James Sharrer, makes her home, and Mrs. Bumpus. Thomas Sharrer, the brother, was a soldier during the late Civil War, and died soon after peace was declared, from the effects of exposure and hardships which he endured while in the service.

The six children comprising the family of our subject and his wife are, Charles, a farmer of Dodd's Township; Eugenia, Mrs. William Wallace, of Spring Garden Township; William T., residing in Kansas City, Mo.; Millard F., making his home in this township; Edgar and Alpheus R., at home. Mr. Bumpus has been inseparably associated with the political affairs of his township and county for a number of years, and has filled many of the im-

portant positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was a Democrat in politics until the formation of the Greenback party, but of later years he has joined the ranks of the People's party. He was elected Justice of the Peace prior to the organization of the township, and after serving several years in that capacity resigned. Later he filled the office of Supervisor, and after removing to Dodd's Township was elected Township Collector, Supervisor and Township Clerk.

Mr. Bumpus, in 1883, was appointed Postmaster of Bumpus Postoffice, and after serving for nine years offered his resignation. He has also rendered efficient service as School Treasurer, having filled the office since 1886. He is recognized by all as one of the representative and honored citizens of the county, and has accomplished much good in his life. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 31 since 1869. In 1865 he became a member of Spring Garden Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F., with which he is still connected.



AMOS F. WATTS, the station agent of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway Company at Hoffman, is one of the successful farmers of Lake Township, and is also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Clinton County. His entire life has been spent in the township where he now resides, and here his birth occurred July 20, 1848. His father, James Hicks Watts, was born in Georgia in 1807, thence coming to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1814, and from there came to Washington (now Clinton) County in 1818. In 1829 he married Miss Winnie F., daughter of Rev. William Johnson, of Trenton, Clinton County, and they reared a family of five sons and six daughters, namely: Thomas K., James F., Amos F., William F., Jason L., Eliza M., Sallie M., Lesa A., Cynthia R., Mary S. and Lucinda E., all of whom are deceased with the exception of the subject of this sketch.

While a farmer by occupation, James H. Watts

also followed the trade of a carpenter and builder, and frequently served as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In every enterprise that promoted the welfare of the county he took an active interest, and was deservedly classed among the honored early settlers. Through perseverance and well directed efforts he became an extensive land owner, and as a result of his economy and industry was enabled to retire from active work in his declining years, which were quietly passed in his home, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. In politics he was a Whig in early days, later an Abolitionist and afterward a stalwart Republican. His death, which occurred in December of 1872, removed from this county one of its pioneers whose name deserves to be perpetuated in the annals of this section.

The mother of our subject was a devoted member of the Methodist Church and was an industrious woman, devoted to the welfare of her family, and was esteemed by all. She died in September of 1888 at Willow Springs, Mo., where she was at the time living with her daughter. Amos F. Watts, the subject of this sketch, is numbered among the best known residents of the county. While for a short time he was a pupil in the district schools, his education had been acquired principally by self-culture. His chosen occupation has been that of farming, and he raises stock and general farm products.

During the Civil War Mr. Watts enlisted in the defense of the Union, being a member of Company I, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and serving until the expiration of his period of enlistment. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. For about eight years he was Captain of the Lake Guards, a private company of militia. He leaves no one in doubt regarding his political preferences, for first, last, and all the time he is an advocate of Republican principles and candidates. He represents Lake Township upon the County Board of Supervisors and for the past seven years has been Chairman of the Board. For sixteen consecutive years he filled the position of Justice of the Peace, resigning from the office two years ago. Frequently during the past twenty-

five years he has served as a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, and is a recognized leader among the Republicans of this section.

The lady who on the 6th of September, 1868, became the wife of Mr. Watts was formerly Miss Nancy J. Kennedy and was born in Nashville, Washington County, Ill., March 27, 1851. She was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Kennedy, the latter now living in Central City, Marion County, Ill. Mr. Kennedy, who was numbered among the early settlers of this county, was a member of Captain Hayes' Company, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, during the late war and was killed in the battle of Perryville in 1862.



WILLIAM H. FOSTER. The rural districts of Washington County are dotted with attractive homes, which in architectural design, neat surroundings and thrifty management are models of comfort. Among this number may be mentioned the home of Mr. Foster, situated on section 32, Ashley Township. The entire estate indicates the prosperity of the owner and displays on his part a wise use of the conveniences that add to the value of farm labor. One hundred and sixty acres constitute his farm, and the tract repays his labors with an annual tribute of golden grain and luscious fruits.

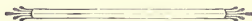
Among the pioneers of Washington County Mr. Foster is entitled to a conspicuous place, for within its limits he has spent his entire life, having been born here in August, 1829. The family of which he is a member was represented in Illinois prior to the admission of the territory as a state, and Grandfather Foster died in St. Clair County when his son, Thomas, was a mere child. The latter was born in Georgia, in which state occurred the birth of his wife, Rebecca White. He died in Washington County in February, 1891, while his wife died in August of the ensuing year.

His parents being very poor, William H. Foster had very limited advantages for an education, his entire schooling consisting of but a few months' attendance during the winter sessions. His boy-

hood days were spent on the home farm, and at the age of twenty-four he began life's struggles for himself. Choosing agriculture as his life occupation, he has since devoted his energies to his calling with such success that he now ranks among the prominent stock, grain and fruit farmers of Washington County.

The marriage of Mr. Foster occurred in 1855, and united him with Miss Sarah A., daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Teel) Newman, natives of Tennessee. Of this union, there have been born four children, one of whom died at the age of one year, while Lloyd passed away when a young man of twenty-four. The others are, Andrew, who married Annie Richardson and lives in Washington County; and Arthur, who resides with his parents. In their religious connections Mr. and Mrs. Foster are connected with the Methodist Church, in which he has served as Trustee.

As an agriculturist Mr. Foster has achieved a success of which he may well be proud. A man of enterprise and excellent judgment, he also possesses decision of character and unflinching integrity, and in him his native county has a citizen who is doing much to promote its general prosperity. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and is thoroughly informed regarding its principles and platform. Though not an aspirant for office, he has been chosen to serve as School Director, and has also occupied other local positions of trust.



RAYETTE D. REXFORD. Throughout southern Illinois the Rexford House of Centralia enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest hotels in this part of the state. The proprietor is a man of genial temperament, and as "mine host" has become well and favorably known to the traveling public. Having been reared to the business in which he now engages, he is thoroughly conversant with every detail in connection therewith, and is a successful and efficient hotel man.

A native of New York, Mr. Rexford was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua County, Oc-

tober 27, 1828. The family of which he is a worthy representative originated in Wales and was prominent in the early history of Vermont, where Grandfather Benazer Rexford was born. In 1815 he removed west to New York, and settled upon the Holland Purchase, where the remainder of his life was passed. In religious belief he was a Universalist. His family numbered eleven children, of whom Norman, father of our subject, was the eldest. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., June 1, 1802, and at the age of fifteen years accompanied his parents to New York. His education was limited, his time being devoted principally to farm work.

Married at the age of twenty-six, Norman Rexford afterward lived upon the old homestead for six years, when he removed to Chicago and embarked in the hotel business at Blue Island, twelve miles south of the city hall. This was in 1835, and in the following year he built an hotel in what is now known as the town of Blue Island, situated seventeen miles below Chicago. This hotel, which was called the Blue Island House, he conducted for a period of seventeen years, when he turned its management over to his son, Fayette.

The family of Norman and Julia (Wattels) Rexford comprised ten children, but only three are now living, namely: the subject of this sketch; Norman B. and Mrs. Caroline Massey, the two latter being residents of Blue Island, Ill. The father of these children enjoyed the distinction of having been the first settler of Blue Island, and at that place, in 1884, when more than four score years of age, he passed away. His widow is still living and makes her home with Mrs. Massey; though now (1894) eighty-four years of age, she retains to a considerable degree the vigor of former years.

Brought by his parents to Illinois in early childhood, Fayette D. Rexford grew to man's estate in Blue Island, where he early gained an insight into the details of the hotel business. His father turning over to him the supervision of the Blue Island House, he continued its management for one year, when he sold the hotel and embarked in railroad-ing. He became agent for the Rock Island Railroad at Blue Island in 1853, being the first agent at that place, and a year later accepted a similar position with the Illinois Central Railway Com-

pany at Kensington, Ill., where he also conducted a restaurant and hotel. In 1868 he went to California for his health, and spent about ten months upon the Pacific coast, returning with his health greatly improved.

Returning to Blue Island, Mr. Rexford engaged with his brother-in-law in the commission business at Chicago, and continued in that connection for about three years. He then moved to Cairo, Ill., and took charge of the St. Charles Hotel, which he conducted for three years. Later he purchased and carried on for eight months the Robertson House at Joliet, but the house being burned down, he again went to Cairo and opened the Planker's House, which he conducted for two years. In November, 1877, he came to Centralia, at the solicitation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and became proprietor of the Rexford House, the principal hotel of the city, which he has since managed and which is favorably known throughout the country.

June 26, 1855, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rexford to Julia E., daughter of Ruth Root. Her parents, who removed from New York to Indiana, died in Ft. Wayne when somewhat advanced in years. In their family were ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Rexford are the parents of three children, namely: Laura E., who married C. A. Pink and has one child, Dot; Norman M., who married Miss Mary Bushy and has two sons, Fayette II. and Norman M.; and Frankie, who is the wife of W. R. Halliday, of Cairo, their union being blessed with two children, Julia and Norman.

Socially, Mr. Rexford is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Cairo Lodge No. 224, into which he was initiated May 15, 1873. He has passed through the various chairs of the lodge. In politics he is a Republican. In 1888 he was elected Mayor of Centralia, and served with efficiency for one term. In 1893 he was again brought out as candidate for the office, but was defeated by a small majority. As a citizen he is an honor to the city in which he lives, being progressive, public-spirited and a stalwart champion of good government. He never forgets the 12th of February, and upon that day, as regularly as the year comes, he gathers at his popular

hostelry a few choice friends, and around his hospitable table, containing the products of his fine cuisine and all the luxuries of the season, he celebrates the memory of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.



FRANK F. NOLEMAN. Among the successful lawyers of Marion County, a prominent position is held by the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical review, and who is at present (1894) serving as City Attorney of Centralia. Scarcely yet in the prime of life, he has before him the prospect of an extended and useful career in his chosen profession, and is well known as a member of the legal fraternity, upon whose knowledge thorough reliance may be placed.

The record of the life of Capt. Robert D. Noleman, our subject's father, is one of which his descendants may justly be proud. Possessed of that sturdy self-reliance, indefatigable industry and strong individuality which has later been so abundantly evinced by the son of whom we write, he became eminent in the public affairs of southern Illinois. A native of Ohio, which had been the home of the Noleman family for many years, he was born in West Union, Adams County, and growing to manhood upon a farm, selected as his life occupation that of agriculture.

When about twenty-five years of age, Captain Noleman removed to Illinois and settled in Jefferson County, where he built the first steam sawmill in that section of the state. The machinery for this he brought down the Ohio on a raft to Shawneetown, thence conveyed it by ox-team to Jefferson County, where he engaged in operating the mill. This was during the early '40s. Soon after settling there, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Jennings, one of the early settlers of Centralia Township. Four children were born of that union, of whom three are living, viz.: Walter, a locomotive engineer at Springfield, Mo.; M. Irene, the wife of Capt. S. L. Dwight, a prominent attorney at Centralia, and Ida, who married B. Haus-

sler, formerly Mayor of Centralia, and now a successful furniture dealer of this place. Alice died in girlhood.

From Jefferson County Captain Noleman removed to Centralia, and started the first lumberyard in this city, continuing to conduct the same for seven years. He then accepted the appointment as Postmaster at Centralia, and served in that capacity for four years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised the first company of cavalry in this part of the state, and was chosen Captain of Company II, First Illinois Cavalry, also had charge of Company I, the same regiment. The battalion was organized in July, 1861, and was mustered out of service July 5, 1862, meantime participating in numerous engagements. They were present at the battle of Belmont, took part in the capture of New Madrid, acted as body guard to General Payne, and crossing the Mississippi, assisted in the capture of Island No. 10. They were principally on detailed duty, and for a time served as body guard to General Grant. Later they were engaged in the pursuit of "bushwhackers," and also took part in the engagements around Bird's Point.

At the expiration of his term of service, Captain Noleman was appointed, under the administration of Lincoln, Collector of the Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Illinois. This responsible position he held for eleven years, and later served for two years as Commissioner of the penitentiary at Joliet. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank (now the Old National), and was a Director until his death. He was also instrumental in securing the organization of the Centralia Mining & Manufacturing Company, and was a Director and the Secretary of that concern for many years. In the organization of the Centralia Iron and Nail Works and the Centralia Gas Light Company, he was a prominent factor, and many other enterprises of the place owe to his support not a little of their prosperity.

Socially, Captain Noleman was identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and aided in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was at one time Post Commander. In politics, he was one of the leaders among the Republicans of this

section of the state, and served as delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States. Frequently he was called upon to serve as delegate to state and county conventions. Witnessing the growth of Centralia from an early period of its history, he was a prominent factor in its upbuilding and aided in its foremost enterprises. As a man of high character, endowed with sagacity and tenacity of purpose, he occupied a high place in the estimation of his fellow-men, and his death, March 29, 1883, was widely mourned.

Captain Noleman was twice married. After the death of his first wife he was united with Miss Anna, daughter of James White, a prominent farmer of Ononda County, N. Y. Though of Irish parentage and born in County Kildare, Miss White, coming to this country at the age of six, was reared in Ononda County, N. Y. From there she came to Illinois and made her home with a brother, Dr. James White, at Sandoval, Marion County, until her marriage. Of this union were born three children, of whom the subject of this sketch and Sadie survive, the latter being the wife of Oscar McMurray, an architect of Chicago.

The subject of this sketch, Frank F., has spent his entire life in Centralia, where he was born on the 2d of July, 1866. His education, commenced in the public schools of this place, was continued in McKendree College, of Lebanon, Ill., where he was a student for two years. Upon leaving college he read law with the firm of Casey & Dwight, and was admitted to the Bar January 24, 1889, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. A Republican in politics, he has been closely connected with the public affairs of this community. In the spring of 1889 he was chosen City Clerk, in the following year was elected City Attorney, in 1891 became City Clerk, and in 1892 was elected City Attorney. In the ensuing year he was again chosen City Attorney, and is now serving in that capacity in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1892, and is a member of the Republican County Central Committee. In the party of his choice he is an active and influential worker, and is close-

ly identified with the public life of the county.

While devoting his attention principally to the details of his practice, Mr. Noleman is also interested in social matters, and is prominently connected with the Royal Arch Masons. He is a young man of fine personal attributes, possesses force and decision of character and undoubtedly has a bright career before him. His law library is complete, embracing the works of the best legal authorities, and as he is a thoughtful student he has gained a thorough knowledge of the profession.



CHARLES F. AVERILL. To place on record the principal events in the life of an honored and honorable man is the present privilege of the biographical writer. The subject of this sketch, who in 1892 moved upon his valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres located on section 29, Blissville Township, Jefferson County, is an educator of considerable note, but was obliged to resign his position as Principal of the Ashley schools on account of failing health.

William W. and Mary J. (Carlisle) Averill, the parents of our subject, were born in Norwich, Canada, and Syracuse, N. Y., respectively. The father emigrated to the States in 1835, and located in Michigan, where he is still residing. For a time he followed farming pursuits, but afterward was engaged in the furniture business at Coopersville, that state. He is now living in retirement with his estimable wife in Grand Rapids.

Charles F. Averill obtained his primary education in the common schools of Coopersville, and after completing the high school course entered the Agricultural College at Lansing, from which he was graduated in 1889. After leaving college he accepted the position of Principal of School No. 6, in Grand Rapids, where he remained thus engaged until the fall of 1892, when he was chosen Principal of the Ashley (Ill.) Schools. After spending one year in this county, Mr. Averill's health



James Benson

began to fail very perceptibly, and he was advised to retire from the schoolroom and engaged in farming pursuits. He has a model farm of two hundred and eighty acres and, although not a farmer of very many years' experience, superintends the operation of his estate in a most admirable and profitable manner.

The lady whom Professor Averill married August 27, 1890, was Miss Mary B., the daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Campbell) Welch, natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky. Their union has been blessed by the birth of a daughter, Bernice E., who was born June 6, 1891. Religiously, Mrs. Averill is a devoted member of the Congregational Church, and takes an active part in the good work near her home. Socially, the Professor is connected with Lillie Lodge No. 390, K. P., of Grand Rapids. He is a Democrat in politics and, although not in any sense an office-seeker, is liberal spirited and ever ready to aid in all matters of public enterprise.



HON. JAMES BENSON is the sole proprietor of the Centralia Iron Works and is recognized as one of the leading and progressive business men of the city. He is now serving as Mayor, and throughout the community he is honored and respected. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Manchester, England, February 28, 1838, and is a son of William Benson, who was born and reared in Manchester, and there married Margaret Bullon. He served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade under John Mellen, master mechanic of the Manchester & Darlington Railroad, and when twenty-two years of age became foreman of the railroad shops.

In 1839 William Benson emigrated to America and secured employment in a large marine machine shop of New York City. Three years later he went to Williamsburg, N. Y., and became engineer in a distillery. After being there a year he took charge of the concern and learned the business, which he conducted for several years as manager. After the works burned in 1848 he emigrated

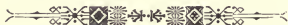
westward to Chicago, where he worked as a machinist for a railroad company for six months. During the succeeding five years he had charge of a distillery in Wilmington, Will County, Ill., and then went to St. Louis, where he took charge of the Henry T. Blows Lead and Oil Works. There he continued until 1855, when he came to Centralia and accepted a position as machinist in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad. A few months later he took charge of the foundry which is now the property of our subject and continued his connection therewith until his death, in 1869. His wife is still living in Centralia.

In the Benson family were six children, five of whom grew to mature years, while three are yet living: Samuel, of Chicago; Evelina; and James, of Centralia. John was a machinist and died in Little Rock, Ark.; George W. died in the same place; Oscar was killed by the explosion of an engine on the Illinois Central Railroad on the 4th of July, 1864. Our subject accompanied his parents on their various removals and acquired his education in the different cities in which the family lived. At the age of sixteen he began learning the machinist's trade in the marine works of St. Louis, and was thus employed for about two years, when, in 1855, he came to Centralia. Later he worked as a journeyman for a few months and then went to Champaign, Ill., where he was employed for about ten months. Subsequently he secured a position as engineer, and later became engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, running between Champaign and Centralia. Two years later he went south as engineer in the employ of the United States Government and opened up the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. He also opened up the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, afterwards ran on other roads and later became master mechanic on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in the Government employ, being stationed in Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky. He continued his labors in the employ of the Government under the rank of Colonel.

When the war was over Mr. Benson went to Jackson, and for three years was master mechanic of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad shops. He then went to Selma, Ala., where he served as foreman under

J. W. Wallace, and for about eighteen months was master mechanic of the railroad. At length he abandoned the position on account of ill health and returned to Centralia. Here he began work in the Benson Bros.' shop, which had been founded by himself and his brothers, Samuel and John. Samuel retired in 1871, and John left the firm in 1875, since which time our subject has been sole proprietor. He has built up a large business and is now at the head of one of the leading industries of the city. His business record is an honorable one, and by merit and ability he has steadily worked his way upward, achieving a success which has made him a leading citizen of this locality.

In 1860 Mr. Benson cast his first vote, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and has since been a stalwart Republican. He has three times served as Mayor of Centralia. He was first elected, afterward chosen to fill an unexpired term, and in 1893 was elected for a term of two years. He has served for four years as a member of the City Council, and during his official career he has ever been prominent in promoting the best interests of the town. He took a leading part in support of the water works, and the promises which he has made he has carried out to the letter. He has always worked for progressive measures, and the prosperity of the city is due in no small degree to his earnest efforts in its behalf. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason and formerly belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In public, official and private life he has ever been true to the trusts reposed in him, and no man is held in higher regard or is more worthy the esteem of his fellow-townsmen than James Benson.



SAMUEL G. TELFORD. The fine farm whereon this gentleman resides comprises a part of section 18, Haines Township, and is one of the most valuable and attractive pieces of property in Marion County. The estate consists of three hundred and sixty acres forming the old Telford homestead, whereon every needful and convenient farm building has been erected, orchards and groves planted, and in

short, everything done that will increase its value and enhance the comfort of the family. The residence is furnished in a manner in keeping with the means and refined tastes of the inmates and presents a homelike appearance, very attractive to the passer-by. In addition to this farm, Mr. Telford is the owner of one hundred and thirty-five acres of timber land.

Tracing the ancestry of the Telford family to its origin in America we find that our subject's grandfather, Samuel Telford, was born in Scotland and thence accompanied his father, William, to the United States, settling in South Carolina in 1772, and there remaining until death. Our subject's father, James, was born in Chester District, S. C., February 22, 1800, and there married Miss Jane Kell, also a native of that district. She was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Gastón) Kell, the former of whom emigrated from Ireland to South Carolina in his boyhood.

On the 16th of September, 1822, the Telford family bade adieu to the friends and associations of their old Carolina home, and traveling by wagon, journeyed northward to Illinois. They arrived in Jefferson County on the 6th of November, and settling upon a farm there continued to make that place their home until 1835, when they came to Marion County. Purchasing land on section 19 the father improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and there resided until his death, which occurred March 23, 1857. His wife survived him for many years, passing away June 17, 1873. In religious belief they were members of the Covenanter Church and died in that faith.

While he never held office, James Telford was nevertheless very active in political affairs and was a man of considerable influence in his community. Though he died before the opening of the Civil War, he foresaw the shadow of Rebellion and was firm in his opposition to the institution of slavery, so much so indeed that he was known to be one of the most aggressive Abolitionists in the county. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Samuel G., the subject of this biography; Jerusha, Mrs. Morton, who has eight children and resides in Raccoon Township, Marion County; Mrs.

Margaret Brown, who has two children and resides in Haines Township, this county; Mrs. Rachel Burgess, of Raccoon Township, who has three children; and Mrs. Martha Boggs, of East St. Louis, who is the mother of three children. Those deceased are, Margaret, who died July 1, 1834; Thomas, who at his death left four children, and William, who passed away in March, 1873, and seven of whose children are now living.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, Ill., November 22, 1827, and was reared upon a farm, in much the usual manner of farmer lads. His attendance at school usually averaged twenty or thirty days per year prior to the age of sixteen, after which he was obliged to give his entire time to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty years he established a home of his own, being married November 4, 1847, to Miss Mary Baldrige, who was born in Jefferson County, Ill., May 19, 1831. This lady was a daughter of Dorn-ton and Margaret (Boggs) Baldrige, natives of North Carolina, who came to Marion County about 1818 and settled in the vicinity of Walnut Hill. Mrs. Mary Telford passed away May 1, 1882, after having become the mother of nine children, of whom we note the following:

James D., who was born September 2, 1848, is engaged in the real-estate business at Salem, is married and has seven children; Joseph, whose birth occurred September 6, 1850, is engaged in farming in Kinmundy, this county, is married and has four children; Margaret J. married Dr. Neff, a physician living in Missouri; she is a graduate of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and is an accomplished and intelligent lady. Eva Gertrude and Mary Alice, born respectively October 12, 1857, and January 11, 1860, are teachers, while Kate, who was born September 10, 1862, follows the same profession. George B., who was born on the 13th of May, 1867, is a successful attorney. Arthur A. was born July 1, 1869, and is a farmer by occupation. Clara Belle was born January 29, 1873, and is engaged in teaching school.

The present wife of Mr. Telford, with whom he was united March 19, 1885, was Mrs. Esther Jane (Mathews) Young. She was born in Franklin

County, Ill., August 7, 1838, and is a daughter of Andrew and Huldah (Swafford) Mathews, natives respectively of Tennessee and Franklin County, Ill. In his boyhood Mr. Mathews came to this state and settled in Franklin County, there married and continued to reside until 1843, when he removed to Jefferson County and later came to Mariou County, locating in Centralia. In that city Mrs. Mathews passed away February 20, 1893. Mr. Mathews still survives. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are now living. In 1855 Esther J. became the wife of Malachi Young, who was the son of Matthew and the grandson of Captain Young. After their marriage they settled in Salem Township, Marion County, where his death occurred December 31, 1881. Four children had blessed the union, but the only one now living is Alva, who makes his home in Centralia.

Having from childhood been familiar with farming pursuits it is not strange that Mr. Telford should be thoroughly conversant with every detail of the work. In addition to raising the various cereals to which the soil is adapted, he also raises stock and has met with success in that department of agriculture. When he settled upon his present homestead, shortly after his first marriage, it was wholly unimproved, and it has been only through the most arduous exertions that he has improved and cultivated the land. In religious belief he is identified with the United Presbyterian Church, while his wife has been a member of the Christian Church since the age of fourteen years. In educational matters he has for years been deeply interested, has served as School Director and has given his children the best possible advantages.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Telford has never held any public office save that of Justice of the Peace. He is one of the valiant defenders of the Union, first by his sympathy and later by his active support. May 16, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, at Centralia, and with his regiment marched to Columbus, Ky., where he engaged in guard duty during the following summer. He served as First Duty Sergeant of his

regiment and was honorably discharged October 22, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. He is now actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and is Chaplain of the post at Foxville.



JUDGE JOHN B. KAGY, who is considered one of the most eminent lawyers in this portion of Illinois, was elected County Judge in 1885, which honored position he held for five years. He is the son of Dr. John Kagy, who was born January 17, 1797, in Shenandoah County, Va. The latter was the son of Rudolph Kagy, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, who, October 10, 1817, removed to Ohio, locating in Fairfield County, where he died. The first of the family to come to the United States emigrated hither in 1715.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Catherine Hite, and was born in Rockingham County, Va., July 25, 1801. She was the daughter of Andrew Hite, also a native of the above state, and who likewise removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, where her marriage with Dr. John Kagy occurred. Soon after their union the parents of our subject went to Seneca County, making their home in the dense woods of that then new country, four miles from their nearest neighbor. There they built up a good home and continued to reside until their decease. The father died while on a visit to our subject, March 9, 1885, and his body was taken to the old farm, where it was buried. Mrs. Kagy departed this life about a year later, February 21, 1886, and her remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband.

The parental family included seven sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are still living. Rudolph makes his home in Marion County; Isaac occupies the old homestead in Ohio; Levi D. is a resident of Tiffin, that state; Amos H. is living in Kansas City, Mo.; Rachel, Mrs. Benjamin Huddle, resides in Iuka, Marion County; and our subject is the third in order of birth of

those living. The parents were members in good standing of the Baptist Church, in which society Mr. Kagy was a Deacon. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and although in no wise an office-seeker, always took an active interest in local affairs. He was a farmer by occupation, and by his fellow-agriculturists was considered one of the best farmers in the county.

The subject of this sketch was born June 9, 1830, in Seneca County, Ohio, and grew to mature years on the home farm. His primary education was conducted in the common schools, and after reaching his twentieth year, entered the academy in Seneca County, carried on by Thomas W. Harvey and Aaron Schuyler, the great mathematician. After completing his education, Mr. Kagy read law in his native state, and coming to Illinois September 23, 1860, was admitted to the Bar in Salem two years later.

When ready to practice his profession, our subject formed a partnership with William H. Brazier, the firm name being Kagy & Brazier. This connection lasted only for two years, however, and for a number of years thereafter our subject transacted his business interests alone.

February 13, 1853, Judge Kagy and Miss Marietta, daughter of Daniel B. and Phebe (Woolsey) Black, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Black were early settlers of Ohio, but were natives of the Empire State. They were members of the Close Communion Baptist Church, and were prominent in their locality. Mrs. Black departed this life December 1, 1891, but her husband still survives, making his home with our subject, and has attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Mrs. Kagy was born September 25, 1833, in Madison, N. Y., and removed to Crawford County, Ohio. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of a family of nine children: Emma, Flora, John D., Joseph E., Marietta, Rachel A., Jessie B., Benjamin R. and Katie. Mrs. Kagy is a devoted member of the Baptist Church and occupies a high position in its social circles. Socially, Judge Kagy has been an Odd Fellow for a number of years, in which order he has held the highest office for three consecutive terms. He has given his children good educations, John D. being

a Professor in a college in Arkansas, and Miss Jesse is teaching in the Salem schools.

Judge Kagy has always taken an active part in local affairs, and is especially interested in the schools of his community, having served efficiently as a member of the Board for a number of terms. In politics he at all times casts a Democratic vote, which party he has represented at different times as a delegate to county conventions. He was elected County Judge in 1885, and has practiced in all the courts of the county. He is a popular and gifted gentleman, and has frequently written articles of deep interest for the local papers.



JAMES LEMMON. Among the foreign-born citizens who have contributed their quota toward the development of our native land and who by patience and perseverance have made America what it is, may be properly mentioned this gentleman, who is well known for his integrity as a citizen and his public spirit as a patriot. He is one of the active and successful farmers in Bald Hill Township, Jefferson County, and is carrying on his operations with more than ordinary thrift and sagacity. He has become prosperous in the pursuit of his calling, establishing what is considered one of the model farms of the county, and which consists of one hundred and fourteen acres of well tilled land.

Mr. Lemmon was born in the city of Norwich, England, November 16, 1836, to James and Charlotte (Barnes) Lemmon, also natives of the Mother Country, where they lived and died. James of this sketch received his education in Norwich, and up to the age of fifteen years worked in a printing establishment of his father's. He then left home, and entering the English navy, served his country as a sailor for five years, and after his discharge emigrated to America. Landing in New York City, he obtained work in a printing establishment and remained there for some months, when he went to New Haven, Conn., and was sim-

ilarly employed for a short time, when he returned to the metropolis and remained until 1857.

In the fall of the above year Mr. Lemmon traveled over a considerable portion of the United States, and finally landing in Butler County, Pa., was there engaged in farming for two years. At the end of that time he came west, and after making a tour through Missouri, finally stopped in Randolph County, this state, where he was engaged in working on a farm until 1861. October 19 of that year he enlisted as a member of Company K, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Butler.

The first engagement in which Mr. Lemmon participated was at Ft. Donelson, which was followed by Shiloh and Little Rock, Ark. He formed one of the thousands who took part in the Red River expedition, and in fact was engaged in all the battles in which his regiment fought. After three years of hard service he was mustered out, in January, 1865, with the commission of First Lieutenant, which position was tendered him on account of his valiant service at the battle of Shiloh.

On the close of the war our subject came to Jefferson County, where he located on Knob Prairie, and engaged in farming pursuits, which occupation he has since followed. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, and to this he has since added until he now owns one hundred and fourteen acres, the greater portion of which is under a fine state of cultivation.

In January, 1866, James Lemmon was united in marriage with Miss Josephine B., daughter of Sidney and Rhoda (Duffer) Place. The latter were natives respectively of Vermont and New York, who after their marriage moved to Ohio, thence later to this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon was born a family of five children, of whom Florence M. died when a young lady of twenty-one years, and Rhoda departed this life aged five years. Charles S. married Laura E. Newell and resides in Jefferson County; Lola L. and Emma H. are at home. The wife and mother departed this life in April, 1882, firm in the faith of the Universalist Church.

Our subject socially is a member of Stephen Place Post No. 581, G. A. R., of which he is Com-

mander. This lodge was named in honor of Mr. Place, who was the brother of Mrs. Lemmon, and who died in Andersonville Prison. Our subject is and always has been a strong Republican, and has served his township in the capacity of Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor.



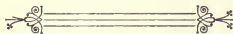
JOHN J. PRATHER is a farmer of Clinton County, and owns about seven hundred acres of valuable and well improved land in Clermont Township. He is the son of James Prather, who was born and reared in Allegany County, Md., and became a man of great prominence in his native state, representing his district in the Maryland State Legislature. In 1837 he came to Illinois and purchased several thousand acres of land in Clinton County, to which place he brought his family the following year. Here, as in Maryland, he attained considerable influence among his fellow-men, and his death in 1846 was widely mourned.

Referring to the remote ancestry of the Prather family, we find that they are of English origin. The paternal grandfather of our subject emigrated to this country from England. His four sons were, Richard, Joseph, Charles and James, and he also had four daughters, who married four brothers named Foster. All settled in the Miami Valley, Ohio, and reared large families. They were honored, upright and progressive, and their descendants are prominent in the localities where they reside.

In the parental family there were seven sons and five daughters. Of these, John J. was born in Maryland in 1835, and was quite small when the family came to Clinton County. In boyhood he worked on the home farm and was a student in the subscription schools of the locality. In March of 1860 he married Miss Sophia Harmon, whose parents were old settlers and prominent people of the county, her father, John Harmon, having come hither from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Prather are the parents of four children, Laura E., James

W., Sophia and Mary C., all of whom are at home. The residence now occupied by the family was erected by Mr. Prather, and is a commodious and comfortable dwelling. The barn, built by his father in 1841, is one of the old landmarks of the county.

Politically, Mr. Prather was reared in the principles of the old-line Whigs, and afterward became identified with the Republican party, but in recent years has allied himself with the Prohibitionists. Throughout his entire life he has been a temperate man, never having used tobacco or liquor in any form. Socially, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While not a member of any church he contributes liberally to the support of all worthy benevolent causes. He is an active, energetic man, strictly honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and is liberal in the support of every worthy enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of the county in which he has so long resided.



ARON PEPPLE. The following is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Pepple, whose present substantial position has been reached entirely through his own perseverance, and whose life shows what can be accomplished by a person with enlightened views. During his childhood he experienced many disadvantages, and for years had to struggle against a seemingly adverse fate. Notwithstanding discouragements he pushed ahead, and the result proves the wisdom of his course. He owns one hundred and ninety acres of land on section 13, Weber Township, Jefferson County, which he devotes to diversified crops.

Our subject was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1841, and was a lad of fourteen years when he came with his parents to Illinois, at which time they made their home in Lawrence County. The parental family included eleven children, all of

whom grew to mature years, with one exception. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Betty) Pepple, natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. They were married in the Buckeye State, where three of their children grew to mature years and were married. They had a large family of children: Jacob is now residing in Lawrence County; Margaret, Mrs. Michael Dennis, is now deceased; Nancy, the wife of Noah Clingner, is living in Lawrence County, where Josiah and Joseph also make their home; Mary married John Centers, of Lawrence County; Aaron, of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; George is deceased; Abraham is living in Lawrence County; Louisa, Mrs. Boliver Heath, makes her home in Lawrence County, and Johnny died when quite young.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Germany, and on coming to America made his home in Maryland, where he reared his large family of children. Aaron, of this sketch, had just begun to battle with life on his own account at the time of the outbreak of the late war, and in January, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment was assigned to the western army. He participated in many of the well known battles of that period, among which were Jackson (Tenn.), Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and thence went on the march to the sea.

After the establishment of peace, Mr. Pepple returned home, and was married in Lawrence County, in January, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Fanny E. Richards. Their union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, namely: Joseph, Ulysses, Rosa, Etta (Mrs. Benjamin Miller), Jesse, Minnie, Burt and Noah.

In 1870, our subject came to Jefferson County and purchased one hundred and ten acres of land, to which he later added eighty acres, and now has one of the best improved estates in the county. He has erected buildings thereon, which are neat, substantial and sufficiently commodious for their respective uses. He pursues his calling with zeal and intelligence, winning from the soil an abundant share of the various grains which he cultivates, and in this way secures for himself and fam-

ily all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Pepple is a man of many pleasant social qualities and of sterling habits, and is well liked by the entire community. He possesses intelligent views on all subjects of general interest, particularly on political questions, and is an ardent Republican. Mrs. Pepple, together with several of her children, is a member of the United Brethren Church.



JOHN L. HALLAM, M. D. Were it not the custom for the people of this age to erect monuments of marble or bronze to the honor of brave pioneers, both living and deceased, the city of Centralia would doubtless in this way seek to express its recognition of the services rendered by Dr. Hallam. But though neither marble shaft nor gilded statue commemorates his deeds, in the hearts of the people he occupies a position of esteem and eminence, and so long as patriotism shall exist his name will be held in high regard. Notwithstanding the fact that he is now somewhat advanced in years, he retains to a remarkable degree the vigor and energy characteristic of him in the prime of life.

For generations the members of the Hallam family were residents of England, and in that country Grandfather John Hallam was born. There also occurred the birth of William Hallam, who, attaining manhood years, engaged in farming in Devonshire, and there married Miss Elizabeth Allcock. In 1827, accompanied by his family, which then consisted of his wife and three children, he emigrated to the United States, and proceeding direct to Illinois, settled in Edwards County. He was a pioneer of that part of the state, and entering land from the Government, cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death. His wife also remained on the old homestead until her demise.

After emigrating to America, the family was increased by the birth of four children. Three now survive of the seven children comprising the

household: Elizabeth, the widow of C. D. Hay, and a resident of Havana, Ill.; Anna, who married A. A. Hollister, a shoe-dealer of Grayville, Ill.; and John L. The father of the family held membership in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to which his wife also belonged. A judicious business man, he became the owner of seven hundred acres in Edwards County, and at the time of his death was well-to-do.

In Derbyshire, England, the subject of this sketch was born February 18, 1819. He was about eight years old when he came to the United States, and his boyhood years were spent upon the Edwards County farm, his early education being conducted under the tutelage of his mother, who was well educated. Later he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., from which he was graduated in June, 1843, with the degree of A. B. Two years later the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him. After graduating he taught school for one year in Salem and Fairfield, this county, these being conducted upon the subscription plan.

Commencing the study of medicine, our subject conducted his readings for six months under Dr. Turney, of Fairfield, Ill., and in the winter of 1846-47 took his first course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College (then known as the Medical Department of Kemper College). He then practiced for eleven months at Louisville, Ill., and later returning to the same college, was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1848. He then went back to Louisville, where he continued in active practice until 1854. That year witnessed his arrival in Centralia, which then numbered about two hundred inhabitants and contained perhaps thirteen houses. Opening an office, he became the first physician of the place, and from that day to this he has been continuously engaged in practice. He is now, with one exception, the oldest surviving resident of Centralia.

On the 4th of July, 1850, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Sarah T. Green, the daughter of Dr. Peter Green, of Louisville, Ill. She was born in that city, and there resided until her marriage. After having become the mother of two children, she passed away, in the fall of 1854. W. L. Hallam, M. D., a prominent physician of Bloom-

ington, Ill., is the only survivor of their two children. He is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College and a gentleman of culture and broad information.

The second marriage of Dr. Hallam occurred in September, 1866, his wife being Mrs. Sarah A. Doyle. This excellent lady was born and reared in Granville, Licking County, Ohio, her father, Pasaal Carter, having been Professor of mathematics and one of the founders of the college at that place. She was first married to James Doyle, a station agent at Richview, Ill. Being a lady of education and great ability, she has been prominent in various organizations for women and is a leader in the woman's suffrage movement. An artist of considerable ability, both with the brush and upon the piano, she is a lady whom it is a privilege to know. Her home is beautifully decorated with some of her own paintings, which are an ornament to the residence and prove her artistic tastes. At the county fairs she has frequently been awarded premiums upon her paintings.

Dr. Hallam and his wife were the parents of four children, three of whom are now living. Daisy I. is a graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts, and is a young lady of acknowledged literary ability. Florence M. is now (1894) a member of the junior class of Wellesley College, from which she expects to graduate in 1895. John C., the only son, is a student in the Centralia High School.

During the late war the Doctor was surgeon in charge of a soldier's home in Centralia, and there attended, free of charge, all the soldiers who returned home from the army. He was also Examining Surgeon for three regiments organized to go to the front, having been appointed to that position by the United States Government. In his examinations he was very careful and particular, so much so, indeed, that the Cabinet thought he was too strict, but they learned, when the men went into active service, that those who had entered the army without his certificate could not endure the privations and exposures of war, while all whom he recommended proved to be able-bodied men, capable of long endurance.

Originally a Whig and a strong anti-slavery



James C. Baldrige

man, Dr. Hallam has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, and in 1856 voted for General Fremont for President. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and was a member of the Board of Education when the first school building was erected in Centralia. He also served as a member of the City Council. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason, and for six years was Master of Centralia Lodge No. 201. In religious belief he is a Methodist, while his wife holds membership with the Baptist Church.

Always interested in matters pertaining to his profession, the Doctor is identified with the National, the Illinois State and the Southern Illinois Medical Societies, and has served as President of the organization last named. For twenty years he has been Surgeon of the Illinois Central Railway Company, and is still holding that position. Possessing a fondness for literature, he has spent considerable money in the purchase of standard works, and, with perhaps one exception, owns the largest private library and the best collection of medical books in the city. He has contributed various articles to the medical journals, and at the conventions of the Southern Illinois Medical Society usually reads a paper upon some important topic and takes an active part in the discussions.



JAMES C. BALDRIDGE, who is now living in section 5, Grand Prairie Township, is one of the honored pioneers of Jefferson County, in fact is one of its oldest settlers, having for more than seventy years made his home in this county. He was born in Rutherford County, N. C., December 10, 1811, and is the eldest of twelve children. His father, Dornton Baldrige, was also a native of Rutherford County, and with his family migrated to Illinois in the fall of 1820.

The journey was made with wagons across the country, and during the trip the family subsisted largely on wild game, which was shot along the road. The father first located at Walnut Hill, but after three years removed to Seven Mile Prairie,

in Marion County, where he had purchased a farm of Rufus Rickards. There he spent four years, after which he sold that property and bought eighty acres of land on section 4, Grand Prairie Township, upon which he spent his remaining days. The children of the family were James C., John P., Sallie, Peggy, William, Alexander, Jane, Dornton, Thomas, Samuel, Mary and Joseph, all of whom married and located in Jefferson County. Five of the number are yet living.

Our subject was a lad of nine years when his parents came to Illinois, and amid the wild scenes of the frontier he was reared to manhood. On attaining his majority he married Miss Margaret Rainey, July 26, 1832, and by their union were born six children. Spruce A., John and Samuel are now deceased; Sarah Ann is the widow of Owen Breeze; James is married and is engaged in business in Chicago; and Jane is the wife of Z. C. Jennings, a successful farmer living near Centralia, Ill. The mother of this family passed away October 3, 1845, and on the 8th of January, 1846, Mr. Baldrige wedded Mrs. Tabitha Casey, widow of Isaac Casey. They had four children, of whom two are yet living, Joseph D. and George P. Both are married and are now prosperous farmers and representative citizens of Grand Prairie Township, George P. being Township Supervisor.

In 1832, Mr. Baldrige located upon a farm on section 4, Grand Prairie Township, purchasing a large tract of land, which he at once began to improve and cultivate. He was at one time the most extensive dealer in horses, cattle and mules in the county, and carried on business along that line for many years, acquiring thereby a handsome property. In 1886, he exchanged the old homestead with his youngest son for a smaller farm, as he desired to retire from the stock business.

Mr. Baldrige is a member of the Presbyterian Church. For several years he served as School Director. He came to this county during the days of its infancy and has practically witnessed its entire growth and upbuilding. Frequently in olden times he rode on horseback to the mill at Mt. Vernon. He is one of the honored pioneers to whom the present prosperity of the county is due, for he has ever borne his part in its development

and progress. A valued citizen of the community, he well deserves representation in this volume and with pleasure we present to our readers this record of his life.



JAMES GILBREATH. A good standing among the agriculturists of Jefferson County is held by the gentleman above named, whose comfortable estate consists of one hundred and thirty acres located on section 35, Bald Hill Township. The estate bears a full line of improvements, including a pleasing dwelling, adequate barns, outbuildings, and a sufficient number of fruit trees to furnish the family with an abundant supply in their season. The farm is well stocked and the most approved methods are used in its cultivation.

Mr. Gilbreath is a native of this state, having been born in Washington County, February 12, 1829. He is the third in order of birth in the family of Barton and Patsy (McKenzie) Gilbreath, the former of whom was born in old Kaskaskia. He spent the greater part of his life, however, in Washington County, where his decease occurred in 1861. The mother, whose family were Tennesseans, departed this life in 1866.

James, of this sketch, was permitted to attend school only three months, and then he was obliged to walk six miles to the temple of learning. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, aiding in its cultivation, and when at the age of eighteen years he began the struggle of life on his own account, he was fully qualified to take charge of a farm, and was thus engaged when, in 1865, he entered the army, joining Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Butler. Young Gilbreath saw only six months of army life, however, when peace was declared, but during that short time was deprived of his right hand. He was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., in 1865, and returning to his home in Washington County, remained there until 1878, the date of his advent into this county, where he purchased land and has

resided ever since. On account of his army experience he has been incapacitated for hard labor of any kind, but manages his estate in a most efficient manner, and has placed all but ten acres of it under the best methods of cultivation.

Mr. Gilbreath was married May 19, 1850, to Miss Maria, daughter of Philip and Rebecca Jones, of Perry County, this state. Their union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, namely: Laura, who died when two years of age; George W., who married Melvina Direxou and resides in Williamson County, this state; John M., who married Miss Anna Baker, and on her decease became the husband of Miss Ella Davis; Philip, who married Ossaola Gibson and makes his home in Franklin County, this state; Martha, who is the widow of Charles T. Ward; James, who is unmarried; Rosa Bell, who married Frank Barnett and makes her home in this county; William, who married Linnie Fred and makes his home with his parents.

In his political relations our subject is, and always has been, a staunch Democrat, and although never an aspirant for office, has always taken a prominent part in local affairs. Socially, he is a member of Stephen Place Post No. 581, G. A. R.

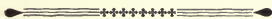


JOHN GEIGER, one of Clinton County's progressive agriculturists, and the owner of a finely improved farm situated on section 1 of Meridian Township, was born in the western part of the county where he now resides, March 5, 1857. He is a son of George and Augusta Geiger, and for an account of his parentage and ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of the former, presented on another page of this volume. His education was gained in the district schools of the home locality, and the knowledge there acquired has since been supplemented by an extensive course of reading, as well as by habits of close observation. In boyhood he alternated attendance at the home school with work on the farm, and acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail connected with the improvement and development of a farm.

At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Geiger be-

gan farming for himself, and from that time to the present writing he has been independent, although for six years thereafter he continued to make his home with his parents. A very important event in his life occurred on the 8th of February, 1888, at which time he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Merten, the daughter of Herman H. and Mary Merten, and a lady of great worth of character and amiable disposition. Three children have blessed this union, two sons and one daughter, John and George, and an infant daughter unnamed. Soon after his marriage Mr. Geiger settled upon an eighty-acre tract on section 1, Meridian Township, which was given him by his father, and here he has since continued to make his home. Upon the place will be noticed all the improvements to be found upon a model estate; the buildings are substantial, the land divided and subdivided by good fencing into fields of convenient size for pasturage of stock or raising of grain, and the agricultural implements are of the most approved kind.

In religious belief Mr. Geiger prefers the faith of the Catholic Church, in which he was reared and the services of which he attends. His wife is identified with the Lutheran Church. In politics he champions the cause of the Democracy, and while not an ardent politician, never fails to cast his ballot for the candidates and principles of his chosen party. All the public-spirited measures originated in behalf of the community find in him an enthusiastic supporter and generous contributor, and he is justly numbered among the capable and successful farmers of Meridian Township.



PERRY B. GAYLORD, a prominent lumber dealer of Sandoval, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Onondaga County, August 13, 1831. He is the son of Royce and Desire (Burdick) Gaylord, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. The father was born in 1791, and the mother nine years later. Royce Gaylord was descended from one of four brothers who came to the United

States from England in an early day. Their father, the great-grandfather of our subject, bore the name of William Gaylord, and originally lived in Normandy, but being driven out of that land on account of his religious belief, he located in England, from which country his sons came to America.

The father of our subject received his education in the common schools of Connecticut, and when old enough to work learned the trade of a fuller, which he followed for a great number of years. After his removal to New York State he purchased a small farm and spent the latter years of his life in its cultivation. He was twice married, and by his first union became the father of a daughter, Lucetta S., for forty years a teacher in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y. By his union with Miss Burdick five children were born: Orra, Perry B., Jessie, Elizabeth and Amelia, the latter of whom is deceased. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and spent their last years in New York. In politics, Mr. Gaylord was first a Whig and later a Republican.

Perry B. Gaylord completed his studies in the Academy of De Ruyter in New York, and remained under the parental roof until reaching his majority. In the meantime, and when reaching his fifteenth year, he began to earn his own money by working out on farms during the summer seasons, receiving for his services \$7.50 for the first year. When eighteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about twelve years.

In 1856 our subject, who was at that time living in Lyons, Iowa, returned to New York, where he married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Ebenezer and Lyda (King) Cowles, natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Gaylord was born in New York, and after her marriage accompanied her husband to Lyons, Iowa. Three years later they removed to Illinois, where he had purchased a farm in Washington County. From the year 1869 to 1874 he was engaged in tilling the soil in that locality, and in the last-named year came to Sandoval, near which city he farmed for about nine years. Then going to Nebraska, he was likewise employed for the same length of time, and in the year 1893 returned

to Sandoval and purchased his lumber yard. He is building up a profitable business, and carries from \$5,000 to \$6,000 worth of lumber. He has associated with him in this enterprize his son A. C., whose qualifications as a business man are such as to make whatever he undertakes a success.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord were born seven children, of whom we make the following mention: Edward R. received his education in the university at Syracuse, N. Y., and is now engaged in teaching music in Great Falls, Mont.; Cordelia, also a graduate of the university at Syracuse, is the wife of S. A. Ingersoll, who is interested in the Sandoval Manufacturing Company; Cornelia, who is now deceased, was the wife of G. W. Douglas; Arthur C., who is in business with his father, was educated at Doane College, Nebraska; Henry M. died when thirteen years of age; Mary, who married H. H. Willis, attended school at Fairfield College, Nebraska, where also Emily, the youngest of the family, was graduated. Our subject and his wife are devoted members of the Congregational Church, in which he is a Deacon. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, although in early life he was a Republican.



OLIVER P. NORRIS, M. D. The medical profession has many representatives in Jefferson County who are men of intelligence in their chosen field of labor and in general topics of interest. One of this class is the subject of this brief sketch, who is a large land owner in Blissville Township, where he owns nearly one thousand acres. His residence, however, is located on section 36, and there he is engaged in a successful practice and at the same time superintends the operations of his estate.

Our subject was born in Bracken County, Ky., August 29, 1843, and is the son of Joseph and Rebecca R. (West) Norris, the father a native of Maryland. The parental family included nine children, of whom those living besides our subject are, William H., M. F., Joseph D. and Edward J. The mother of these children was born in New Jersey,

but was reared and given a good education after her parents' removal to the Blue Grass State. She was a member of the Christian Church and departed this life when in her sixtieth year.

Joseph Norris also received his education in Kentucky, where in later years he was a large land owner. He sold his property in that state, however, in 1851 and started overland with a four-horse team to this state, and on his arrival here located on section 36, Blissville Township, which now is the home of our subject. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, to which he added as his means would allow, until at one time he was the possessor of two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land. His success was not attained without difficulties, but his life verified the old belief that everything is possible to a man possessing energy and good judgment. Politically, he was a member of the Democratic party and a firm believer in the principles of that organization. He departed this life in 1866, when in his fifty-seventh year.

Oliver P. was born in Kentucky in 1843, but coming to Illinois when quite young was here given a fine education. His schooling was first obtained at Mt. Vernon and later at Bloomington. When reaching his majority he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, and participated in the following well known engagements, Savannah, Bentonville, the march to the sea and numerous skirmishes and minor battles. He served until the close of the war, and when mustered out of service at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., in September, 1865, returned home and made arrangements to take a course of medicine in the Cincinnati Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. He has been engaged in practice since that time, and although having had experience as a doctor for over a quarter of a century, constantly endeavors to improve his conception of the needs of the human system and to keep himself acquainted with the latest investigations of an anatomist and chemist.

Dr. Norris, as before stated, is one of the large land owners in the township, and as such is ranked among the wealthy men of the section. He has been Supervisor for a number of years and holds membership with the Odd Fellows' and Masonic

fraternities at Mt. Vernon. He is also connected with Stephen A. Place Post No. 581, of which order he is a charter member.

Miss Sarah M. Smith and Dr. Norris were married October 15, 1873, and their union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who are now living are, Mertie E., Lena F., Vernor S., Richard, Meda A. and Sadie. Mrs. Norris was born, reared and educated in Jefferson County and is a most intelligent and highly respected lady. The Doctor has just completed the erection of a handsome residence on his place, which compares favorably with any in the county. Following in the footsteps of his father, he is a strong Democrat, and as every loyal citizen should do, he takes considerable interest in local affairs.

WILLIAM R. WOODROME. A finely improved farm consisting of one hundred and forty acres near the village of Ashley is owned and operated by the gentleman above named, who has erected an excellent set of buildings and made other valuable improvements upon the estate. From his father he inherited the old homestead, the fertility and productiveness of which are unsurpassed by any land in Washington County. The farm is under a high state of cultivation, and is amply provided with modern machinery for various purposes, while everything about the place indicates thrift and careful management on the part of the owner.

Upon the farm where he now lives, on section 28, Ashley Township, Washington County, the subject of this biographical notice was born in 1852, being the eldest child of James R. and Martha (Bird) Woodrome. It is worthy of mention that the father was also born and reared upon our subject's present farm, which has been in the hands of the family for three generations. James R. was continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, which occurred in 1857. His estimable wife survived his demise a few years, passing away in 1865.

In the schools of Ashley, William R. Woodrome received his education, and in these he was a stu-

dent through the fall and winter terms until the age of twenty. Upon attaining his majority he started out in the world for himself, choosing the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed with success. As above stated, he is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of splendidly improved land lying near Ashley. Here he engages in the raising of grain, fruit and stock. In the cultivation of his land he displays excellent judgment and sound common sense, and his prosperity is largely due to the possession of these traits of character.

In 1878 Mr. Woodrome was united in marriage with Miss Emma, daughter of Edward and Caroline (Taylor) McNail, natives of St. Clair County, Ill. As a result of this union there were born six children, but two of the number died when quite young. The others reside with their parents and are named as follows: Addie Belle, Walter, Nellie and Samuel. In his political views Mr. Woodrome is a "rock-ribbed" Democrat, and is a very enthusiastic supporter of the principles of his chosen party. In the numerous offices to which he has been elected he has displayed the possession of good judgment and more than ordinary capability, and has satisfactorily represented his fellow-citizens. He has been Assessor of Ashley Township and is its present Collector. His father was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death was one of the most prominent members of his lodge, but our subject has not identified himself with any secret societies, preferring to devote his attention to the duties of agricultural life.

FRANCIS M. MCKINZIE. This gentleman is the owner of a valuable and finely improved farm, situated in the fine agricultural region embraced in Washington County. It is located on section 33 of Ashley Township, and consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres, which under his skillful management have been brought to a high state of improvement and productiveness. Here may be found all buildings necessary to the proper conduct of a first-class es-

tate, including a comfortable residence and substantial barn.

Mr. McKinzie is one of the native-born sons of Washington County, who by industry, perseverance and efficiency have contributed largely to the growth of this section of the state. He was born January 27, 1847, and is the eldest child in the family of Allen and Rebecca (Smith) McKinzie. Little is known concerning the genealogy of the family, as the father died when Francis was a mere child, and the latter had no opportunity of gaining information concerning his ancestry. Allen McKinzie was universally respected for those fine qualities of head and heart that made him a loyal citizen, a man of unswerving integrity, and genial and helpful in his relations with others. Throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of a farmer, but was removed from earth in 1858, in life's prime. His untimely death left Francis an orphan, for the wife and mother had passed away two years before.

Few opportunities for acquiring an education fell to the lot of Francis M. McKinzie in boyhood, and his daily life was one unceasing round of arduous toil. In the employ of farmers of Washington County, he remained until 1864, and then, although only seventeen years old, he enlisted as one of the boys in blue, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He was mustered into service at Springfield, Ill., and remained on active guard duty until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn.

After he left the army, Mr. McKinzie returned to Illinois and resumed farming in Washington County. He has prospered greatly in his agricultural undertakings, and to his first purchase of land has added other tracts from time to time, until he is now the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres of well cultivated land in this county, constituting a farm that is in all respects one of the best in Ashley Township. He has had a varied experience as a soldier and as a practical farmer, and has profited by it, his native ability and energy having enabled him to accumulate a competence.

In 1867, Mr. McKinzie was united in marriage

with Miss Lydia J., daughter of Barnett and Sarcna (McKinzie) Woodrum, the former a member of a Tennessee family, and the latter from Kentucky. Of this union there have been born two children. Delia, the elder, married Samuel Higison, and lives in Washington County; William A., the only son, lives with his parents. Mrs. McKiuzic is a devoted member of the Christian Church, which Mr. McKinzie attends, although not a member. In politics he is a firm ally of the Democratic party, and has been the incumbent of a number of school and township offices, in all of which he has rendered efficient and satisfactory service.



JAMES HUGH SPRING. The following is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Spring, whose present substantial position has been reached through his own perseverance, and whose life shows what can be accomplished by a person with courage and enlightened views. He is at present residing in Centralia, where he is a prominent contractor and builder, making a specialty of street paving.

Our subject was born in Toronto, Canada, August 24, 1840, and is the son of Henry and Anna (Kervin) Spring, the former of whom was a native of Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to the United States in 1827, and settling in Toronto, there followed his trade of a boot and shoe maker until his decease, in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spring reared a family of eight children, who are still living. Our subject had two brothers, John and Thomas, who were soldiers in the Rebellion. Mrs. Spring is a lady of seventy-six years, and is residing in Elmira, N. Y., with her son William.

James H. Spring was reared to man's estate in New York City, and acquired his education in the public schools of that place. When choosing an occupation, he learned the trade of a brick mason, and in 1858 we find him in Cincinnati, where he was employed in that line of work for a year. Then going to Nashville, Tenn., he remained there until 1861, when he left the States and went to Ottawa,

Canada. After one year there he went to Titusville, Pa., remaining in Crawford and Venango Counties until October of 1868. He arrived in Centralia December 4, 1868, and was employed in building a large repair mill, at that time used for repairing worn out rails. The mill belonged to the Illinois Central Railroad; its usefulness ended with the advent of steel rails. While a resident of Toronto, our subject married, December 25, 1861, Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Johnson, a native of England. Mrs. Spring was born in Ashton, England, May 14, 1840. The six children born of her union with our subject are, Lottie, Tillie, Carrie, Maggie, Katie and Nellie. Carrie is the wife of William E. Townsend, a fruit-grower in Centralia; Tillie married John A. Scott, professor of Greek in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; Maggie married J. T. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Sou, millers, of Centralia, Ill.

In politics Mr. Spring is a true-blue Republican, and is actively interested in local affairs. He is a member of the Centralia Building & Loan Association, and is recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the place. He is the only contractor in the city who makes a specialty of street paving, and is known all over this section of country as a successful business man.



SILAS MERCER, a prominent resident of Marion County, residing on section 15, Raccoon Township, is a son of one of the well known pioneers of the county, from whom he has inherited the qualities of thrift and energy that have largely contributed to his success. Upon the old homestead he still makes his home, and through excellent management and care in its cultivation has placed the land under first-class improvement, the farm being one of the finest in the township.

This sketch would be incomplete without mention of our subject's father, David Mercer, who is remembered as one of the early settlers of Marion County and as a man of honorable character and

upright life. He was born in Kentucky, and was one of a family of three sons and three daughters. In 1828 he came to Illinois and settled in Marion County, but did not enter any land for some years. Finally he took up a tract that is now included in the Mercer homestead, and to the cultivation of that property he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred at the age of forty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cearey, was born in Kentucky in 1798, and died in 1843. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, namely: Silas, of this sketch; Wyley G., who married Cynthia Hoppe and has six children; Edmund M., who chose as his wife Miss Eliza Easley, and they are the parents of four children; and Lucy, the widow of Andrew Copple, and the mother of four children. Silas grew to manhood amid the pioneer scenes of Marion County, his education being limited to the meagre information obtainable in the neighboring schools, of which he was an infrequent pupil.

In 1854 occurred the marriage of Mr. Mercer to Miss Caroline Gaston, whose family was prominent in the early history of Marion and Jefferson Counties, and took an especially active part in the establishment of the Covenanter Church of this section. Her father, William Gaston, was prominent in the Democratic party in this section and held a number of responsible positions, serving as Sheriff of Marion County for one term and as State Senator for four years. Mrs. Gaston still lives and is now (1894) eighty-four years of age. There were three sons and three daughters in the family, those besides Mrs. Mercer being: Samuel, Thomas Benton, John Calhoun, Louisa and Margaret.

By a previous marriage Mr. Mercer became the father of three children, namely: Martha, the wife of N. G. Huff; David; and Eliza A., who married J. H. Burt. His present marriage has resulted in the birth of ten children, as follows: Laura, the wife of Harvey Simms; Lucy, who married Charles Hayes; Sarah L., the wife of L. Kell; F. E., W. S., Harvey J., George A., Rufus S., Hugh V. and M. Luther. The married children reside near their parents and are well known and popular in this locality. Hugh is now in Minnesota conducting

his legal studies. The family worships at the Christian Church. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Mercer occasionally votes with the Populist party. For four years he served as Justice of the Peace, and was Treasurer of the school fund for sixteen years.



JASON NORMAN, a farmer residing on section 24, Wheatfield Township, Clinton County, where he owns and operates three hundred and ten acres, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., January 23, 1828, and is the son of Jesse and Susan (Clay) Norman, natives respectively of South Carolina and Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were natives of South Carolina, and the grandmother, whose maiden name was Aley Dodd, attained a very advanced age.

The parents of our subject came to Clinton County, Ill., in 1829, and settled in Wheatfield Township. Both died in this county, the mother January 20, 1830, in Wheatfield Township, and the father November 7, 1844, in Santa Fe Township. The latter was three times married, but Jason is the only surviving member of the family. The latter was educated in the subscription schools, though his education has been acquired principally by self-culture. In this county, January 17, 1847, he married Miss Martha, daughter of Richard and Lucinda Hudson. This lady was born in Alabama March 1, 1828, and was brought by her parents to Illinois shortly after her birth. She is one of ten children, of whom the following survive: Charles M., James M., Nelson W., Andrew J.; Mrs. Polly Irvin, of Wayne County, Ill.; Nancy G., who married John Gracy, of Kansas; and Mrs. Martha Norman.

Locating on his present farm in 1847, Jason Norman entered one hundred and sixty acres from the Government, and as he prospered, added to his first purchase until he now owns three hundred and ten acres of land, of which two hundred

and forty are under cultivation. The place has been improved with substantial buildings, such as are to be found on all well regulated homesteads. In politics Mr. Norman is a Republican, and his ability has been recognized by the people of the township, who have elected him to numerous offices, all of which he has filled to the satisfaction of the people. In religious views he is liberal, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Norman resulted in the birth of twelve children. George W. married Miss Pervina Ogle, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have four children. Lewis E. is the next in order of birth. Nellie M. is married and lives in California. Eliza became the wife of J. W. Frensy, by whom she has two children, Cora E. and Martha G.; the former is married, has two children, and lives in Bond County, Ill. Ellen first married Jesse B. Casey, by whom she had two children, Mira G. and Jesse L.; after the death of Mr. Casey, in 1884, she married Noah Kell, their union resulting in the birth of two children, Elsie and Samuel W.; Mr. Kell died in 1893, and his widow now lives in Kansas. James B., a resident of Kansas, married Callie Mitchell, and they have four children: Harry, Jason, Fannie and William. Fannie married Rev. J. G. Dee, Presiding Elder at Carmi, Ill., and they have four children: Norman B., Paul S., Ruth and Nellie. T. Grant is the next in order of birth. Richard S. married Miss Laura J. Eshelman, and they have three children: Alta, Pearl and Golda. Samuel J. chose as his wife Ella Maddux, and they, with their two children, Thomas J. and Elma H., reside on the home farm.



WILLIAM D. RICHARDSON, M. D. The subject of this sketch is a physician whose extensive practice and high standing in professional circles prove conclusively his mental and physical endowments, his careful culture and his painstaking efforts to continually add to his theoretical knowledge and practical skill. He



J. C. Walraven

makes his home in Centralia, and as a private citizen he is highly esteemed for his public spirit, personal example and interest in all that is beneficial to the community and county at large.

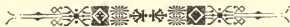
Our subject was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 14, 1851, and when quite young was taken by his parents to Tuscarawas County, where he remained until reaching his eighteenth year. His early education was conducted in the public schools of that county. Later, however, he attended Canaan Academy, near Wooster, Ohio, and completed his literary studies in the Rockwell Normal. The succeeding three years he spent in teaching school in Ohio, and then removed to Iowa, where he was similarly employed for about four years.

During the years which Dr. Richardson spent in teaching school he had saved a sufficient sum of money to enabled him to carry out his long cherished desire of becoming a physician, and in 1876 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and after taking a thorough course in that institution was graduated therefrom, February 14, 1878.

When looking for a suitable location for the practice of his profession, Dr. Richardson selected Shobonier, Fayette County, this state, where he remained for three years, and then came to Centralia, where he has built up a large and paying practice. He was married March 21, 1880, to Miss Leva, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Paulina B. (Lee) Morey, natives of Pennsylvania. To Dr. and Mrs. Richardson has been born one daughter, Nellie B.

In politics the Doctor always votes with the Republican party, and is interested in local and national issues. He is recognized as a man of extended influence. He was a member of the Board of Education for two years and is a member of the City Council, and has been for four years. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman. He occupies a high position among the fraternity in the county, and is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He has been surgeon for the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railway for five years, and has also been Chief Surgeon of the Centralia

& Chester road. Dr. Richardson is President of the Home Building and Loan Association and was one of the prime movers in its organization, which was completed August 20, 1891.



REV. JAMES C. WALRAVEN, who was ordained to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nashville, Ill., in 1869, is a successful minister of that faith. He was born in Wilmington, Del., March 31, 1809, and is the son of Isaac and Mary (King) Walraven. Joseph Walraven, his paternal grandfather, was born in Switzerland and came to America in Colonial times, locating at Wilmington, Del.

The father of our subject was born at Newcastle County, Del., where he followed farming. Later, however, he went to sea as a sailor, when James C. was an infant, and was doubtless lost, as he was never heard from again. Mrs. Mary Walraven was a second time married, and by her union with Israel Hanmel became the mother of a daughter, Elizabeth.

When a lad of nine years, our subject was bound out to Samuel Hattabough, with whom he was to remain until reaching his majority. Not being kindly treated, however, he ran away from his taskmaster when seventeen years old, and going to Chester County, Pa., worked for one man for a twelvemonth. As may be supposed, his education was greatly neglected. Free schools had not been heard of in that early day, and he was permitted to attend the subscription school for only a few months. He availed himself to the utmost of every opportunity for gaining knowledge, and in that way he became well posted.

While residing in Pennsylvania, Mr. Walraven learned the distilling business, which he followed for a short time, but after joining the Methodist Episcopal Church he abandoned that occupation. For about five years he remained in Washington, working at the boilermaker's trade, after which he went to Fort Smith, Va., and was similarly employed in the navy yards for the succeeding six years. His next removal was to Fredericksburg, Pa., after which he worked in various cities until

his return to the capital. In 1863 he came to Centralia, and after following his trade here for about seven years he was ordained to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although not having any particular charge at present, he holds himself in readiness to fill any vacancy, and is often called upon by other ministers to substitute for them. Socially he has been connected with the Odd Fellows' lodge for forty-seven years. In politics he votes with the Republican party, although in former years he was a staunch Democrat.

In Washington, D. C., Rev. J. C. Walraven married Miss Anna E., daughter of Stephen Hemming, and to them was born a son, Stephen O., who died when young. Mrs. Anna Walraven departed this life in the District of Columbia seventeen months after her marriage. The lady whom our subject chose as his second companion was Miss Eliza J. Hemming, a sister of his former wife. Their union resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: James H., John W., Samuel A., Mary H., Joseph E., Emma J. and Charles E. The devoted wife and mother passed away January 31, 1893, deeply mourned by her family and friends. Our subject now makes his home with his son Joseph E. He owns valuable property near Centralia and is well-to-do.

James H., his eldest son, left home ten years ago to enlist in the regular army and has never been heard from since. Joseph E. is an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad; he married Miss Lou L. Clark, and they have two sons, Joseph C. and George D.



GEN. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, who is well known in Mt. Vernon, was born in that city April 2, 1830, and was the eldest of three brothers. His father, Stinson H. Anderson, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., April 11, 1800, and was a son of William B. Anderson, a native of North Carolina, who was descended from good old Presbyterian Scotch ancestry. At one time he was a wealthy slave-holder, but the practice of slavery and his Presbyterian faith seemed in opposition and he disposed of his slaves and emigrated to Tennessee, where he died in 1820. In his family

were three brothers and five sisters, but none of his brothers ever married and only two of his sisters.

One of the brothers of Governor Anderson, Eli, lost his life in the Mexican War. In 1826 Stinson H. Anderson came to Mt. Vernon, where he lived until 1842, when he retired to his farm ten miles below the city. He served in the Black Hawk War, and was Captain of Dragoons in the Florida War, being appointed by General Jackson. He served in the State Legislatures from 1834 until 1836, and was appointed Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1838, and was appointed United States Marshal of Illinois by President Polk, serving from 1844 until 1848. He afterward returned to his extensive farm and there died in 1858. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Candace Pickering, and was a native of New York. She died in 1849.

The children in the Anderson family were, De Witt, who served for three years in the late war with the rank of Lieutenant, was taken prisoner and thus held until after the cessation of hostilities; Edward, who entered the service and died soon after the battle of Ft. Donelson; Sarah A., who is the wife of Judge Tanner, of the Circuit Court; Martha C., the wife of Col. G. W. Evans, of Mt. Vernon; and Nebraska, the deceased wife of Robert A. D. Wilbanks, who at one time was Clerk of the Supreme Court.

General Anderson was a child of twelve years when his father returned to the farm. He was educated in McKendree College, and among his classmates were Springer and Sparks. After completing the college course he returned to the farm, in 1850, and in 1853 began reading law with Judge W. B. Scates, of Mt. Vernon. He was admitted to the Bar, but young lawyers in that day had a hard time. At first he was not able to make a living by his practice, and being too proud to ask assistance of his father, who had opposed his taking up the legal profession, he accepted the office of Deputy County Surveyor. Later he was elected County Surveyor, and in 1856 was elected to the Legislature, serving in the House with Morrison and Sparks, old classmates, and Logan. He represented

his district for two terms, and then on his father's death returned to the farm to look after the estate.

Mr. Anderson was thus employed at the breaking out of the late war. In November, 1861, he was enlisted as a private, but when the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry was organized, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and later became Colonel. He took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth and the battle of Stone River, and was for three months in the memorable Atlanta camp. At the battle of Mission Ridge his division was the second to cross the pontoon bridges and make the attack on Mission Ridge. He was in the Atlanta campaign and led his gallant and famous regiment through all the hard-fought and historic battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and down with Sherman to Savannah by the sea. At the close of the war he was breveted Brigadier-General for meritorious conduct on the battlefield.

When the war was over, General Anderson returned to his farm, and in 1868 was made a Democratic Presidential Elector. In 1869 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present state constitution. In 1870 he was made the Democratic nominee for Congress for the state at large against General Logan, and reduced the Republican majority in the state from fifty thousand to twenty-five thousand. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate. He came within two votes of being elected United States Senator when David Davis secured that office, and in 1874 he was elected to Congress as an independent. There he again met three of his old classmates, Springer, Sparks and Morrison. In 1884 he was elected County Judge of Jefferson County, but resigned the following year when appointed Revenue Collector for the Thirteenth District. In November, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland as United States Pension Agent at Chicago, a position which he is filling at this writing with great credit to himself. This office he hopes to make the crowning feature of his long and varied political career.

In January, 1858, General Anderson married Elvira Thorn, who was born in Virginia and is a daughter of William B. Thorn, a pioneer merchant of Mt. Vernon. They have four children. Stin-

son H. has gone to California for his wife's health; Edward T. is married and is chief clerk in his father's pension office; Robert is at home with his mother; and the daughter, Nevada, is the wife of Charles A. Pace, of Albion, Ill.

The General still claims Mt. Vernon as his home. Few men in southern Illinois have arisen to the same distinction to which he has attained, but all has been gained through merit. The same fidelity and loyalty which he displayed on the field of battle has marked his official career and has won him not only the respect and confidence of his own party, but also the high regard of those politically opposed to him.



THOMAS G. HOLLAND. Among the residents of Jefferson County who are spending their declining years in the enjoyment of peace and plenty obtained by industrious efforts and good management is Thomas G. Holland. He moved into the city of Belle Rive in April, 1880, although previous to that time he resided upon a magnificent farm of four hundred and eighty acres, which he has since divided between his two sons.

Our subject was born in South Carolina October 6, 1814, and is a son of Hugh Holland, who was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. The latter served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and fought under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. His good wife, who previous to her marriage was Miss Priscilla Brown, was a native of Scotland and was brought by her parents to America when quite young. They located in Richmond, Va., where she grew to womanhood and met and married Hugh Holland, the result of which union was a family of two children, our subject and Polly; the latter married John H. Hart, who is now deceased.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Hugh Holland was married to James Bawyear, by whom she became the mother of three children, viz.: Parmelia, Nancy and William. The two half-sisters of

our subject are deceased, as is also his sister, Mrs. Hart. His mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and died while residing in this county, in February, 1846.

Mr. Holland's family moved to Middle Tennessee when he was thirteen years of age, and in 1838 he made the journey to this county on horseback. Four years later, however, he returned to Tennessee and brought his mother back with him, she making her home with his family until her decease. The lady to whom our subject was married July 23, 1840, was Miss Armilda Goodrich. The young couple began housekeeping five miles south of Mt. Vernon, which place they made their home for the succeeding five years when they came to Moore's Prairie and purchased a farm one mile south of Belle Rive. This consisted of one hundred and sixty acres and was devoted to general farming, in which branch of business our subject was so successful that his estate soon included nearly five hundred acres. He resided upon that place until April 14, 1880, when he decided to retire from active life, and after dividing the property between his two sons, moved into the city and arranged to enjoy the fruits of his early years of toil.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holland ten children were born, of whom Laura died when eleven years of age; Callie is now Mrs. George Dixon; Dot married Isaac M. Casey; Priscilla, Thomas and William are deceased; John G. married Hattie Baker; Minnie became Mrs. Dr. Wheeler; Douglas married Nettie Kirkpatrick; and Viola is the widow of Charles Riddle.

Mrs. Holland was the daughter of Samuel and Calander Goodrich, of whom the former was born in North Carolina, whence he moved with his family to Kentucky and from there in later years came to this county, where he was a carpenter by trade. The wife of our subject was born June 20, 1820, and was fourteen years of age when her father died, and the succeeding year she was deprived of the care of her mother. Samuel Goodrich was Coroner of Jefferson County for one term and was a prominent man in public affairs. Of his family of children, Robert died of yellow fever at New Orleans while in the Mexican War; Marinda married

Robert Wilkinson; Elgelima became the wife of Isaac Wilson, who died soon after his return from the Mexican War, and whose widow was afterward married to Samuel Skank; Eliza was first married to H. Newby and on his death became the wife of William Hogue. The last-named daughter and Mrs. Holland are the only survivors of the family.

Mr. Holland although receiving but few advantages for an education in his youth, has by careful reading and study made up for the defects in that direction and is to-day a well informed and intelligent citizen. He has represented his township for two terms on the County Board of Supervisors and stands very high in church affairs. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Church, with which he has been connected since 1849, and with which society nearly all the members of his family are connected.



MAJ. JAMES HITCHCOCK is a fine representative of the brave soldiers who fought so nobly in the late war, and to whose unflinching courage and unswerving loyalty it is due that our glorious banner waves over a free and undivided country. He is a respected citizen of Mt. Vernon, where he has been engaged as photographer since 1870.

Our subject was born at Princeton, Ind., December 15, 1842, and is the son of Dr. J. W. Hitchcock, who was a native of Utica, N. Y. The latter was a man of a fine education, and during his college life was a classmate of ex-Governor Seymour of New York. He came west on horseback, and locating at Terre Haute, Ind., when it was little more than a frontier village, commenced the practice of medicine. Later he removed to Princeton, and in 1850 coming to Illinois, made his home at Peoria, where he published a newspaper called the *Voice of the People*. Five years later, however, he returned to Terre Haute, and not long afterward went to Louisiana, Mo., where he published a paper called the *Union*, and in 1857 again returned to Indiana, where his wife died three years later. Mrs. Hitchcock prior to her marriage was Miss

Margaret Bazier; she was a lady of fine education and came of French ancestry.

Marcus Hitchcock, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New York, a physician by profession and a prominent man of his locality. James, of this sketch, was the fourth in order of birth of the six sons born to his parents, all of whom, together with the father, were soldiers in the Civil War. The latter was Surgeon of the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, and was with Fremont in Missouri. Later he was placed in charge of the hospital at Ft. Monroe, also at Vicksburg, Miss., and later was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Regiment. After the close of the war, Dr. Hitchcock practiced medicine in different places until his decease, which occurred in Mt. Vernon in 1885.

Edward Hitchcock, a brother of our subject, enlisted in the army during the first call, serving under Gen. Lew Wallace, who was then Colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment. After the expiration of his term he returned to Terre Haute and engaged in publishing a temperance paper. In 1862, however, together with his brother Henry and our subject, he became a member of Company E, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, of which company he was First Lieutenant. In 1863 the regiment was re-organized into cavalry, being designated as the Sixth Cavalry. The three brothers were all taken prisoners at Richmond, Ky., in 1862, being held a day or so, and were then paroled by Gen. Kirby Smith.

James was again captured, having been sent with the mounted portion of the regiment on what was called the Stoneman raid, which started from before Atlanta July 27, 1864. The purpose of the invasion was to destroy railroads, depots of supplies, and liberate the prisoners at Macon and Andersonville, the latter proving an utter failure. The result was General Stoneman's surrender near Sunshine Church after an all-day's fight. But not relishing the idea of being captured again, and much less the thought of being sent to that *hell upon earth*, Andersonville, our subject joined a hundred or more other comrades, under Lieut.-Col. C. C. Matson, determined not to surrender. They were successful in cutting their way through the line of the

enemy, and were getting along nicely toward home and "God's Country," when, on the 2d of August, before dawn of day, they were surprised, scattered and some taken prisoners, but James, with five others, succeeded in reaching the Chattahoochee River, fifty miles above Atlanta. While endeavoring to find some way to cross the river he was captured and taken to Andersonville, where he was confined for about seven months. He was also at other prisons, being a prisoner for nearly nine months, and was turned loose April 28, 1865, within twelve miles of Jacksonville, Fla.

Frank and Lucius, the two younger brothers, were members of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, of which their father was Surgeon. Frank is now County Superintendent of Schools at Bedford, Ind., where he also conducts a newspaper. Lucius is a printer in St. Louis. The eldest brother, John, is deceased. Edward is engaged with the Harter Medicine Company at St. Louis, in which city Henry is also in business. Thus it will be seen that the six sons and father were all soldiers and printers with the exception of our subject. The only daughter in the family was Kate, who is now the widow of Charles Lindley, of Wellington, Kan.

After being mustered out of the army, June 10, 1865, our subject returned to his home in Terre Haute, whence he soon went to Leavenworth, Kan., remaining but a short time, and then came to Illinois, and had charge of a drug store in Olney until the latter part of 1866. In the spring of 1867 Dwight Burnett and himself started out as traveling photographers. They traveled until the early spring of 1868, when Mr. Hitchcock purchased the outfit and traveled until 1870. He then made a permanent settlement in Mt. Vernon, where he now has a fine business, turning out some of the best work in his line in that part of the state.

Our subject has been prominent in Grand Army circles, and has been Commander of Colman Post No. 508. He was Captain of Company E, Ninth Regiment, and afterward elected Major of the Ninth Regiment, Illinois National Guards, General Pavey commanding. Said regiment was part of the Third Brigade. In politics, Mr. Hitchcock has always been a Republican. He is a member of

Royal Templars of Temperance, Knights & Ladies of Honor and Knights of Honor.

In 1868 Mr. Hitchcock was married at Olney, this state, to Miss Anna Gardner, who was born in Maryland, and during the late war was Assistant Postmaster at Petersville, that state. During that period she saw both the Federal and Confederate armies pass and had many thrilling experiences. Their union was blessed by the birth of three children: Ruby, now Mrs. E. Duff Wilson, of Centralia; Ray W. and Ethel, at home.



JUDGE JAMES M. POLLOCK, who for many years was prominently connected with the Bar and Bench of Jefferson County and was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of southern Illinois, was born May 10, 1818, near Belfast, County Down, Ireland, and died at his home in Mt. Vernon in 1893. His father, William Pollock, was a Scotchman, who during the war in his native country removed to the Emerald Isle and there married. The Judge was the fifth in the family of nine children. He remained at home until sixteen, when alone he crossed the broad Atlantic to America and joined a brother who was living near Tarentum, Pa. He began earning his livelihood by working as a farm hand, and while thus employed he purchased some law books and commenced the study of the profession in which he afterwards achieved distinction. Having saved sufficient money he later entered Alleghany College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1849. The following year he was admitted to practice, and soon afterwards was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of the state.

In 1849 Judge Pollock was united in marriage with Miss Caroline M. Lyon, and with his bride located in New Castle, Pa. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney of Lawrence County, Pa., and served four years. He then determined to seek a home in the west on account of failing health, and in April, 1857, came to Mt. Vernon, where he re-

sided until his death. From the time of his arrival in the above-named city he was prominently connected with the Bar, and in the year 1863 was elected Circuit Judge, which position he creditably filled for nine years, winning high praise from all who noticed the just rulings and his careful administration of affairs. He possessed a keen, quick mind, a retentive memory, and as a speaker was logical, concise, clear and convincing. The position with which he was honored was well merited and its duties were ably discharged.

In early life Judge Pollock united with the Methodist Church, but for about thirty years before his death held membership with the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as Ruling Elder for some time. He was ill only two days. For some time his health seemed failing, but he continued his attendance in the court room until Friday, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis and on Sunday he passed peacefully away. His sterling worth and strict integrity won him the high regard of all, and his honorable, upright life as a lawyer, judge and citizen is worthy of praise.

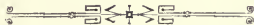
William C. Pollock, the elder son of Judge Pollock, was born in New Castle, Pa., in 1853, and was four years old when his parents came to Mt. Vernon. He was educated in the State University of Champaign, being graduated therefrom in 1875, and after studying law with his father was admitted to the Bar July 1, 1877. He then continued practice with his father until July 1, 1887, at which time he received a Government appointment at Washington, in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General, in the Department of the Interior. Thus he served until July 6, 1893, when he was appointed Chief of Indian Affairs.

On the 19th of December, 1881, William C. Pollock married Miss Augusta M. Grout, daughter of the late Judge Grout, and a sister of Mrs. C. D. Ilane, wife of the Mt. Vernon banker. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock reside in Washington and are quite widely known in the Capitol City. The official positions which he has filled have in him an able incumbent, one ever faithful and true in the discharge of public duties.

James L. Pollock, the younger son, was born in Mt. Vernon in 1858, and after attending the com-

mon schools was graduated from the State University at Champaign in 1878. Wishing also to enter the legal profession and make its practice his life work, he read law with his father and brother and was admitted to the Bar in 1880. He then became a member of the firm, and after his brother's withdrawal he continued practice with his father up to the time of the Judge's death, when he succeeded to the business.

On the 2d of January, 1889, James L. Pollock was united in marriage with Miss Florence, daughter of William Capps, of Mt. Vernon, and their union has been blessed with three children, Clarence E., Raymond and Alice. Mr. Pollock has held the office of City Attorney for one term but has never aspired to official preferment, as he desires rather to attend strictly to his law practice and to his real-estate and abstract business.



EDWARD MERTEN. One of the valuable farms of Clinton County is situated on section 33, Meridian Township, and contains all the improvements of a model estate. The neat appearance of the buildings indicates the energetic disposition of the owner and the material prosperity that has crowned his efforts. Agriculture having been his life occupation, he is thoroughly informed regarding the peculiar qualities of soils, the best methods of fertilization and the rotation of crops that will produce the best results. It is not strange, therefore, that he is recognized as one of the most efficient and progressive farmers of the township.

Born March 25, 1829, our subject's boyhood home was in Prussia, near the River Rhine, and in the province of that name. He is the son of Herman and Caroline Merten, the latter of whom died when he was only eighteen months old. The father, who was born in the northern part of Prussia, was reared in that country and followed the occupation of a farmer, also engaging for a time in the mercantile business. A man of good education, kind disposition and persevering character,

he was highly regarded in the community in Germany where he made his home. Hoping, however, to secure better advantages for his children and to promote his material interests, he emigrated to America in 1839 and settled in St. Charles County, Mo. With him were his three children, Herman, who lives in Franklin County, Mo.; Edward, of this sketch, and Caroline, now deceased.

Shortly after coming to this country the father died, leaving his orphaned children alone and friendless in a strange land. Fortunately, an uncle lived a short distance away, and with him our subject found a home until able to become self-supporting. At the age of sixteen he commenced to work as a farm laborer and also learned the trade of a wheelwright, which, however, he soon abandoned. Going to St. Louis he worked in the grocery business with his brother and was thus engaged for several years. From that city he came to Clinton County and entered his brother-in-law's store at Trenton. One year later he settled upon a farm in Madison County, and there remained until coming to his present property in 1861. His first purchase here consisted of forty acres of partly improved land, which he has further developed. Other lands have been bought at different times until he now owns four hundred acres, all in Clinton County and all improved. He gives his attention strictly to general farming, in which occupation he has been prospered.

In Madison County, in 1857, Mr. Merten was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Hanke, who was born in Austria. Six children have been born of this union, namely: Julius, who is Postmaster at Shattuc, and who also conducts a lumber yard; Robert, Richard, Frank, Alice and Rosa. Alice is the wife of Henry Schmiedes and lives in St. Louis. The children were given good advantages in the district schools and were trained by their parents for honorable positions in life. While adhering in national issues to the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Merten reserves the right in local matters to vote for the person best qualified for the office in question, and casts his ballot irrespective of political ties. Realizing his fitness for positions of trust, his fellow-citizens have honored him with a number of local offices, in all of which he has

served with efficiency. For about twenty years he has been Justice of the Peace and also represented his township upon the County Board of Supervisors for a long time. For twenty years he filled the position of Treasurer of the School Board.



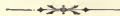
WILLIAM WEDEKAMPER, one of Clinton County's progressive German residents, and the owner of a farm situated on section 5, Meridian Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, in Mareh, 1841. He was the second in order of birth of three children comprising the family of Peter Wedekamper, a native of the same place as that in which the eyes of our subject first opened to the light. The father was a man of small means and for some years carried on farming operations as a renter. His married life was of short duration, his wife dying when our subject was only four years old. She left beside her husband their three little children, Henry, William and Frank. After her decease the family was broken up and never again reunited. Frank, the youngest son, still resides in the Old Country, while Henry crossed the Atlantic many years ago, and locating in St. Louis, was engaged in the lumber business in that city until his demise, about 1891.

After the death of his mother, William Wedekamper was taken into the home of strangers and was reared to manhood upon a farm. He was given excellent educational advantages, gaining in the schoolroom the practical knowledge which was of assistance to him in starting out for himself. At the age of fourteen his school days ended, but for two years afterward he continued to make his home with the people who had befriended him in his childhood. At the age of sixteen he hired out to work for farmers, receiving in return for his labor, his board, laundry and \$25 per year. With this condition of things, however, he was not satisfied, and hearing of the excellent opportunities offered by the New World to the poor but energetic and persevering settlers, he determined to come hither.

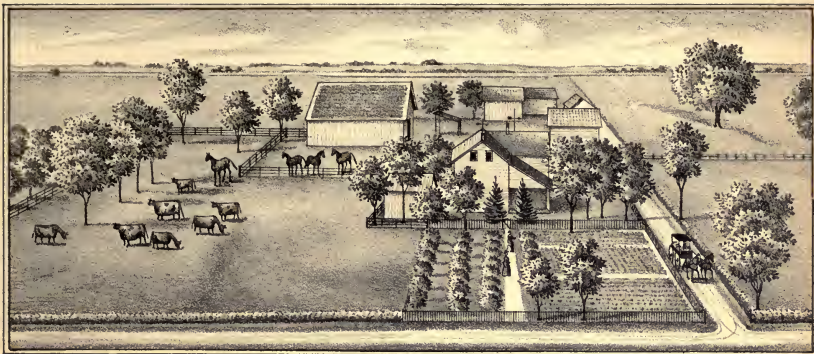
Accordingly in 1864 Mr. Wedekamper took passage upon a vessel bound for the United States

and after an uneventful voyage landed upon American soil. In June of that year, he reached St. Louis with \$9, which was his entire capital. At once he sought for and secured a position, and for some time worked at any occupation that offered him an honest living. Seventeen years ago, in 1877, he came to Clinton County and bought one hundred and sixty acres where he now lives, on section 5, Meridian Township. To this he has since added an eighty-acre tract, and has placed the property in a high state of cultivation, erecting a substantial set of buildings and increasing the fertility of the soil by proper methods of fertilization and rotation of crops.

One year after coming to America, in 1865, in the city of St. Louis, Mr. Wedekamper was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmine, daughter of Katie (Rocklage) Flottmann. Mrs. Wedekamper, who was born in Germany, was orphaned by her father's death when a child, and emigrated to the United States in 1864. She has had eleven children, two of whom died in childhood. The others are as follows: Fred, who married Wena Cook; Louisa, the wife of Clemenz Heinzmann; Carrie, who married Frank Stein; William, who chose as his wife Miss Clara Krone; Anna, Kate, Henry, Bernhard and Wena. In religious connections Mr. and Mrs. Wedekamper are identified with the Lutheran Church, the faith of their forefathers for many generations. In political affiliations he is a Democrat and gives that party his loyal support. Formerly he was a Republican, but changed his views when Cleveland was first elected. While not solicitous for office he has been chosen to fill a number of important local positions, and is now serving as Road Commissioner and School Director.



GEORGE GEIGER. Germany has furnished to Clinton County many of her most progressive farmers and public-spirited citizens, and among the number we now present the name of Mr. Geiger, who owns a valuable farm upon section 1, Meridian Township. With the industry and perseverance inherited from a long line of German forefathers, he combines the enterprise and progressive disposition characteristic



RESIDENCE OF GEO. GEIGER , SEC.1. MERIDIAN TP,CLINTON CO.,ILL



RESIDENCE OF W^m. WEDEKAMPER , SEC.5., MERIDIAN TP,CLINTON CO.,ILL.

present high condition as a great agricultural center. His farm is one of the best in the township, and contains all the improvements of a model estate, including a neat and commodious residence.

Mr. Beckham was born in Tennessee in 1839, and is the fourth in order of birth of the five children comprising the family of Green and Rebecca (Wetherford) Beckham, who were likewise natives of Tennessee and came to this county in 1862, locating on the land where our subject makes his home. The subject of this sketch enjoyed only limited advantages for obtaining an education, but aided his father in the care of his farm and thus gained a thoroughly practical knowledge of the pursuit of agriculture and was well fitted at an early age to self-reliantly begin the battle of life.

Shortly after coming to this county our subject enlisted his services in the Union army and became a member of Company B, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry. With his regiment he participated in many of the hard-fought engagements of that period, and at the close of the war received his honorable discharge at Louisville, Ky. While in South Carolina he fell into the hands of the enemy, from whom he was released a few days later and returned to his regiment. On again making his home in Jefferson County he resumed his farm labors and has ever since given his undivided attention to cultivating the soil. He is a general farmer and has upon his place a large number of cattle and horses of good grades.

The lady whom our subject married July 25, 1869, was Miss Margaret, daughter of Lewis and Patsy Osborn, natives of Jefferson County. Ten children were born of their union, one of whom died in infancy. Those now living are, Van and Robert, at home; Martha, Mrs. Willard Croson; Lizzie, Nancy, Frederick, Lewis, Joseph and Linnie, at home with their parents.

Mrs. Beckham is an active and devoted member of the Christian Church. In politics our subject never fails to cast a vote in favor of Republican candidates, and while taking an active interest in politics has never aspired to office, preferring to let those hold positions who have more time to devote to them. In the community where he has

lived so long he is both widely and favorably known, and in the history of his adopted county he well deserves representation.



ROY S. LANDER. This young gentleman is the proprietor of a thriving trade in general merchandise in Sheller, Jefferson County, and though locating here as recent as 1890 has already taken his place as one of the leading dealers of the village. He was born in Christian County, Ky., February 23, 1857, and is the younger of two children born to William D. and Ann W. (Rogers) Lander. The parents likewise were natives of the Blue Grass State and trace their ancestry back to its early settlement.

Roy received his primary education in the country schools of Christian County, and completed his education in Hopkinsville. When seventeen years of age he went to Texas and for two years was engaged in the grocery business, and at the same time bought and sold stock in great quantities. When returning home at the end of that time, young Lander opened an hotel at Cerulean Springs, Ky., which he operated for some time with indifferent success. After again engaging in farming for two years he moved to Eddyville, that state, where he became the proprietor of a livery stable, which he operated successfully. Two years later he disposed of that business, having been appointed Assistant Superintendent of a branch of the Penitentiary of Kentucky, which was located at Eddyville.

Mr. Lander filled the above position for eight months, then returned to the farm, where he remained for a short time, afterward engaging in railroad contracting. In January, 1890, he came to Illinois, locating near Sheller, in which place he is now engaged in merchandising. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Helen W., daughter of Thomas J. and Carrie (Arnold) Watkins, and of their union have been born four children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are Thomas, Willie D. and Maude.

Mrs. Lander is a member of the Methodist Church and stands side by side with her husband

in the esteem of their fellow-citizens. In politics our subject is a staunch Democrat, and although deeply interested in the affairs of his community, has never aspired to office. His career has been marked by the display of mental ability of a high order, persistence, tact and genuine worth of character which has redounded to his credit, and as one of the prominent business men of Sheller it affords us great pleasure to include this notice of his life.

HON. SILAS L. BRYAN. In the list of the honored dead of Illinois, those who, having fought life's battles and won its victories, now repose in the silent cities where sleep many of the earth's noblest and best, in such a list the name of Judge Bryan should be given prominent mention. In every department of life, social, business, political or religious, he occupied a conspicuous position and rendered valiant services, and it is but natural that his memory is dear to the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Not only in Salem, where for many years he made his home and in whose quiet cemetery his remains now lie, but throughout this section of the state he was known and honored, and it is appropriate, therefore, that some mention be made of him in this volume.

A Virginian by birth and parentage, Judge Bryan was born in Culpeper County, November 4, 1822, and is a son of John and Nancy (Lillard) Bryan, also natives of the Old Dominion. Orphaned when quite young, he was early obliged to earn his own livelihood. He came west in his boyhood, and for some time thereafter was employed on a farm during the summer seasons and attended school in the winter. For a time he was a student in Columbia Academy in Missouri. Upon coming to Marion County, he settled at Walnut Hill, where he both attended and taught school. In 1845 he entered McKendree College, of Lebanon, Ill., graduating from that institution in 1849.

After completing his literary studies, our subject commenced the study of law, and in 1851 was admitted to the Bar at Mt. Vernon, this state. Opening an office at Salem, he began the practice

of his profession, in which he soon acquired more than local fame. In the councils of the Democratic party he acquired considerable influence, and was frequently elected upon that ticket to positions of honor and usefulness. In 1852 he was chosen State Senator and served for two terms in that capacity, rendering efficient service in behalf of his constituents. He filled the position of County Superintendent of Schools, and also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention. Elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial District, he was re-elected to that office, serving for twelve years, and was the only Judge in this part of the state who held his office during the Civil War.

In his religious belief the Judge was identified with the Baptist Church, in which he served as Deacon, and was also prominent in the Sunday-school work. In educational matters he was also greatly interested, and was a popular and frequent lecturer upon themes pertaining to temperance and political reforms, as well as other subjects of importance. He was Trustee of Shurtleff and McKendree Colleges, and from the latter received the degree of A. B. For a time he was in partnership with Judge Schaeffer, and later followed his profession in connection with J. B. Kagy, while at the time of his death, on the 30th of March, 1880, he was in partnership with C. E. Jennings and J. E. Bryan. He accumulated a valuable property, which included a fine farm comprising nearly five hundred acres one mile from Salem. He also owned a residence of eleven rooms, built of brick, and containing all the modern improvements. In his deer park were twenty-one head of deer, and he also owned other valuable stock.

The marriage of Judge Bryan to Miss Mariah E. Jennings was solemnized November 4, 1852. For further information in regard to the parents of Mrs. Bryan, Charles W. and Mariah W. (Davidson) Jennings, the reader is referred to the biographical sketch of C. E. Jennings presented upon another page. Mrs. Bryan was born May 24, 1834, upon the old Jennings homestead near Walnut Hill, and was educated in the schools of that city and Salem. In the latter place she attended the school taught by the gentleman whom she after-

ward married. She is a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and has always been prominent in Sunday-school work.

The union of Judge and Mrs. Bryan resulted in the birth of nine children, five of whom now survive. Frances first married Alfred Millson, and became the mother of three children, Laura B., Frank M. and William B.; she is now the wife of James Baird, and lives in Salem. William J. married Miss Mary E. Baird, and they have three children, Ruth B., William J., Jr., and Grace D. Charles W., a resident of Omaha, Neb., married Bessie Brokaw, and they have one child, Silas M. Nannie L. is Private Secretary to her brother William J. The youngest member of the family is Mary E., who is at home. Four children are deceased: Russell (who died at the age of seventeen years), Virginia A., John H. and Hiram L.

This sketch would be incomplete were no mention made of Hon. William J. Bryan. He was educated at Jacksonville, Ill., and is a graduate of a law school in Chicago, after which he engaged in practice at Jacksonville for some years, removing thence to Nebraska. He soon became prominent among the attorneys of Lincoln, and is at present serving the people of his district in Congress, where he is known as the "Cicero of the House." His first term was so satisfactory that the people of the first district of Nebraska re-elected him to Congress, and he is now serving his second term.

Congressman Bryan made his first great speech in the last session of Congress, when he charmed the boisterous house into the tribute of silent attention for hours, a tribute rarely paid to a new and young member, and which gave him a national reputation. He says of himself: "I was taught at an early age to speak pieces, with my mother for a teacher. I committed my lessons to memory and recited them, both questions and answers. After entering public schools at ten years of age, I began to take part in contests of debating clubs. As a member of a mock senate before I was fifteen, I appeared upon the roll as Senator Bayard, of Delaware."

While at college in Jacksonville, Mr. Bryan won the first prize in the junior oratorical contest, and

the second place in the inter-collegiate contest of 1880 at Galesburg. His first political speech was in the campaign of 1880, when he was twenty, and his first political debate was three years later in Nebraska. When he was about twelve years old, his father was a candidate for Congress, and he then conceived the idea of entering public life, after which he confidently expected to go to Congress some day, but did not anticipate making the campaign so soon. The chance came unexpectedly to himself soon after going to Nebraska, and success was at once assured.

From the Lincoln (Neb.) *Herald*, we take the following in reference to Congressman Bryan's speech: "Long before the opening hour the benches were filled and the halls, corridors and staircases were thronged with anxious people seeking admission. Shortly before eight o'clock Bryan appeared on the floor accompanied by his little daughter. His presence was greeted with tremendous cheers from the galleries and plaudits from the floor. His speech is the talk of the town, the subject of comment and conversation at every gathering. At its conclusion the vast concourse of people in the galleries and on the floor united in three stentorian cheers for the speaker, which resounded through every corridor in the great marble building." One of Mr. Bryan's finest efforts is a speech delivered in the House of Representatives Saturday, January 13, 1894, on the tariff. (See Congressional Record of that day.)



KIRBY SMITH, City Engineer of Mt. Vernon, was born December 12, 1860, twelve miles southeast of this city, in Jefferson County. His father, Jene Hassell Smith, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., September 14, 1823, and was the son of Isaac Smith, a native of Baltimore, Md. The latter in turn was the son of an Englishman, who, with his brother, came to America about 1760, and was granted land by the Crown situated in the city of Baltimore, Md. He enlisted for service in the Revolutionary War and lost his life in that memorable struggle. The

grandfather of our subject and the father of Gen. Kirby Smith were brothers.


Isaac Smith was a soldier in the War of 1812 and in the Black Hawk War. His trade was that of a cooper. In 1802 he went to Tennessee and settled where the city of Nashville now stands. There he married Miss Millic Hassell, a member of one of the leading families of the state. In 1855 he came to Illinois, and with his warrants from the War of 1812 located a tract of land at Monroe Prairie, Jefferson County, where he remained until death. He was a man of more than ordinary education and great force of character, and was highly regarded by his associates.

The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and was prominent in local politics, serving as County Commissioner and also as Sheriff of Jefferson County. He died January 4, 1892. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Eliza Jane Bliss, was a native of Montpelier, Vt., and was a member of a family whose history in this country dates back to the landing of the "Mayflower." Her parents were early settlers of Jefferson County.

Of a family of ten children, our subject was the seventh in order of birth. Eight of the number grew to mature years. Harriet E. is the wife of A. Knowles, a farmer of Jefferson County, who has served as Supervisor, Collector, and in other local offices. Lyman Baxter Smith was a farmer and died in 1880. Florence E. became the wife of F. M. Knowles, an agriculturist of this county, who has been a member of the School Board, Assessor and County Supervisor. Cora Adelia, the wife of William Roher, lives in Guthrie, Okla. Elnora D. is the wife of Robert D. Rone, a farmer of this county. Anson Clark, the youngest of the family, has held several local offices in Monroe Prairie, where he is a farmer.

In the common schools our subject acquired the rudiments of his education, which was completed in Ewing College, he being graduated from that institution in 1882. During the following year he was engaged with the Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande Railroad as locating engineer, after which he taught a term of school. In the fall of 1884 he was elected County Surveyor of Jefferson Coun-

ty, in which position he served for two terms and then declined re-election. Afterward he was appointed City Engineer of Mt. Vernon, and has since filled that office efficiently. He also conducts a real-estate and abstract business. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and is prominent in that party. Socially, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school.



JAMES R. DRIVER, contractor for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and one of the largest land owners of Jefferson County, was born near Lebanon, Wilson County, Tenn., February 21, 1831, being the son of John and Mary (Campbell) Driver. The family is descended from Peter Driver, who in 1720 emigrated to the United States from Lynne, England. John Driver was born in North Carolina in 1809, and was reared upon his father's farm, receiving a fair education in the subscription schools. He served in the Florida War, and at the close of the conflict resumed farming in Tennessee, continuing thus engaged until the spring of 1841.

At that time, accompanied by his family, John Driver came to Illinois and settled in Shiloh Township, Jefferson County, where he bought eighty acres on a land warrant from the United States and forty acres from the Illinois Central Railroad. Upon that place he conducted a general farming business until his demise, in 1853. His wife, who was a native of Virginia, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and her father served under General Jackson.

The marriage of John Driver and Mary Campbell occurred about 1829, and resulted in the birth of ten children. Of that number only three are now living: James R., of this sketch; Martha R. and Lydia E. The elder daughter was three times married, first to John Monroe, of Quebec, Canada, afterward to William Chamness, of Ma-

riou, Williamson County, Ill., and lastly to Jasper Crain; she now lives in Crainville, Williamson County, Ill. Lydia E. married Benjamin Tillman, a farmer residing in Springdale, Ark.

At the age of ten years James R. Driver accompanied his parents to Illinois, after which he worked on his father's farm and attended school as opportunity allowed until the age of twenty-two. After his marriage he entered eighty acres of land, paying for the tract from the proceeds of the sale of a pair of mules, which he had bought with his earnings when working for \$8 per month. Subsequently he purchased an adjoining eighty-acre tract. In 1853 he engaged as a partner with his father and two uncles in a sawmill, and continued in the milling business for twenty-seven years.

During the period between eighteen and twenty-two years of age, Mr. Driver served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff. Not being of a legal age to hold these offices, he avoided the legality of his official actions being questioned by working on the public roads. In 1869 he established and operated a sawmill at his present location. The railroad company for which he does business thought so highly of him that they complimented him by calling in his honor the station known as Drivers. In ordinarily good times he gives employment to a large force of men. He has recently erected an elegant and commodious residence near the railroad station, and here makes his home. In addition to this property he owns five hundred and seventy-five acres in Shiloh Township, and twelve hundred and eighty acres in an adjoining township.

December 10, 1861, Mr. Driver enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, and was with his regiment at Cairo and Corinth. On account of disability he was discharged from the general hospital at Mound City, Ill., in September, 1862. He has been twice married. August 19, 1852, he was united with Miss Matilda C., daughter of Charles B. Allen, of Spring Garden, Jefferson County, Ill., by whom he had four children. Only one is now living, John M. Driver, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding a pastorate at Columbia City, Ind.

He spent three years in a theological school in Boston, from which he was graduated with honors. During these three years he held the pastorate of three churches near Boston. Before leaving that city permanently, he traveled through a number of the New England States on lecturing tours. While he has never been without regular church work, he has visited nearly two-thirds of the states of the Union, and has frequently filled the pulpits of large churches in Chicago, Omaha, and other prominent cities. He possesses a rare combination of faculties, being at once preacher, lecturer, poet and musician, and is in the truest sense of the word a thorough scholar. He is a composer of music and the author of the work entitled "Samson and Shylock;" or, "A Preacher's Plea for the Workingmen." At the age of thirty-seven, he is an eminent divine, a brilliant lecturer, an able musician, poet and author.

October 10, 1860, Mr. Driver was united in marriage with Eveline (Roberts) Pate, a daughter of John Roberts, of Rome Township, Jefferson County, Ill., and the widow of Louis Pate, of that county. In politics Mr. Driver is an uncompromising Republican, and was Justice of the Peace for about sixteen years. At the present time he is a Notary Public. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.



HUGH FRANKLIN JOHNSON, one of the most enterprising agriculturists of Clinton County, is the owner of a valuable farm situated on section 10, Lake Township. Having spent his entire life in this county, he has witnessed its growth and contributed to the development of its vast agricultural resources. His farm, which yields abundant crops, covers one hundred and sixty acres, and has had many improvements placed upon it. Here he engages in raising the various cereals to which the soil is adapted, and in addition thereto raises cattle and horses, having some fine animals on his estate.

The early home of Mr. Johnson was located on Sugar Creek, three miles southeast of Trenton,

Clinton County, Ill., where his birth occurred December 30, 1828. His ancestors for generations have been pioneers; his paternal grandfather settled in New Madrid, Mo., in 1808, and was residing there at the time the lands sunk in 1811. The father of our subject, William, was born in Kentucky of old North Carolina stock, and came to Missouri with the family, afterward settling at Fayetteville, Ill., on the Okaw River, in the year 1815. One year was spent in that place and he then came to Clinton (then known as Washington) County, the year of his arrival being 1816. Settling in Looking Glass Prairie, he remained there until about seven years prior to his demise. He then went to live with his son H. F. Johnson, where his death occurred in 1867. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Baty, was born in Kentucky in 1793, and died in Clinton County, Ill., in 1850.

The boyhood days of our subject were uneventfully passed in his childhood's home. His education was limited, but by self-culture he has become a well informed man. When establishing a home of his own, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Mary Lear, and four children blessed the union, of whom the only survivor is George F., residing with his father. The second wife of Mr. Johnson was Mrs. Lottie Maddox, the widow of James Maddox. After her death he was again married, choosing as his wife Elizabeth, widow of Jesse Cole, and a native of Bond County, Ill. Two sons were born of this marriage, Arthur and William.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Johnson has been elected upon the ticket of that party to a number of local offices of trust. For six years he has served as Supervisor, representing Lake Township upon the County Board, and he has also been Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years. He is a firm friend of the public schools, and has served as Director, where his interest in the work and his ability rendered him an important factor in promoting the standard of education. In religion a Methodist, he gives his active co-operation to all that tends to promote the growth of that church and insure its upbuilding. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of public importance, and

being a wide reader, keeps abreast of the times in the advanced thought of the day. A man of principle, possessing a well stored mind, and mingling only with congenial associates, he is one whom all honor and admire.



EVAN CARTER LIVESAY, who resides on section 24, Ashley Township, Washington County, was born near Nashville, Ill., March 4, 1830. He is the fourth child born to the union of Lorenzo Dow and Delilah (Mayse) Livesay. The father, a native of Virginia, removed thence at the age of twelve years, settling in Tennessee with his father, John Livesay. The father of the later, Thomas by name, came from England in 1748 and settled in the Old Dominion.

Lorenzo D. spent some years in Tennessee, whence in 1827 he removed to Illinois and settled near Nashville. Later he went to Kansas, where his death occurred in 1876. Having been born in 1806, he was therefore about seventy years old at the time of his demise. His good wife, the mother of Evan C., died two years prior to the demise of the father. Our subject had very limited educational advantages, as the schools were few in number and poor in quality. In youth he assisted his father on the home farm, and began plowing as soon as he was large enough to reach the plow handles, since which time he has conducted farming pursuits uninterruptedly.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Livesay began farming not far from where he now lives. At the present time he has one hundred and fifteen acres, mostly under a fine state of cultivation. As a grain, fruit and stock farmer he has met with flattering success, and is now recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists of the county. In all his undertakings he has received the efficient co-operation of his faithful wife, whom he married in 1849. She is Martha D., daughter of John and Sarah (Coten) Carter, of South Carolina, who removed thence to Georgia and from there to Tennessee, finally coming to Illinois.

Nine children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Livesay, two of whom are deceased. Of

the survivors we note following: Lorenzo D., a resident of Ashley, first married Alice McEnalley, and after her death was united with Alice Cundiff; Alexander A., who is single, lives in Jefferson County; Sarah E. is the wife of William Fisher and lives near Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary E. resides in Chicago; Albert H., Benjamin F. and Charles W. are still with their parents. Mrs. Livesay is a faithful member of the Christian Church, the doctrines of which receive the support of our subject. In politics he affiliates with the Populist party, and while he has held various school offices for years, he has never been an aspirant for public positions.



MAX PRILL. The publishers of this RECORD would fail in their object of presenting to its readers an outline of the lives of the best citizens of the county were they to omit that of the gentleman above named. He is located at Centralia, where he is proprietor of the Prill's Hotel. His native place was Halberstadt, Germany, where his birth occurred on Christmas Day, 1860.

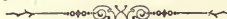
Andrew and Matilda Prill, the parents of our subject, were also natives of the Fatherland, where the father was a miller by trade, and for three years a soldier in the German army. Max, of this sketch, was reared in the city of Halberstadt, and completed his education in the high school of that place. Later he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, but finding that this was not to his taste, began clerking in a general store. When reaching his majority, like all young men of Germany, he was obliged to enter the army, and spent three years at Berlin in the service of his country.

Young Prill crossed the Atlantic in 1883, and on landing on American shores established a saloon in Central City, Ill., which he conducted for three years, and then going to St. Louis, Mo., was likewise employed for a twelvemonth. At the end of that time he returned to Central City, where he spent the following three years. About four years ago he came to Centralia and purchased the Eu-

ropean Hotel. He immediately changed its name to that of the Prill's Hotel, and now conducts the house on the European plan.

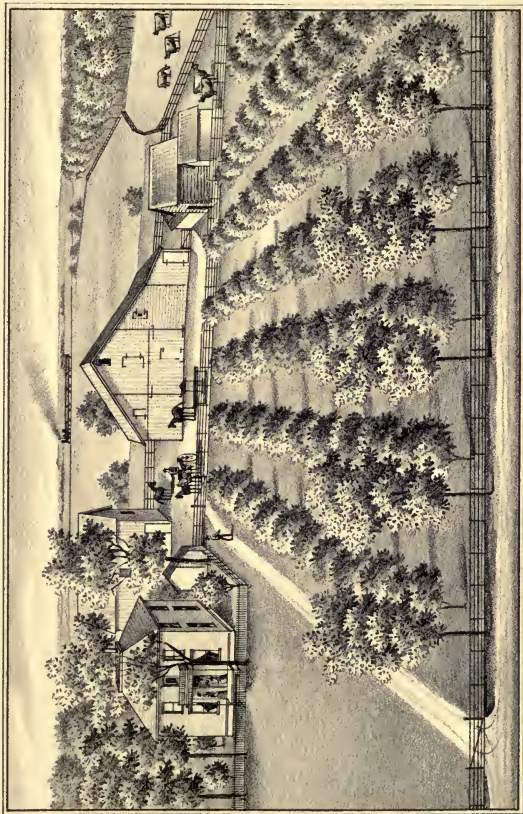
September 13, 1885, our subject and Miss Johanna, daughter of Augustus Kuester, were united in marriage. The latter is a native of Germany, and is at present residing in Clinton County, this state, where he is a farmer and stock-raiser. Mrs. Prill was born in Clinton County, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of two children, Max and Frances.

Mr. Prill has been active in public affairs since coming here, and always votes with the Democrat party, being a prominent member of the club in this city. While living in Central City he served as Police Magistrate. Socially he is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Lincoln Lodge No. 18, at St. Louis, and the Red Cross Division No. 4, in the same city.



CLEMENZ L. HEINZMANN. The subject of this sketch is one of the many Germans who, emigrating to America without means, have found here friends and financial success. His farm consists of four hundred acres situated on section 4, Meridian Township, and is one of the most valuable in Clinton County. Upon coming here in 1868 he bought six hundred and forty acres, for which he paid \$12 per acre. There were no improvements upon the land, and it then gave few indications of its present cultivation, and during the twenty-five years Mr. Heinzmann has made it his home, he has succeeded in transforming the place into one of the best in the locality.

Born in Baden, Germany, November 26, 1826, our subject is a son of Valentine and Frances (Ritler) Heinzmann, natives of the same place as that in which C. L. first saw the light of day. The father owned eighty acres of land, which he operated, and at the same time he conducted a water mill near his home. About 1830 he removed to Russia and located near the Black Sea, where he bought land and also ran a mill. The venture, however, proved an unfortunate one, and when he returned to Baden he had lost almost his entire property. In the city of his birth he continued to reside un-



RESIDENCE OF CLEMENZ HEINZMANN, SEC. 4, MERIDIAN TR., CLINTON CO., ILL.

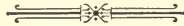
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til his death, at the age of about sixty-five. He was a man of superior talent, excellent education, cultured and kind-hearted, and for years was a devoted member of the Catholic Church. He was twice married, his first union resulting in the birth of six children, while by his second wife (our subject's mother) he had ten children.

In the parochial schools of Russia and Germany the subject of this sketch conducted his studies prior to the age of fourteen. Afterward he worked upon a farm until 1851, when, in company with his mother and eight brothers and sisters, he crossed the Atlantic to America. One of the children died in St. Louis of the cholera soon after the family reached that city. Only four of the entire family are now living: Clemenz L., Valentine; Mary, Mrs. Ferdinand Stein; and Barbara, Mrs. Joseph Spieer. The first-named son spent a few months in St. Louis upon arriving in this country, and thence he came to Clinton County, and in Looking Glass Prairie found employment upon a farm. For eight years he remained in the employment of others, at the expiration of which time he bought a team and operated rented land for three years thereafter.

The first purchase made by Mr. Heinzmann consisted of one hundred and twenty acres located in Madison County, and there he worked as a tiller of the soil for eight years. In 1868 he sold that place and bought the farm where he has since resided. In connection with general farming he is engaged in stock-raising, and in both branches of agriculture has gained success. His first marriage occurred in 1854, his wife being Catherine Debadin, and their union resulted in the birth of six children: Joseph, Sebastian, Clemenz, Valentine, Fritz and Ida, the latter being the wife of Andrew Scheiger. Mrs. Catherine Heinzmann died in the year 1869, and afterward our subject married Elizabeth Debadin, a sister of his former wife. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Catherine, the wife of Jesse McClelland; Elizabeth, Flora and Mary, who reside with their parents. The children have been given excellent advantages, and after completing the district school studies have attended Catholic institutions of learning. Mr. and Mrs. Heinzmann are both Catholic in re-

ligious belief and are identified with the church at Sandoval. In politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party.



JAMES TURNBULL. In passing through Washington County, a visitor is impressed by the prosperous and attractive appearance of many of the rural homes. Among those that are conspicuous for fine improvements may be mentioned the estate of Mr. Turnbull, pleasantly situated on section 23 of Ashley Township. Here may be noted a neat residence of modern design, which is accompanied by a substantial barn and other structures needful to the successful management of a model farm. In the cultivation of strawberries, of which he makes a specialty, he has been very successful, and a large part of his land is devoted to that fruit.

Born in Canada in 1848, our subject is the next to the youngest among five children comprising the family of Thomas and Agnes (Rae) Turnbull, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Thence after their marriage they emigrated to Canada, where they continued to reside until death. James was a student in the common schools of Canada, but as his parents were poor, his educational advantages were limited, and his childhood years were devoted principally to aiding in the maintenance of the family. At the age of fifteen he became self-supporting, and for eight years ensuing worked as a farm hand in the employ of various agriculturists in his native land.

Coming to the States at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Turnbull settled in Nebraska, where he pre-empted a homestead and engaged in farming for twenty years. He met with success there, and in his community was known and honored as a progressive agriculturist, public-spirited citizen and kind-hearted friend. In March of 1893 he left that state, and removing to Illinois, settled upon his present farm in Ashley Township, Washington County. Although he has been a resident of this community for a brief period only, he has become

well and favorably known as a leading grain, stock and fruit farmer, and his pleasant home, one mile from the village of Ashley, is one of the most attractive in the township.

The marriage of Mr. Turnbull occurred in 1882, his wife being Miss Linda, daughter of Hugh and Celestia (Wilkinson) Martin, originally from Wisconsin, but later residents of Nebraska. Socially, Mr. Turnbull is prominently connected with the Knights of Pythias, and still holds membership with Clevier Lodge No. 154, in Petersburg, Neb. To the great issues of the present age he has given the consideration of a loyal and patriotic citizen, and believing that the principles of the Populist party are best adapted to promote the welfare of the people, he gives his hearty support to that rapidly growing political organization. Possessing sagacity and energy, he has combined with these useful qualities, prudence, thrift and perseverance, and with such characteristics could not well make of life other than a success.



ADOLPH DODILLET occupies an important place in the farming community of Washington County, and is active in advancing the agricultural interests of Irvington Township. He is at present residing upon one hundred and ninety-five acres of fine fruit and farming land located near Centralia, on which he has erected a comfortable residence. He was born in Switzerland, February 22, 1837, and is the son of Victor and Julia (Balrehard) Dodillet.

The parental family included eight children, of whom the others beside our subject are, Julia, Angeliqne, Josephine, August, Frederick, Henry and Jule. Grandfather Victor Dodillet, was likewise a native of Switzerland, where he devoted his time to farm pursuits. The father of our subject remained at home until attaining mature years, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, and was considered a fine mechanic in that line. He fought as a

soldier in the Revolutionary War between Switzerland and Russia, and in the local affairs of his community occupied a high place, being Councilman and Supervisor in the town of Coutelary and canton of Berne. He was a member of the Calvinistic Church. His death occurred when the subject of this sketch was four years of age, he being foully murdered by a drunken man whom he had employed on his farm. The family thus suddenly and cruelly bereaved had a hard struggle against poverty, and the children were early obliged to aid in the support of the widowed mother. She died after a long illness, when in her seventy-eighth year.

Adolph Dodillet was educated in the common schools of his native place, and when quite young worked industriously to assist his widowed mother in keeping the little family together. In his native land he learned the trade of a watchmaker, which he followed for seventeen years. July 12, 1862, he married Miss Julia Vounard, and shortly thereafter the young couple came to America, where they have since made their home. Their union was blessed by the birth of eight children, of whom those living are, Charles, Henry, Louis, Adolph, Lewis, Jules and August. Mrs. Dodillet was given a good education in her native land, and remained at home until the time of her marriage to our subject. After landing on American shores, the young couple came to this state and engaged in farming for a time near Alton, whence they later went to Missouri. There our subject purchased a farm of eighty acres, which he cultivated and resided upon for eight years. He then came to Clinton County, where he rented land for the same length of time, and in 1862 purchased the farm in Washington County, on which he is at present residing. He has given his children good educational advantages. His son Charles is married and resides in Clinton County, where he is a well-to-do farmer.

In politics, our subject is a staunch Republican, and takes an active part in local affairs. His interest in school matters has led him to be placed on the Board of Directors, and he is still holding that position. With his wife, he is a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Their useful lives have secured for them the respect of their acquaintances and the deeper regard of those who know them best.



CHARLES B. ULLYETTE. Even a cursory view of the business establishments of Centralia will reveal the fact that they are in charge of men of tact, push and good judgment. One of these flourishing enterprises is the hardware store of our subject, who carries a large and well selected stock and occupies a favorable location on Broadway. Mr. Ulyette is also a Director of the Centralia Mining & Manufacturing Company; is one of the original stockholders of the Centralia Iron & Nail Factory, and is interested in the fair grounds.

William Ulyette, the father of our subject, is a native of England, and came to the United States in the year 1813, while a single man. His first location was made in Rochester, N. Y., where he carried on a milling enterprise for some time. Later he removed to Livingston County, that state, and was similarly employed in that section until his death, a period of twenty-five or thirty years. He was married in Pittsford, N. Y., to the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Mary Tompkins. Mrs. Ulyette was the daughter of John Tompkins, also a native of Lincolnshire, England, whence he came to America in an early day.

C. B., of this sketch, was next to the eldest of the family of six children, five of whom are yet living: Lambert, who lives in Detroit, Mich.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Bonner, who makes her home in Detroit; James, who also resides in Detroit; Susan, who makes her home in Albion, N. Y., where she is engaged in the practice of medicine; and Charles B., who was born in Danville, N. Y., April 2, 1838.

Our subject was the recipient of a good education gained in the public schools of Danville, N. Y., and when eighteen years of age learned the machinist's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. He worked at his trade for

two or three years thereafter, and in 1863 went to Nashville, Tenn., where he worked in the Nashville & Chattanooga shops for the Government during the war, or until the fall of 1865. Returning to New York, he remained until March of the next year, when he came to Centralia, and here began working in the shops of the Illinois Central Road, by which he was employed until 1874.

In the above year Mr. Ulyette formed a partnership with F. M. Tomkins, under the firm name of Tomkins & Ulyette, and engaged in the hardware business. This connection lasted for about three years, when another partner was added to the firm, James B. Sanders, and the name was changed to C. B. Ulyette & Co. Business was carried on successfully until the death of Mr. Sanders, in August, 1893, and January 1, 1894, our subject succeeded the firm of C. B. Ulyette & Co., and now operates the business alone.

September 25, 1872, our subject was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Joseph Raymond, a native of Massachusetts. Their union was blessed by the birth of a daughter, Louise J. In politics, Mr. Ulyette is a Democrat, and was elected on that ticket as Alderman of the Second Ward. He is a prominent Mason, and has attained the Royal Arch and Council Degrees. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been Trustee, and is ever ready to assist in religious work or benevolent enterprises in his vicinity.



COL. H. GARR JONES, a prominent criminal lawyer of Mt. Vernon, who has attained a foremost place at the Jefferson County Bar through skill, ability and earnest effort, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., February 17, 1854. The paternal grandfather, Zadock Jones, was born in Maryland in 1756, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Kentucky in 1856, at the age of one hundred years. John F. Jones, an uncle of our subject, kept the Jones House at Greencastle, Ind., for more than half a century, and there died at the age of ninety years.

The father of our subject, Sovern Jones, was a native of Kentucky, and was born March 1, 1789.

He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, was a farmer by occupation, and was quite a prominent local politician. His death occurred at the age of seventy-three. He married Anna Barlow Garr, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Simon Garr, the founder of the Garr-Scott Foundry, of Richmond, Ind. She passed away in 1878, at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject is the youngest of three brothers and the only one now living. S. F. served with the boys in blue in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and died in Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. B. M. was a professor in the Emporia (Kan.) Normal School, and there died March 14, 1893.

The subject of this sketch spent his early life upon the home farm in the county of his nativity, and there acquired a good academic education. Looking about him for a pursuit or profession which he wished to make his life work, he chose that of law, and at the age of seventeen began studying with Peterson & Lockhart, leading attorneys of Lebanon, Ind. In 1874 he was admitted to the Bar, and at once began practice in Lebanon Ind., where he remained until 1878. Then going west, he accepted a position as teacher in the Government school for Indians, near Pierre, S. Dak., and later joined a surveying party in Bismarek, N. Dak., which was employed on the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1884 he located in Eureka, Kan., where he successfully engaged in the practice of law for several years. He became one of the leading and influential citizens of the place, and filled a number of responsible positions, including those of Mayor and State's Attorney. He was tendered the unanimous nomination for District Judge, but declined the honor.

While living in Eureka, Colonel Jones was united in marriage, June 8, 1886, with Miss Cora E. Crane, of Madison, Wis., daughter of Dr. Crane, of this city, and a cousin of Adjutant-General Chapman, of Wisconsin. On leaving Eureka, Kan., in June, 1893, Mr. Jones came to Mt. Vernon, where he has since made his home. His great success has been achieved as a criminal lawyer, and to this branch of practice he gives his entire attention. When he came to Mt. Vernon, he formed a

partnership with W. C. Blair, a prominent young attorney and the present Police Judge of this city. He has built up a profitable practice and a wide reputation in the profession. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to several other civic societies, in all of which he is prominent. He is now (1894) the nominee of the Populist party for Congress from the Twentieth District of Illinois, and it is the wish of his hosts of friends that success may be his.



LEWIS N. BEAL, a fruit-grower and farmer of Mt. Vernon, has by the exercise of business ability, enterprise, industry and well directed efforts become one of the substantial citizens of Jefferson County. He was born in Lehigh, Pa., and in childhood came to Illinois with his parents, Jacob and Catherine (Kleemans) Beal, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany. They were married in their native country and three children were there born to them. In 1840 they came to America, locating in the Lehigh Valley, and there the family circle was increased by the birth of three children. Philip is now a farmer of Washington County, Ill. Wilhelma is the wife of Thomas Davis, of Centralia. Charles and Jacob follow farming in Jefferson County. Lewis is the next younger. William resides in Centralia.

On coming to Illinois the parents located in St. Clair County and lived there and in Marion County until 1858, when they came to Jefferson County. Our subject was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and for five years worked on a farm for his board and clothes. His first wages were only \$4 per month, but afterward he received \$8 per month. Out of this he managed to save \$25, which he loaned at interest. In 1856 he settled in the northwestern part of Jefferson County and has since been connected with its agricultural and horticultural interests.

In January, 1872, Mr. Beal married Miss Sarah M., daughter of Franklin S. Casey, a native of

Tennessee and one of the oldest settlers of Jefferson County. A man of liberal education and considerable influence, he took a prominent part in everything pertaining to the development of the county. For many years he served as Associate Judge and was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In the County Agricultural Society he served as a Director. His death occurred at Mt. Vernon in 1871. The grandfather of Mrs. Beal, Abraham P. Casey, came to Illinois in 1818, the year when the state was admitted to the Union. Mrs. Beal was one of a large family of children and in childhood was given excellent educational advantages. Upon a farm in Shiloh Township Mr. and Mrs. Beal began their domestic life, and in 1877 located just south of Mt. Vernon, their house being within the corporate limits of the city. In 1885 our subject began the cultivation of small fruits, which he has continued until he has one of the finest fruit farms in the county and is acknowledged to be an authority on small fruits, as well as to be the most extensive grower in the county.

Three children have been born to our subject and is wife, Alvin C., who is now attending the State Agricultural College; John F. and May E., at home. The children are bright and intelligent, and are popular in social circles. That the sons are industrious, the following clipping from a local paper furnishes abundant proof:

"On the 11th of June, Alvin Beal, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., aged eighteen years, picked one hundred and fifty-seven quarts of gooseberries, thirty-nine and one-fourth gallons, or three quarts less than five bushels. On the same day John Beal, aged sixteen years, picked one hundred and sixty-three quarts of gooseberries, forty and three-fourths gallons, or five bushels and three quarts, making ten bushels for both boys. They picked without reward or pay and of their own will, to see how many they could pick in a day, besides doing the usual chores of the farm."

In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Beal are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. Upon the organization of the Grange of the county, he served as its first Master. He was a member of

the State Southern Horticultural Society, and his success as a fruit-grower has made him widely known, especially among those interested in the same business. He has contributed a number of valuable articles on horticulture. His paper on "Strawberries," which was read at the Farmers' Institute of Jefferson County, afterward appeared in the *Orchard Fruits*, published at Effingham. At the present time he is officiating as President of the Farmers' Institute of Jefferson County.

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MARCIUS M. GOODALE, who until 1894 was one of the most prominent merchants of Mt. Vernon, is now living a retired life in the city. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., January 27, 1843, and is the son of Artemus K. Goodale, who was born in New Hampshire. His father, the grandfather of our subject, bore the name of Joel Granger Goodale. He came of good old Puritan stock and was also a native of the Granite State. He was a shoemaker by trade, and after coming to Illinois resided in Stark County until his decease, when eighty-nine years of age.

The father of our subject removed to the above county in 1847, where he became one of the large land owners and carried on farming until some years ago, when he emigrated to White County, Ark., where he is now living at the age of seventy-nine years. Joel Gideon Granger, one of the five brothers of our subject's father, was a man of fine education and for many years taught school. In 1872 he went to Iowa, where he became very wealthy, and was murdered in his own home in the winter of 1894 for the purpose of obtaining his money. Another brother, Adolphus, started across the plains to California in 1849, and as he was never heard of again it is thought that he was killed by the Indians. Horatio was a large lumber merchant of Wisconsin; Gustavus L. is a farmer in Stark County, this state, while Enos G. is a wealthy farmer of Jefferson County. The parental family included one daughter, Eliza, who is re-

siding in Stark County, where she is the wife of William Ours. The members of the Goodale family are noted for longevity, and all the family lived to an advanced age with the exception of the two mentioned, who met violent deaths.

Mrs. Amarillas (Berger) Goodale, the mother of our subject, was a native of Connecticut and the daughter of Rounds Berger, an officer of the Revolutionary War. Later in life Mr. Berger became a prominent leather merchant of Buffalo, N. Y. His family included five children, those besides Mrs. Amarillas Goodale being Marsh, George, Garvis and Harry. They are all residents of the Prairie State and the last two named served as soldiers during the entire period of the late war. Mrs. Amarillas Goodale died in 1874.

Marcus M. was one in a family of twelve children who grew to mature years. His eldest brother, Henry, was a soldier during the Civil War and lost his life in the service at the battle of Resaca, Ga. D. K. also fought in that war, and although wounded at Pea Ridge, recovered sufficiently to attend to his duties until the close of the conflict. He is now a prominent veterinary surgeon in Mt. Vernon. Anna, the next in order of birth, is the wife of A. J. Williamson, of the above city; Jerusha, a widow, makes her home in White County, Ark. Artemus K. died when a young man of twenty-four years; Sarah, who grew to mature years, is also deceased. Winfield is a farmer residing north of Mt. Vernon. Richard is carrying on farming pursuits in White County, Ark., which is also the home of Evelthau and Maudana.

Marcus M., of this sketch, was a lad of four years when his parents came to Illinois from Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Stark County. His education was carried on in the primitive schools of that time, and in order to reach the house of learning he had to travel three miles over an unbroken country. When seventeen years of age he came to Mt. Vernon, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil War. He promptly joined the forces in defense of his country's flag, and was mustered into service in 1864 as a member of Company H, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, with the rank of Sergeant. After

one year's service he returned to Mt. Vernon, where he engaged in the mercantile business and conducted a successful trade until selling out in the winter of 1894.

Mr. Goodale is a member of the Jefferson County Fair Association, of which he is the General Superintendent, and is also one of the stockholders in the Mt. Vernon Water Works and Car Shops. He served as a member of the City Council for sixteen years, and for six years was connected with the Board of Education. At this writing he is a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Goodale and Miss Sarah E., daughter of John S. Bogan, were united in marriage in April, 1872. Mr. Bogan is widely known throughout this section, having held the office of Circuit Clerk of Jefferson County for thirty-three years. To our subject and his wife have been born two children: Lois, aged eighteen years; and Claude, a boy nine years of age. Mrs. Goodale is a very accomplished lady and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject, socially, is a Knight Templar and stands very high in the Masonic order.



A KNOLES, who has been a resident of Moore's Prairie Township, Jefferson County, since 1868, is now residing on section 9, where he owns a valuable and highly improved farm of two hundred acres. Mr. Knoles is also the possessor of two other estates in the township, and is justly regarded as one of the influential and prominent citizens of the county.

Our subject was born in Gibson County, Ind., November 1, 1843, and is a son of Wiley and Minerva (Scott) Knoles, the former of whom is a native of Georgia, and removed north to Indiana with his parents when a boy. The great-grandfather of our subject emigrated to this country from England with a brother about the time of the Revolutionary War. The brother was lost sight of and the whereabouts of that branch of the family is not known.

Wiley Knoles was a farmer by occupation, and was married in the Hoosier State, where he reared

a family of eleven children, consisting of William, Minesa, Patsy, Martin, Asa, Susan, A. (of this sketch), Leander, Francis M., Sarah and Melissa C. They are all living with the exception of Susan, who died many years ago. The parents of our subject were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church and were very active in forwarding the good work in their vicinity. The father was a staunch Democrat in politics, and came to Illinois when our subject was an infant of two years. He made settlement on a farm two and one-half miles north of Spring Garden, where he resided until his decease, in February, 1893, when eighty-four years of age. Mrs. Knoles is still living and makes her home on the old farm.

A. Knoles was reared on his father's farm in Spring Garden Township, and received his education in the common schools of that day. When attaining his majority, he went west to Council Bluffs, Denver, Salt Lake City, and from there to Grand Round and Puget Sound. The party of which he was a member drove four yoke of oxen on the trip, and during their tedious journey across the plains had several encounters with the Indians. Our subject on one occasion was wounded by a bullet in the knee, and another time aided in burying three of the men who had been killed. The party consisted of fifty men, and their wagons were loaded with bacon, which was worth at that time \$1.25 per pound. From Denver to Salt Lake City, mules were hitched to the wagons, and at Grand Round our subject met his brother Martin, with whom he walked across the mountains to Puget Sound. When camping on the mountains one night, an animal stole their provisions and they were compelled to walk for thirty-six hours without food.

When on his western trip, Mr. Knoles went to Portland, Oregon, where he remained until spring, when he crossed the Cascade Mountains. Returning to the above city shortly afterward, he took passage on a steamer bound for New York, whence he went by rail to Chicago, and from that city to his home. February 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Harriet Smith, and the young couple located on eighty acres of land which the father of our subject had given him in Spring Garden Town-

ship. Eight years later, however, he disposed of his farm and removed to Moore's Prairie Township, where he purchased his home farm, and where he is living at the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Knoles have had a family of eight children: Dora, Hardin, Lulu, Gertrude, Raymond, Roy, and two who died in infancy. Our subject, although formerly a Democrat, is now a Populist in politics. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, with which order he has been connected for the past twenty years.



CALVIN B. ATKINSON. This gentleman may very truly be called a self-made man, as will be seen by the perusal of his history. He occupies a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres on sections 13 and 14, Mt. Vernon Township, and ranks among the highly respected citizens of Jefferson County by reason of his intelligence, sterling character and reliable citizenship. He is an enterprising farmer, prudently ehauging his crops in order to keep up the fertility of the soil; he devotes the greater amount of his land to grain, but does not neglect other articles of produce.

The first representative of the Atkinson family in this country came from Ireland. Grandfather Edgar Atkinson was born in East Tennessee, as were also James and Winnie (Bonner) Atkinson, our subject's parents. Calvin B. was born in Me-Minn County, East Tennessee, in 1828, and was there reared to manhood. In December, 1847, he married Miss E. Adeline Massner. Ten years later he came to this county with his family and located on the tract where he still makes his home. By hard work he placed his farm under high cultivation, enclosed the land with neat fences and erected good buildings. In the fall of 1865 he built his present large and commodious residence, which adds greatly to the attractive appearance of the place.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Atkinson have been born six children. John M. is residing in Mt. Vernon;

James G. makes his home in Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; Sarah is the wife of John W. Smith and resides near the old homestead; Samuel R. is living in Mt. Vernon Township; W. Mahala (Mrs. G. L. Staley), makes her home in Weber Township, and Margaret, who married Jacob Leibengood, is living in Mt. Vernon.

In politics Mr. Atkinson gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He has never sought office, but at the solicitation of his fellow-citizens he has at different times served as Supervisor and Assessor of his township. He has also been greatly interested in free schools and has done much toward raising the standard of scholarship in his community. He has been a leader in religious circles and aided largely in the erection of the Salem Church. With his family he is a member of the United Baptist Church.



CAPT. JACOB MAY, a farmer residing on section 6, Bolo Township, Washington County, and one of the veterans of the Civil War, was born in Bavaria June 5, 1834. His father, also named Jacob, was born in Bavaria in 1801, and followed the occupation of a farmer in his native land until his death, which occurred in 1869. The mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Laurens, was born in Prussia in 1801, and passed away in 1872.

The parental family consisted of six children, of whom four are now living. Two sons, Jacob and William, came to the United States. The latter, who emigrated to this country in 1856, enlisted in Company M, First West Virginia Cavalry, and while in the service died at Grafton, W. Va. The parents were worthy Christian people and devout members of the Evangelical Church. In the land of his birth our subject gained a practical German education and also acquired some knowledge of the English language.

On coming to the United States, Captain May landed at New York City, May 1, 1849. After a short time spent in learning the shoemaker's trade,

he abandoned that occupation and secured a position as a gardener. Upon being thrown out of employment, he began to learn the bakery business, but was again unfortunate in being unable to secure employment for three months. His finances reached so low an ebb that he had spent his last cent when he secured a position on the Delaware Canal, and was thus engaged until May 1, 1850. For three years thereafter he was employed in the manufacture of brooms at Ft. Hunter, N. Y., and later worked on the New York & Erie Railroad for three months, helping to build a bridge in Chemung County. In November, 1853, he went to Kentucky and aided in building the railroad from Louisville to Nashville. Thence he went to Indiana as fireman on a railroad from Union City to Indianapolis, but, being afflicted with the ague, he returned to New York, hoping that a change of climate might benefit him. From the Empire State he went to Pennsylvania, where he was foreman on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad.

October 10, 1855, Captain May married Miss Mary Louisa Ahrens, a native of Prussia and a daughter of Henry and Mary L. (Kamena) Ahrens. Her father, who was a tailor by trade, came to America in 1847, returning to Prussia in 1848, and the following year brought his family to this country, settling in Pike County, Pa., in January, 1850. Thence he removed to Big Flats, N. Y., later to Elmira, the same state, and from there to Pennsylvania. In 1865 he came to Washington County, Ill., where he and his wife both died. They had seven children, but only four are now living. Two sons served in the late war: William, who was a member of Company M, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Frederick, a soldier in the Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, who died at Hampton Hospital in 1864. Mrs. May was born August 13, 1836, and after her marriage concluded to reside in Pennsylvania until 1858, when the family removed to Jackson County, W. Va.

Soon after the beginning of the late war, our subject enlisted in the defense of his country. February 1, 1862, his name was enrolled as a member of Company F, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, as a private. He was engaged in guard

duty on the Ohio River until May 1, 1862, after which he participated in the battles of Summerdale, July 25, 1862, Meadow Bluff, September 13, and the raid to Monterey, Va. After re-enlisting he was in the battle of Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864, where the regiment lost one hundred and eighty-six men, and where he was shot through the left hand. With his company, he assisted in burning a railroad bridge across the New River, was at Meadow Bluff and Lynchburg, and on the Carter Farm, July 20, 1864, was shot by a musket ball through the left thigh. He was sent to the hospital at Cumberland City, Md., and remained there until November 1, 1864. Rejoining his regiment at Camp Russell, Va., he was there commissioned Captain of Company F, First Veterans' West Virginia Infantry, which regiment had been formed by the consolidation of the Ninth and Fifth West Virginia Regiments.

After three and one-half years of faithful service, Captain May was honorably discharged July 28, 1865. His record as a soldier is one of which he may well be proud. For four months he was a private, after which he was Seventh Corporal for two months, later served as Fifth Sergeant for three months, and was subsequently Orderly-Sergeant for two years, in which capacity he officiated until he was chosen Captain. His family had come to Illinois early in 1865, and he joined them on the 6th of August, that year. Soon afterward he bought forty acres on section 7, whence one year later he moved to section 28, and seven years afterward he came to his present farm. His landed possessions aggregate thirteen hundred and fifteen acres, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Captain and Mrs. May were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, viz.: William H., George W., Philip, Theodore, Mary L. and Louisa. They have also reared three orphan children: Rosie Crouse, Lillie Becks and Walter Woising. The eldest son, William H., a resident of Bolo Township, married Minnie Thormann, and they have five children: Jacob, Annie, Philip, Ella and Rose. George W. chose as his wife Miss Belle Larkin, and they have two daughters, Eunice and Winnie. Mary L. is the wife of

Henry Hobb, and they have two sons, Leonard and Paul. Mrs. May is a member of the Evangelical Church and the Woman's Relief Corps, and is a lady of culture and refinement.

Socially, the Captain affiliates with the blue lodge and chapter of the Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and belongs to Nashville Post No. 419, G. A. R., of which he has been Senior Vice-Commander. His political views bring him into connection with the Republican party, the principles of which he loyally upholds. For six years he has been Deputy Assessor, and has served as Sheriff; for four years he served as Official Collector, for two years filled the position of County Commissioner, and was a member of the School Board for about fifteen years.

BENJAMIN P. VINCENT, a prosperous farmer residing on section 29, Pendleton Township, Jefferson County, was born in Benton Township, Luzerne County, Pa., September 23, 1837, and is the son of Aaron and Sarah A. Vincent, natives respectively of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The father was a loyal supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and was a well informed man. In religious connections he and his wife were identified with the Baptist Church and were sincere Christians. He passed away at the age of sixty-five years.

Near Seranton, Pa., our subject resided until he was twenty-two years old. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Hannah States, both natives of Pennsylvania. The union of our subject and his estimable wife resulted in the birth of ten children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Vincent was born in Benton Township, Luzerne County, Pa., and received an excellent education in her girlhood. In her religious belief she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her death, at the age of forty-four years, was deeply deplored.

For some time Mr. Vincent operated a sawmill in Susquehanna County, whence he removed to

Kansas and settled in Franklin County. Eleven years later he went to North Dakota and for five years made his home in Dawson. Next we find him engaged in the fish business in Florida, N. Dak., and from there he moved south and sojourned for three years in Montgomery, Ala. In 1893 he came to Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he purchased the Commercial Hotel and one of the finest farms in the county, the latter comprising six hundred acres of well improved land lying on section 29, Pendleton Township. Recently he sold the hotel to J. W. Collins, of Mt. Vernon, and now devotes his attention to farming pursuits.

In the various places where he has resided Mr. Vincent has been prominent in public affairs. While in Kidder County, N. Dak., he was Justice of the Peace and also served as Deputy Sheriff for one year. For some time while in that county he was President of the Agricultural Society. For eleven years he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Ottawa, Kan. Politically his views bring him in connection with the Democratic party, the principles of which he uniformly supports. In his religious belief he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ALBERT BATES. No one is more universally esteemed in Mt. Vernon Township than the old soldier whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He has been a resident of Jefferson County since 1885, during which time he has won an enviable reputation among its agriculturists. He was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1840, and was only four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Michigan. They located in Livingston County, where young Albert received his education and grew to manhood.

Thomas J. and Anna (Preston) Bates, the parents of our subject, were natives respectively of Bennington, Vt., and Rochester, N. Y. The father, being deprived of the care of his parents when quite young, was reared by a family in the Green

Mountain State, with whom he remained until reaching his majority. He then began life on his own account and followed the trade of a tanner and currier, which he had learned. He was married in New York to Miss Preston, and after his removal to Michigan followed farming pursuits.

Of the brothers and sisters of our subject we note the following: Lorinda, Mrs. Celar Mapes, resides in Michigan; Minerva is the widow of D. Skinner, who died while in the late war; Sylvester, a resident of Shiawassee County, Mich., served for three years in the Union army as a member of Company E, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, and was wounded before Spotsylvania; Laura married Henry Farnum; Mary S. became the wife of Daniel Proper, of Michigan; Addison is a resident of Ingham County, that state, Anna, Mrs. David Van Camp, also lives in Ingham County; Wallace died in Dakota.

In 1862 Albert Bates joined Company E, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, under Col. J. H. Farrar, and first saw the smoke of battle at Bull Run and later at Chickahominy. He was a member of the regiment which was sent to New York to quell the riot and enforce the draft law. After remaining there for two or three months he was again sent to the front, and in the spring of 1864 was present at the battle of the Wilderness. The next conflict in which he was engaged was at Spotsylvania, where he was wounded; for twelve years thereafter he carried an ounce ball in his hip.

Mr. Bates received his honorable discharge in the spring of 1865 and returning to his home in Michigan was married the following year to Miss Amanda Altenburgh, by whom he has the following children: Herbert, a farmer of Ingham County, Mich.; Della, Mrs. Thomas Strand; Clifford, also living in the Badger State; and Lillian, the wife of George Brown, of Ingham County. As before stated, our subject came to this county in 1885, and the lady whom he married soon afterward was Miss Mary S., daughter of Moses Gordon, an old settler of the county. Their home has been blessed by the birth of four children, Edna Fern, Bessie R., Mabel M. and Roy.

Our subject owns a valuable and finely improved farm of two hundred acres, where he car-

ries on general agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of clover raising. Although he came to the county with but little means he is now one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of this vicinity. He is a staunch adherent of the Populist party and a prominent member of the Grand Army post at Mt. Vernon.



HENRY McCLELLAND, who is engaged in cultivating two hundred and sixteen acres of land on section 21, Odin Township, Marion County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 22, 1818. He is the son of Alexander and Catherine (Coursen) McClelland, the former of whom was a native of one of the eastern states.

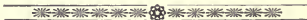
Alexander McClelland also followed the occupation of a farmer, and was married to the mother of our subject while residing in Pennsylvania. Grandfather Coursen was a patriot in the Revolutionary War and was wounded while loading a cannon. He came west as far as Ohio in 1795 and entered land from the Government, on which he resided until his decease. His good wife survived many years, passing away in her eighty-sixth year.

The nine children comprised in the parental family were Isaac, John, Richard, Alexander, Samuel, Henry (of this sketch), Rachel, Mary and Martha. Our subject is the only member now living, and was a lad of eight years when he was deprived of the care of his father. His parents were members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political relations Alexander McClelland was a staunch Democrat.

Our subject remained at home caring for his mother until reaching his twenty-second year, in the meantime acquiring a limited education in the district school, which he was permitted to attend only a few weeks during the winter season. When ready to establish a home of his own, he was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sprage) Pring, natives of

Pennsylvania. Mrs. McClelland was born in Ohio July 23, 1822. After his marriage our subject rented and operated the home farm in Ohio until 1841, when, coming to Illinois, he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the Government, to which he has since added until he is the proud possessor of two hundred and sixteen acres. The trip to the Prairie State occupied twenty-seven days, and on arriving here they found the entire township to contain but forty families. Mrs. McClelland died March 21, 1888.

To Mr. and Mrs. McClelland has been born a family of nine children, three of whom died when young. Those now living are, Samuel, Isaac, Harvey, Andrew, Enoch II., and Sarah, Mrs. James McClelland. The parents are members in high standing of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics our subject votes independently. He has been very active in public affairs, and for sixteen years was Constable, and for nine years served efficiently as Highway Commissioner.



HON. WILLIAM S. FORMAN, M. C., was born at Natchez, Miss., in 1847, and is the second among ten sons born to the union of William Benjamin and Mary C. (Forsyth) Forman. The father was born in Bourbon County Ky., and there resided until his marriage in 1843, when he moved to Natchez, Miss. In 1855, accompanied by his family, he came to Washington County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1866. His wife, who still survives him, was born in Adams County, Miss., and is a daughter of John and Mary (Harmon) Forsyth, natives respectively of Kentucky, and Natchez, Miss.

Of the ten sons comprising the family of William Benjamin Forman, four survive, W. S., of this sketch; H. A., who is Cashier of the Continental Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; C. M., who is a prominent real-estate and insurance man of Nashville, and Z. P., who is engaged in raising stock. Of these the first-named, William S., received his primary education in the schools of Washington County, and

at the age of twenty-one he was graduated from Richview College, in the same county. He commenced the study of law with the late Judge Amos Watts, and the second year afterward he was admitted to practice at the Washington County Bar.

His chosen profession Mr. Forman followed successfully until the time of entering Congress in 1888, in which he is now serving his third term. A number of local offices he has also filled with efficiency; for two terms he was Mayor of Nashville, and also for two terms represented his senatorial district in the State Senate. He is one of the leading members of the House and one of the ablest members of the Illinois delegation. Recently he signified his intention to retire from Congress, and referring to this, a Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Herald*, under date of May 16, 1894, says: "Representative Forman, of the East St. Louis district, has decided to retire from Congress. He will serve out his present term, but will not be a candidate for re-election. His district convention is to meet soon, and the indications point to his renomination by a unanimous vote, provided he will accept. This he will not do, although a nomination by the Democrats of this district is equivalent to an election. His own county, Washington, is unanimously in favor of his return to Congress, and the Democrats of Clinton County have already instructed their delegates to support him in the convention. Some of his friends at home have heard of his intention to retire, and for the past three or four days they have been keeping the wires busy urging him to stand for a renomination and make the race. He has resisted all entreaties, however, and this afternoon he informed some of his Illinois colleagues that he had finally decided to retire." The press of the state, as well as the people, trust that Mr. Forman will not retire from Congress except to accept some higher office, and it is believed that, should he be willing to enter the senatorial race, he would make a popular candidate and receive a strong support.

In 1871 Mr. Forman married Esther, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Vernon) Tiebout, originally of New York State. Seven children have been born to this union, of whom four survive, viz.: Edna, who is her father's stenographer in Con-

gress; Mary, who is attending college in Alabama; Charles, a student in Champaign University, and Hamilton, who is at home. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Socially, Mr. Forman affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



PROF. JOHN B. NICHOLS. "Our schools are the hope of our country," and no more fitting subject for representation in this RECORD can be found than one whose talents are given to promote the cause of education. Professor Nichols, who is Superintendent of the Mt. Vernon schools, was elected to that position in 1892, and is now serving his second year.

Mr. Nichols was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., July 19, 1857, and is the son of Thomas Nichols, who was a native of Edwards County, this state, and later for many years a prominent stock dealer in Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William Nichols, was an Englishman by birth, and after making his home in America formed one of the colony of Englishmen to settle at Shawneetown. He was unanimously appointed overseer of the farms of the colony, and later, when Alfred Flowers went to Edwards County in 1817 and located in the town of Albion, he became one of the leading factors in the place. He was quite well-to-do, and at one time owned one thousand acres of valuable land.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Clarissa Brown. She was a native of Maine, but was residing in this state at the time of her marriage, having accompanied her parents hither when quite young. By her union with Thomas Nichols she reared a family of four children, those besides our subject being George F., who is a telegraph operator in Mt. Vernon; Thomas M., station agent at Boonville, Ind.; and Olive, now deceased.

John B. Nichols, of this sketch, passed his boyhood days on his father's farm in Wisconsin, and having been deprived of his mother's care when

quite young and his father dying when he was fourteen years of age, he then went to Albion, where he attended school. Later he entered the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., from which institution he was graduated, and for a number of years thereafter was engaged in teaching at Albion. He then became a student in the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, and after a thorough course in that college accepted the position of Principal of the Albion schools, which position he filled satisfactorily for five years.

In 1892 Professor Nichols came to Mt. Vernon as Superintendent of the city schools, and as an able and thorough educator has brought the standard of scholarship in the city up to a much higher grade. The lady to whom he was united in marriage October 3, 1883, was Miss Jane Marritt, of Albion, Ill. Mrs. Nichols was born August 17, 1865, and is the daughter of John and Nancy Marritt, natives of Edwards County, Ill.

The home of Professor and Mrs. Nichols has been blessed by the birth of four children: Claude W., Nora, Edna and Ruth. In religious affairs our subject is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is a regular and liberal contributor. Socially, he is a Mason, and belongs to the chapter in Mt. Vernon.



MERVIL A. SMITH. Among the successful agriculturists of Mt. Vernon Township, Jefferson County, who have contributed materially to its cultivation and development, we may well mention the name just given, for none were better known for industry and devotion to duty, as well as for the intelligent management of his affairs than Mr. Smith. He departed this life in May, 1873, mourned by a host of friends.

A native of New York, our subject came to Jefferson County about 1840 and was here married a year later to Hostelina Maxey. The young couple removed to Washington County, where they

made their home for a short time and then returned to Mt. Vernon Township, this county, where they were residing at the time of Mr. Smith's decease. The estate formerly belonged to Mrs. Smith's father, Elihu Maxey, who located upon the farm in 1818 and made it his home until 1840, before receiving his deed from the Government.

Our subject had the following children, namely: George W.; William H.; Ordella, Mrs. Charles Davidson, of Mt. Vernon, and Ellen, the wife of Thomas Harpper. The latter is now deceased. Our subject was a man of enterprise and took an active part in the development of his township and was a prominent factor in the promotion of various matters of mutual welfare. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and commanded the high regard of the community among which his busy life was passed. In early years he voted with the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks.

George W. Smith, the eldest son of our subject, was born and reared in this county and received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union service, becoming a member of a company of Illinois Cavalry. Being discharged shortly afterward, he returned home, but in the spring of the year 1864 re-enlisted, this time joining Company II, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Sixteenth Army Corps. He served his country faithfully and well until the fall of that year, when he was discharged on account of the loss of a foot. He immediately returned to this county and a few months later was married to Miss Mahala, daughter of Thomas L. Moss. The young couple located on the farm where they are at present living and which comprises two hundred and thirty acres of well improved and valuable land. Their family includes five children, of whom Otto E. is a well-to-do merchant in Idlewood. Nora is the wife of Thomas F. Johnson, of Mt. Vernon; and Walter G., Nellie M. and Jessie H. are at home. George W. Smith introduced the first herd of Jersey cattle in Jefferson County and for many years kept his farm stocked with the finest specimens of this breed to be

found in southern Illinois. He has been engaged in stock-raising since 1876 and has probably sold more pure-blooded Jerseys than any other dealer in this section. He also devotes a great deal of attention to breeding fine horses, which branch of farm work he finds to be very profitable. He is a man of excellent judgment, and by patient industry and untiring perseverance has gained assured financial success. In politics he is a true-blue Republican, and socially is connected with the Grand Army post in Mt. Vernon. With his family he is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. Harry Smith, the second son of our subject, is likewise a native of Jefferson County and was born in 1846. He was given a good education in the common and select schools of Mt. Vernon and remained at home working on the farm until reaching his majority. When ready to establish a home of his own he was married, in 1867, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Peter Glassmann. The latter was a native of Germany and on emigrating to America was married in Louisville, Ky. Later the parents removed to Indiana, where Mr. Glassmann died. Soon after his marriage W. H. Smith located in Farrington Township, where he cleared a farm and remained until 1875, when he purchased the old homestead. This he placed under a good state cultivation and in 1880 traded it to his brother George W. and now makes his home on two hundred and eighty acres located just south of the home farm, which he has improved and erected thereon a beautiful residence. He devotes twenty acres to an orchard, which he planted himself, and has stocked his place with fine breeds of cattle and horses. He has been very successful as a general farmer, and as a public-spirited citizen has been intimately associated with the rapid growth and advancement of his section.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Smith have seven children, namely: Lora, the wife of J. T. Yost, Mt. Vernon; Charles G.; Oral; Fanny, the wife of Otto Wallace, residing in Mt. Vernon; Fred, Ruby and Earl. Both he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a strong Republican but in no wise an office seeker.

Mervil A. Smith, of this sketch, was a modest

and retiring man but eminently progressive, and it is said of him that he was one of the most scrupulously conscientious men in the county. He was liberal to a fault, never refusing to aid all worthy enterprises, and no one ever came to him in need but received help in a material way.



WILLIAM T. PETERSON is a fine representative of our self-made, self-educated men, and the work that he has accomplished has placed him among the wealthy, intelligent farmers, who have borne so prominent a part in building up the financial prosperity of Jefferson County. He is the son of an early settler, and his own labors entitle him to an honorable place among the pioneers of this county. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 9, Elk Prairie Township, where he has a commodious residence and a farm, that in point of improvements and cultivation ranks among the best in this section of the county.

Our subject was born in this county, January 19, 1846, and is the eldest in the family of children born to James and Nancy (Bowman) Peterson. The father was a native of Tennessee, and was only four years of age when he was brought by his parents to Illinois, where he has since made his home, and is now living in the enjoyment of good health at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His estimable wife died many years ago. William T. was permitted to attend the subscription schools near his home only for a short time, and when but a lad of seven years began working on his father's farm as a plow boy. When he began life on his own account he was quite poor in this world's goods, and had to depend entirely on his hands and head. He has been very successful in the management of his farm, which he has placed under the best methods of improvements, and now ranks among the progressive grain and stock raisers of this township. He has on his place some

fine breeds of animals, and has been engaged in buying and selling stock for the past twenty years.

The lady to whom our subject was married May 4, 1866, was Miss Sarah E., daughter of Stinson and Effie (Bodine) Shelton, and of their union has been born a family of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. Of those living, James married Ollie Beckham, and makes his home in Elk Prairie Township, as does also Martha, who is the wife of Samuel Kirk. Andrew Jackson, Thomas Tilden, Charles H., Daniel G. and Grover C., are all at home.

As the reader doubtless knows, our subject is an ardent Democrat in politics, and has always taken an active part in local affairs. He has been Highway Commissioner, School Director and is at present Supervisor of his township, which office he has held for the past five years. Mr. Peterson is a man of pleasant manners, and his many sterling qualities and quiet, unassuming disposition have won him a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.



ISAAC HILL is one of the successful farmers of Jefferson County, to whom fortune has been exceedingly generous in her gifts. He is at present residing on section 33, Moore's Prairie Township, where he has a finely improved farm upon which he has placed many valuable improvements. He was born and reared in Franklin County, this state, near Ewing, the date of his birth being March 9, 1845.

John W. and Margaret Hill, the parents of our subject, were natives respectively of Illinois and Alabama. The former was born in Hamilton County, where he was educated in the common schools, and for many years was a farmer. He was a man well informed and intelligent, and for three terms was County Judge of Franklin County. He also occupied the responsible position of County Treasurer for one term, and was Justice of the Peace for over thirty years. He was a Democrat in politics and was a steadfast supporter of the party's principles, in which he firmly believed. He

made his home near Ewing, where he owned a large farm. The father of our subject had a brother who fought as a soldier during the Mexican War; he was a great hunter and an expert in the use of his rifle.

The paternal grandfather of our subject came from England, and located first in Virginia, whence he later removed to North Carolina, and finally went to Hamilton County in 1808, where he was one of the earliest pioneers. Isaac, of this sketch, was named after his great-grandfather, who came to Illinois with his son and assisted in organizing the first Baptist association in the state of which we have any account, and which was located at a place called Unity, in Jackson County. Isaac Hill, Sr., departed this life in Hamilton County in 1828, when fifty-six years of age. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He was very prominent in church circles, and was actively connected with the Baptist Church. He fought as a soldier in the War of 1812, in which conflict the grandfather of our subject on his mother's side also participated.

The parental family consisted of twelve children, of whom all are living with the exception of two. They are, Richard, James, our subject, George W.; William A., deceased; John W., Charles M., Nancy J., Robert T., Margaret A., Andrew J., and an infant deceased. The family average nearly six feet in height, and one year ago their average weight was two hundred and twenty-seven pounds. They are all farmers with the exception of George W., who is engaged in law practice in Murphysboro, this state. Mrs. Margaret Hill departed this life March 11, 1892, when seventy-one years of age.

Isaac Hill, of this sketch, received a common school education, and later attended the Normal University in Bloomington, but on account of ill-health was not permitted to complete the course of study in that institution. His brother George W. is a graduate of McKendree College, and all the younger members of the family have been given a collegiate education.

Our subject remained at home until reaching his twenty-second year, when he was married to Miss Mary Nelson, and made his home in Franklin

County until 1885, when he came to this section and located on his present farm. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children, of whom Sallie, George W. and Isaac R. are living. John H. met his death when in his twentieth year by the accidental discharge of a revolver. Charles L. and William S. are also deceased. Mrs. Mary Hill departed this life in May, 1876, and two years later our subject was married to Miss Sarah Sargent. To them were born seven children, Samuel S., Margaret J., James T., Emery, Albert, Lemuel and Julia; the two latter are deceased.

Mr. Hill taught school for many terms, but during his later life has given his entire attention to farm pursuits. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which society he is very prominent. He is a free-trade Democrat in politics, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he was elected Supervisor in a township which was largely Republican. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the courthouse, and was also a member of the Board for three terms. He is now prominently mentioned as a candidate for the State Board of Equalization in this district, and we have no doubt but that he will receive the nomination and later the election.



GEORGE W. PAGE, whose sketch now claims attention, is one of the representative farmers of Spring Garden Township, Jefferson County, and a gentleman highly respected alike for his good business qualifications and his upright character. He is at present engaged in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land on section 21, which he manages in a manner to yield him a fine income.

Our subject was born in the above township May 17, 1847, and is one in a family of six children born to his parents, of whom those living besides himself are Thomas D. and Ruth M. (the latter

now Mrs. F. M. Miller), both of Jackson County, this state. The parents of these children were William R. and Betsey (Burrows) Page, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1825. He was the eldest of the seven children born to his parents, and was a lad of ten years when he accompanied them on their emigration to the Prairie State, at which time they located in Spring Garden Township. This was in 1835, and the family then were classed among the early settlers of the township. They settled on Congress land, which was later deeded to them, and there the father spent his entire life, passing away in 1881, when fifty-six years of age. His good wife, who was also a Virginian by birth, died there in 1876.

George W. Page, of this sketch, spent his early life on his father's farm and aided in the support of the family until 1867, when, having attained his majority, he started out in life for himself. February 1 of that year he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after a service of two years went to Nashville, this state, where he was engaged for a year in that line of work, and later worked in Batesville, Ark. On returning to Illinois, he opened a shop in the village of Spring Garden, which he conducted until about six years ago. Eight years prior to this time, however, he purchased the farm on which he is now residing, and which was then known as the James Vaughn place. He took up his abode on his estate in 1880, and soon thereafter erected a fine residence, and blacksmith and wagon shops. In connection with farm pursuits, he is also carrying on a prosperous business working at his trade, and besides the manufacture of wagons and carriages, handles all kinds of agricultural implements, and thus supplies the farmers of this region with all things needful for the carrying on of their farms.

The lady to whom Mr. Page was married August 10, 1869, was Miss Jemima J. Addison. She was born in Kentucky and is the daughter of Jonathan Addison, who reared a large family of children. Her parents came to Illinois about 1854 and located in Pendleton Township, Jefferson County, where she met and married our subject. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three

children: William R.; Cora Belle, Mrs. Ed McCullum, of Thompsonville, Franklin County; and Roland W.

In politics, though formerly a Populist, Mr. Page in 1888 voted for Benjamin Harrison, and since that time has been a strong Republican. Socially, he is a member of Williams Lodge No. 242, I. O. F., with which he has been connected for the past eighteen years. He is public spirited and takes great delight in advancing the interests of his community.



JACOB McCLELLAND. Of the citizens of Odin Township, Marion County, few are so well and so favorably known as is our subject, who is the proud possessor of four hundred and ninety-four and one-half acres of valuable land, all of which is under cultivation with the exception of eighty acres of timber. It is favorably located on section 28, and forms one of the most attractive homesteads in all the county.

Mr. McClelland of this sketch was born April 3, 1812, in Licking County, Ohio, and is the son of John and Mary (McClelland) McClelland, natives of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject located in Licking County when about its only inhabitants were the Indians. His wife was the daughter of Alexander and Catherine McClelland, the former of whom was an uncle of his father's. Our subject was the only child born of his union with Miss McClelland, as the father died when our subject was quite young. Mrs. McClelland married for her second husband Jacob Fry, and by him became the mother of five children.

When our subject attained his twentieth year, he began working on the Ohio Canal, and after spending two years thus employed worked for two years on the National Road. At the time of his marriage he had saved about \$600, and from that nucleus built up a handsome fortune. The lady whom he married in June, 1837, was Miss Nancy

Errenbaugh, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (KaHoe) Errenbaugh.

In September, 1839, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland started overland with a team for this state, bringing with them all their earthly effects in a wagon. In October of that year they landed in Marion County, where our subject entered a quarter-section of timber and eighty acres of prairie land from the Government, which property is still their home. Their first house consisted of a log cabin 12x14 feet in dimensions, with puncheon floor, and a cloth tacked over a hole in the wall served as their only window. Mr. McClelland lost no time in clearing and improving his property, and as before stated, now has a fine tract of nearly five hundred acres.

To Mr. and Mrs. McClelland has been born a family of nine children, namely: John and William, deceased; Lewis, Catherine, Washington; Levi and Andrew J., deceased; Matilda and James R. Our subject cast his first vote in 1832 for Andrew Jackson, and up to the outbreak of the late war was a strong Democrat. Since that time, however, he has not identified himself with any particular party, but votes for the man whom he considers will best fill the office. He has always been greatly interested in school affairs, and for many years served as a member of the Board. He was elected Constable, but preferring to devote his entire time to his private interests, refused to qualify.



GEORGE H. PUCKETT was a member of one of Jefferson County's pioneer families and for many years resided in Spring Garden Township. He was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1817, and was one of four children, of whom Abraham, a resident of Dodd's Township, is now the only survivor. At the age of ten years he came north with his father's family and became one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson County, settling in Spring Garden Township about the

year 1827. When he was twenty-five he started out in life for himself, and taking up eighty acres of Government land, afterward added another eighty-acre tract adjoining. His life was spent in subduing the wilderness and developing a farm, in which he met with success. June 27, 1889, he passed away, at the age of seventy-two years.

The first marriage of Mr. Puckett occurred in 1844, and united him with Julia Ann Harvell, who died leaving four children, Stephen S., William M., Amanda J. and Melinda. Later Mr. Puckett was united with Mary Ann Hale, a native of Hardin County, Ill. They became the parents of three children, namely: Lois, who married Seth Vaughn, of Spring Garden Township; Elvira, who died at the age of twenty-two, and G. Henry, who has charge of the old homestead. The latter was born here October 20, 1866, and since the death of his father has carried on the farm. In March, 1887, he married Lillie, daughter of Seth and Malinda Arnold, of Jefferson County. This lady is one of five children now living, the others being: Marietta, who is married and lives in Spring Garden Township; Minnie, the wife of Fred Jones, a resident of Moore's Prairie Township; Stephen A., living in Dodd's Township, and Lou, who is with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Puckett have three children, Herbert L., Frederick and Gilroy. In politics he is a Populist and is identified with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Referring to the ancestral history, we find that our subject is the son of James Puckett, who was born near Richmond, Va., during the latter part of the last century. When a young man he moved to North Carolina and there he married and lived for a few years. Later he went with his family to Tennessee, but while on his way he was drafted into the army for service in the War of 1812. Subsequently he settled in Hardin County, Tenn., where the most of his children were born. In 1827 he came to Illinois and settled in Jefferson County, where he died when over seventy years of age.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Anna Groves, was a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Abraham Groves. The latter was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the

United States during the early Colonial days. Enlisting as a soldier at the opening of the Revolution, he served through the entire seven years of the war. His subsequent life was spent in Hickman County, Tenn., where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. The father of James Puckett bore the name of Pleasant Puckett and was also a hero of the Revolutionary War. The family is of Scotch origin.



DAVID F. CAMPBELL has been for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Jefferson County, and is the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred acres located on section 33, Blissville Township. This estate is supplied with substantial improvements, including neat and commodious buildings, and is in every respect well improved and well managed. Mr. Campbell is numbered among the influential citizens of his township, where he has borne a conspicuous part in the management of public affairs, and his community values him as one of its best members.

Mr. Campbell, of this sketch, was born in October, 1833, in Kentucky, and is the son of Edward and Mary (Lewis) Campbell, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, as was also his father. The mother of our subject was born in Lewis County, Ky., where she was living at the time of his birth. David had but few opportunities for gaining an education, for his mother dying when he was quite young, he was bound out to a man with whom he remained until fourteen years of age. He received very cruel treatment during the years he was an inmate of this home, and after leaving his hard task-master lived with another family until he reached his nineteenth year.

When twenty years of age David Campbell came to Illinois and made settlement near his present home. He worked industriously, and by the exercise of economy and good judgment soon accumulated a handsome property and now owns two hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found

in Jefferson County. In December, 1854, he married Miss Mary L., a daughter of Jesse P. and Sarah (Moore) Dees, who came to this county in an early day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are, Charles E., who married Hetta Conaha and resides in Blissville Township; Sarah A., who is the wife of H. B. Harris and makes her home in this township; Mary C., who resides with her parents; Marshall C., who married Emily Dees; Julia E., who is the wife of A. B. Eater; Martha J., who became the wife of George Howard; and Stephen E., who married Eliza Rosenberger. The children all make their home in Blissville Township with the exception of Martha J., who is living in Casner Township.

In February, 1865, our subject became a Union soldier, enlisting his services as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in at Springfield and was on guard duty until the date of his discharge, in September of that year. In his political affiliations he has been a life-long Democrat and socially is a member of Stephen Place Post No. 581, G. A. R. He is a liberal-minded and public-spirited gentleman and is held in the highest esteem by the entire community. He has been Constable, Justice of the Peace and Assessor of his township and is the present Democratic nominee for the office of Township Supervisor. Together with his wife he is a devoted member of the Free Will Baptist Church.



JOHAN L. THOMPSON. Throughout almost his entire life this gentleman was a resident of Washington County, and at the time of his death doubtless no citizen was more widely or favorably known than he. During an honorable career as a sagacious, enterprising agriculturist, he displayed in a large degree those solid traits of character that are needful to the attainment of prosperity in any calling, and in his dealings with all, whether in a business or

social way, he proved himself to be a man of honor.

The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Ind., June 2, 1834. Concerning his parentage we find that he is the son of Isaiah and Haunah (Phillips) Thompson, the former a native of Blount County, Tenn., and the latter also a native of that state. When but six years of age he came with his parents to Illinois and settled on a farm near the present home of his widow. Here he attended the public schools and also assisted in the work of clearing and cultivating the home farm, remaining with his father until he attained his majority. He then began farming for himself, and continued in that occupation until his death, September 20, 1887. In the raising of fruit, grain and stock he was very successful and his farm of seventy-five acres was one of the most valuable in Richview Township, it being situated on section 4.

While Mr. Thompson's chosen calling occupied his time very largely, he still fulfilled the duties of a loyal citizen and kept well posted concerning the issues of the day. In him the Democratic party had one of its strongest supporters, and he was a staunch adherent to the principles of that organization. He held a number of township offices, in all of which he served with efficiency and fidelity. Socially he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious views were in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church and he was a prominent member of that denomination.

The lady who was Mr. Thompson's devoted helpmate from the date of their marriage, June 24, 1855, to the time of his death, was formerly Miss Mary H. Sewell, and was born in Tennessee, of which state her parents, Hardy and Martha Jane (Farrell) Sewell, were also natives. Unto the union of John and Mary Thompson were born ten children, one of whom is deceased. Of the survivors we note the following: Sarah C. is the wife of Seth Hadley, of Clinton County, Ill.; Ida married Israel Zimmerman, a resident of Kansas; Alvin, who lives in Jefferson County, this state, married Hattie Jones, and after her death he was united with Nona Flanigan; Thomas, a resident of

Washington County, married Nora Watts; Minnie, the wife of William Collier, lives in Carbondale, Ill.; Charles is unmarried and lives in this county; Carrie is the wife of Charles Walker, also of this county; Nellie and Maggie reside with their mother, and are accomplished young ladies, who are very popular in the social circles of the community. Mrs. Thompson is a sincere Christian and a member of the Methodist Church. She still makes her home on the estate in Richview Township, which under her careful supervision maintains the high standard it attained during the lifetime of Mr. Thompson.



ELI W. JONES. Marion County sent many brave men to the front during the Civil War, in those times that tested a man's loyalty and devotion to his country. Among them was Eli W. Jones, who is now quietly pursuing farming in township 4 north, range 2 east. He was born in Foster Township, this county, April 20, 1839, and is the son of James and Laura (Llewellyn) Jones. The father was a native of Georgia, having been born near Atlanta, in October, 1795. He was the eldest in a family of eight children and grew to manhood and was educated in his native state. On coming north to Illinois in 1814 he selected a home at Lebanon, St. Clair County, but shortly thereafter enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812. After the establishment of peace he returned to this state, this time going to Bond County, where he remained until his marriage, in 1824.

In the above year the father of our subject came to Marion County, where he farmed the eighty acres of land which he had previously entered from the Government. To this he added from time to time until his estate included three hundred acres. In politics James Jones was a Democrat up to the outbreak of the late war, but being bitterly opposed to slavery he then joined the ranks of the Republicans. He took an active part

in all religious work and was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The mother of our subject was born and reared in the Blue Grass State. Her father, John Llewellyn, stood very high in the esteem of his neighbors and was a farmer by occupation. The parental family included eleven children, five of whom are yet living, Nancy A., James F., Mesack L., Eli W. and Laura A.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and like most of the lads of that period gained a fair education in the common schools. November 1, 1861, he enlisted his services in the Union army and became a member of Company H, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Going with his regiment to Hannibal, Mo., the company remained there in the barracks engaged in guarding the supplies until February 1, 1862. Then they were ordered to St. Louis, Mo., and later to Commerce, that state, where they joined Pope's army and under his generalship went to New Madrid, where our subject first saw the smoke of battle. During the siege at that place Mr. Jones' regiment was sent to Point Pleasant, where they were placed upon guard duty. After minor expeditions on the river the regiment went to Shiloh, thence to Corinth and later took part in the battle of Iuka under General Rosecrans. Mr. Jones had the honor of fighting under Grant, being with that General in all the operations on the Mississippi River up to and including the siege of Vicksburg. He was also present at the battles of Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain and went to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn.

His term of service having expired, our subject re-enlisted at Scottsboro, Ala., in January, 1863, and after a thirty days' furlough returned to the last-named place and later participated in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. He was wounded on the return march at Bentonville, N. C., which rendered necessary the amputation of his right leg, just above the knee. He was seven days in the ambulance wagon and was then taken to the hospital at Goldsboro, N. C. Remaining there but a short time he went to Beaufort, that state, and after the surrender of Lee, which occurred soon afterward, he was con-

veyed on board the hospital ship to New York, where he received his discharge June 16, 1865. He now draws a pension of \$36 per month.

After being mustered out of the service Mr. Jones returned home, and when able to do so resumed his work on the farm. On the death of his father he purchased the old homestead and erected thereon a handsome and commodious residence, where he is living at the present time. His estate comprises two hundred and fifty-eight acres of as fine farming land as is to be found within the confines of Marion County.

August 8, 1861, Eli W. Jones and Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Justice R. Ryman, were united in marriage. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children, only one of whom, Joshua T., is living; he is a practicing physician at Vernon, this county, and stands high among the medical fraternity.

In politics our subject is an uncompromising Republican. He has been School Treasurer of his district for a number of years and in 1872 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court. He is now occupying the position of Justice of the Peace and has been the incumbent of the office for the past eight years. Socially Mr. Jones is an Odd Fellow and a member of James T. Jones Post No. 623, G. A. R., of which he is Senior Vice-Commander. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is looked upon as one of the best residents of the county.



JOHAN W. NICHOLS. This gentleman is a representative citizen of Marion County, a man well known and highly respected, and one whose life affords an example worthy the emulation of the rising generation. He started in business with no capital outside of his physical and mental abilities and the good habits he had formed, and is to day one of the substantial citizens of Centralia. To such as he the entire community owes a debt of gratitude for the labors

performed in promoting the development of the county.

In referring to the ancestral history of Mr. Nichols we find that his paternal grandparents removed from Christian County, Ky., to Illinois about the year 1812 and settled four miles southeast of the city of Carlyle, where they entered a tract of land from the Government, making it their home until death. The father of our subject, Fountain Nichols, was born in Christian County, Ky., in the city of Hopkinsville, in 1808, and was brought to this state at the age of about four years. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm which his father had entered from the Government, and which he aided in clearing.

While residing in Clinton County, Ill., Fountain Nichols married Miss Mary B. Wakefield, who was born in Kentucky in 1813 and was of Virginian descent. Her father, Charles Wakefield, was a native of Kentucky. Four children were born of this union, of whom John W. is the sole survivor. Of the others we note the following: Charles Terrell died in 1853, when he lacked but a few days of being twenty-one years old; Minerva Adeline, who also died in 1853, was the wife of Edward McCormick and lived upon a farm five miles south of Carlyle; Thomas B. died in 1853, at the age of fifteen years. The mother of this family passed away February 13, 1845, when our subject was only four years old.

The second wife of Fountain Nichols was Mary Ellen Berry, and five children were born of their union, one of whom died in infancy, while Daniel C. passed away at the age of seven. Three are now living, namely: Mary Ellen, who is the wife of George W. Blackwell and lives in Carlyle, where he follows the trade of a plasterer; Rebecca Jane, the wife of Dr. J. J. Posey, of Missouri; and Rosa A., who married Rev. Charles Roice, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and now a resident of Carlyle. The mother of these children died on the old homestead March 19, 1890.

After his first marriage Fountain Nichols settled upon a farm adjoining that belonging to his father and situated four miles northeast of Carlyle. From the wilderness he cleared a tract of tillable land, which he placed under good cultivation.

He added to his original property until he owned about four hundred acres, the most of which he cleared. He was first an old-line Whig and later became a staunch Republican. He officiated as Deputy Sheriff of Clinton County and for many years was Constable. In educational matters he maintained a deep interest and served as a member of the Board of Directors. Throughout the county he enjoyed the reputation of being a successful farmer, progressive citizen and efficient stockman. He made a specialty of raising fine horses and cattle. At the time of his death, in October, 1860, he was one of the oldest surviving settlers in the county.

The subject of this sketch was born near Carlyle, Clinton County, Ill., October 15, 1842. In boyhood he attended the old Collins school, but his education has been mainly acquired by self-culture. At the age of seventeen he went to make his home with his uncle, David A. Nichols, in Buxton Station, Ill. Soon after the firing on of Ft. Sumter, fired with patriotic impulses, he entered the service of the Union, becoming a member of Company K, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. He enlisted August 15, 1861, at Carlyle, and was mustered into service at Camp Butler, where the Thirtieth was organized. Under the leadership of General Grant, the department commander, the regiment moved over to Kentucky and took part in the Maysfield Expedition, a raid of fourteen days in the vicinity of Columbus. His first engagement was at Belmont. Following that was an expedition to Girard after guerrillas.

Proceeding to the Tennessee River, the regiment was in service during the siege of Ft. Henry, and later under General Oglesby moved to Ft. Donelson, where they took an active part. Later they went to Clarksville, on the Cumberland, where they went into camp. Before the battle of Pittsburg Landing they were ordered to that field, and then broke camp, took transports and arrived at the Landing on the 9th of April, relieving the Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. Then began the siege of Corinth, in which Mr. Nichols took a prominent part as a member of Colonel Logan's brigade. This siege was followed by a march to Jackson, Tenn., where the regiment went into

camp. About that time occurred the hard fight with Forrest's cavalry. Later they marched to Medina, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, near which place they met the enemy, six thousand strong. Following this engagement, after marching and countermarching, they proceeded to Memphis, reaching that city January 19, 1863.

From Tennessee, February 22, 1863, the regiment marched to Lake Providence, La., thence to Vista Pluntatrim, later to Milliken's Bend, La., where they joined Grant's army; from there across the Mississippi, at Thompson's Hill, May 1; from there to Hankinson's Ferry; at Raymond May 12, and thence via Clinton to Jackson, pursuing the enemy after the defeat. May 16, at the battle of Champion Hills, our subject was wounded and the regiment lost heavily. After that engagement they crossed the Black River, and with the main army went to Vicksburg, arriving there May 19. The following day they charged the forts, and Mr. Nichols received a wound in the shoulder from a shell. May 25 his regiment moved to Mechanicsburg under General Blair, and returning, actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23, when they went to Black River under General Sherman, their object being to watch the procedure of the rebel general, Joseph E. Johnston.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the Thirtieth went to Jackson and assisted in the investment of that place, going back to Vicksburg July 25. August 20 they marched to Monroe, La., returning August 28. On the 14th of October, they went to Canton, Miss., and met the enemy at Bogachetta Creek, returning during the same month to Vicksburg. January 1 Mr. Nichols veteranized, and ten days later went up the Mississippi on a transport against the guerrillas. February 3 he left Vicksburg for the Meridian campaign under General Sherman, and endured the hardships incident to a march of three hundred miles.

Receiving a thirty-day furlough, Mr. Nichols visited home, and upon his return joined his regiment at Camp Butler, April 18, 1864, proceeding thence to Cairo and from that city starting for the Tennessee Expedition under General Gresham.

May 5 the regiment started upon the Atlanta Campaign via Pulaski, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Nichols participated in all the engagements of the regiment prior to the fall of Atlanta, and on the 22d of July was in the battle near that city, while on the following day he took part in the engagement at that place, where the regiment lost heavily. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment, with the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, moved to Jonesboro, took part in the battle there and went into camp at East Point.

In pursuit of General Hood the regiment, on the 4th of October, started northward, via the Kenesaw Mountain to Reseca, then returned to Smyrna Camp by way of Gainesville and from there to Atlanta. On the 13th of November they left Atlanta with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea, participating in the capture of Savannah, going thence by water to Beaufort, S. C., from there to Paolet and taking part in the engagement at that place January 15, 1865. Thence marching to Goldsboro, they reached that place March 15. In this march they were engaged in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville. On the 10th of April they went to Raleigh, where they remained in camp until the surrender of Johnston, after which they marched north via Richmond to Alexandria and took part in the Grand Review at Washington, May 24, 1865. From there they were ordered to Louisville, Ky., and in that city were mustered out of the service, July 17, 1865. At Camp Butler they were paid off and finally discharged, July 24, 1865. He now draws a pension of \$12 per month.

On returning to the pursuits of peace Mr. Nichols settled upon his farm and resumed his former labors. November 13, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen, daughter of William S. Outhouse, who was born near Louisville, Ky., and came to Illinois and with our subject's father. Mr. Outhouse grew to manhood in Clinton County and was there married to Temperance Carter, who was born in the south. For a time he engaged

in farming; he afterwards engaged in the hotel business and continued thus engaged until his death at Clement, Ill., in November, 1890. A prominent man in public affairs, he served as Alderman at Clement and was a member of the City Board. In the Methodist Episcopal Church he served as Steward for many years. He and his wife were the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Nichols, who was born January 14, 1847; John, who died at the age of sixteen; and Elsie, who was the wife of J. J. Wright and died at the age of thirty-five years.

After his marriage Mr. Nichols located at Clement, Ill., where he remained until 1884, and thence came to Centralia on the 23d of May, the same year. He has since conducted an extensive business at this place as a contractor and builder, and has erected many of the finest houses in the county. He and his wife were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living, namely: Anna L., the wife of John Schmeltzer, a jeweler of Centralia, and Fountain, a bright youth, who is with his parents. Nellie died at the age of fifteen years, and Georgiana passed away at the age of eighteen months.

Politically Mr. Nichols has been a life-long Republican, and upon the ticket of that party has been elected Constable, Marshal of Clement, and to other positions of prominence. He is identified with W. H. Wallace Post No. 55, G. A. R., and has been an officer in that organization. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious belief he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take an active part in religious enterprises. Mr. Nichols is a stockholder in the Centralia Street Railway Company and the Home Building & Loan Association, also the Southern Illinois Building & Loan Association. He has been prosperous in his business transactions and has accumulated a valuable property, a portion of which is located near San Diego, Cal.



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